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for $4.00 infants' bonnets.

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n Suit Co.'s fine suits,
ut ½ their actual value.

Swell cloth ulsters,
Opera and evening wraps,
Box front reefer suits,
rs, astrachan, and Persian cloths,
s, all high class, latest style, finely tai-

o.'s The Parisian Suit Co.'s
$22.50 coats will be
7.50

The Parisian Suit Co.'s
$35 garments will be
15.00

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$45.00 electric cap
will be
15.00

BUNE'S
CE DIRECTORY

NEW HAIR GROWER.
PHYSICIANS.
PARQUET FLOORS.
PATENT LAWYERS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.
PICTURE FRAMES.
PLUMBING GOODS.
RELIABLE SAVINGS BANK.
ROLLING STEEL SHUTTERS.
RUBBER STAMPS AND SEALS.
SAFES.
SEEDS.
SEWING MACHINES.
SHAVING MATERIAL.
STENCILS, INKS, AND BRUSHES.
STRENGTH, HEALTH, PHYS'L CULTURE
ROOFERS.
TRUSSES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS.
UNIFORMS, MILITARY, SOCIETY GOODS
WOOD MANTELS, TILES, GRATES.
PARKER'S
RUPTURE

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVII.—NO. 20. THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1898—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE { ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

JUST WAIT AND SEE.

Interpretation of Congressman Hitt's Cuban Speech.

ON THE EVE OF ACTION.

Japan Is to Christen Its New Cruiser with a Pigeon.

BRYAN IS NOW CONFIRMED.

Forecast of the Probable Opinion in the Nebraska Rate Case.

SURPLUS UNDER DINGLEY BILL.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, }
Washington, D. C., Jan. 19. }

Wait and See, Say the Wise Ones.

Great significance seems to be attached by members of Congress to the speech delivered in the House today by Mr. Hitt of Illinois. As chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs he has been in close consultation with the officials at the State department, and unquestionably possesses the confidence of the President in a marked degree. For this reason his speech was taken this afternoon to be nothing more nor less than a semi-official message from the President of the United States asking for the forbearance of Congress on the ground that a step of momentous importance was now actually in contemplation.

Mr. Hitt's speech was carefully considered and exceedingly conservative, but it was noticeable that all through it he referred constantly to the President's next step, and he predicted with considerable solemnity that that step would have the earnest support of Republicans and Democrats alike. He called attention to the way in which Congress supported President Cleveland in his firm stand regarding the Venezuelan dispute, and practically asked the House to sink partisan differences in the very face of a grave and threatening crisis.

Not only on the floor but in the galleries the speech of Mr. Hitt was taken as a warning and as being specially intended to prepare the country for serious events soon to follow. Some of the colleagues of Mr. Hitt in private conversation did not hesitate to say that his address was inspired, and that its very conservatism was brought about by the fact that he was the mouthpiece of the President. One member of the committee said:

"Armed intervention in Havana is certain to come and come soon. There will be no message asking Congress for authority to send ships, but merely a notification that the ships have been sent. The presence of American war vessels in Havana harbor will be with the express permission and good will of the Spanish authorities. The ships will be sent there to end the war, and armed forces will be landed without the slightest hesitation. The President has made all his preparations for this serious step, and immediately upon telegraphic advices from Consul General Lee it will be taken without hesitation. Chairman Hitt's speech is a warning which the country should take to heart."

⁂

Mrs. Thurston, wife of the Nebraska Senator, will hold her first reception tomorrow, and will be assisted by Mrs. J. C. Cowin, Miss Cowin, and Miss Louise Squires of Omaha, with the Misses Stewart, daughters of the Wisconsin Representative.

⁂

Pigeons Supplant Wine Bottles.

The launching of the Japanese cruiser Kasagi at Philadelphia tomorrow will be memorable as the first function of its kind where the christening of the ship was performed without the use of wine. Following a Japanese custom, Miss Helen Long, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, will, as she pronounces the name of the warship, release from a silken bag a beautiful white pigeon.

⁂

Bryan Now Reads His Title Clear.

Hereafter the title and address of Charles Page Bryan of Chicago will be United States Minister at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, for the Senate in executive session this afternoon promptly confirmed the nomination, which had been favorably reported by the Foreign Affairs committee at its meeting this morning. There was no opposition to the nomination either in the committee-room or when the case was called up in the Senate, for the wheels had been oiled properly and there was not the slightest jar or friction. Senator Allison was also gratified by the confirmation of his constituent, E. H. Conger, the present United States Minister to Brazil, who will be transferred to Pekin in accordance with an arrangement made by the President. Minister Bryan will not leave for his post of duty for some time to come, but will remain here to receive instructions from the Department of State. Minister Conger was notified recently that he would be confirmed as Minister to China this week, but he will not sail from Rio Janeiro until it is absolutely necessary.

⁂

Forecast of an Important Decision.

There is every reason to believe that an opinion is now actually being written in the Nebraska maximum rate case, which has been before the Supreme Court for a couple of years. As nearly as can be discovered, the opinion is adverse to the State, and declares that the law fixing maximum rates is unconstitutional, because it deprives the stockholders of the railroads of their property without due process of law, and is an attempt to fix rates upon interstate commerce, which is the prerogative of the federal government.

The understanding about the court is that the opinion will not be handed down until the new Justice takes his seat, and possibly not until just before the adjournment of the court in the spring. The decision has been anxiously awaited by Wall street and railroad authorities all over the country, for if the Nebraska authorities should be sustained each State would have the right to fix maximum rates within its own territory, no matter where the freight originated. The Nebraska law was passed in April, 1893, and it provided an arbitrary classification of freight and fixed rates as the maximum to be charged for each class between all points in the State of Nebraska.

The law provides a penalty of $1,000 for the first offense, and thereafter up to as high as $25,000 for each violation. Under the provisions of the law Attorney General Churchill, Secretary of State Piper, Treasurer Bartley, Auditor Moore, and Public Land Commissioner Russell, composing the State Board of Transportation, undertook to regulate the railroads. The Union Pacific filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court, in which it was charged that the law was unconstitutional and void, the rates unreasonable and confiscatory, and that the railroad companies were deprived of the equal protection of the laws, while the act itself was charged to be repugnant to the constitution of the United States, because it attempted to regulate interstate commerce.

In November, 1894, the United States Court, which was presided over by Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court, entered a decree enjoining the railroad companies from publishing a rate schedule in accordance with the law, or obeying or in any way conforming to the provisions of the Nebraska act. The Board of Transportation was enjoined from hearing any complaints against a railroad company, and the Attorney General of the State was forbidden to bring any injunction, mandamus, or civil action against the road, on account of this law.

The decree declared that the Nebraska law was repugnant to the constitution of the United States because by it the railroad companies could not exact for the transportation of freight from one point to another charges which would yield to them a reasonable compensation for their services. The case was argued before the Supreme Court in March, 1896, and reargued last April, when William J. Bryan appeared as one of the attorneys for the State. It is understood a decision was reached by a full court of nine Justices, and by a vote of five to four. At that time, however, Justice Field had already sent in his resignation, and it was therefore deemed best to hold the former decision until the new Justice had had an opportunity to join in it. If Justice McKenna should chance to uphold the law, it would result in a divided court.

⁂

Dingley Bill Surplus Is Assured.

Receipts from customs are pouring into the Treasury in a way which not only surprises but delights the officials. Today's receipts amount to the unusually large sum of $861,434, and the total for the fifteen business days of the month is $9,182,371. There seems no reason to expect any material falling off, so that the total receipts for the month will be about $15,000,000, or about $4,000,000 in excess of the corresponding month of 1897. Treasury officials now express the positive opinion that the Dingley law will produce a surplus steadily from this time on.

⁂

Foreigners Like Our Machinery.

By far the most significant sign of the times is the rapidly increasing popularity and use abroad of American machinery and tools. In Germany, as also, to a less degree in England, American machine tools have become the mode among the more progressive class of machinists and manufacturers. The fashion extends at present more especially to shoemaking and tanning machinery, automatic lathes, planers, and milling machines, and to the important line of special machinery used in bicycle manufacture.

In respect to machine tools and some other classes of machinery there is, of course, as a reverse side of the medal, the fact that all this eager adoption of American equipment and methods is only a means to the end of making German manufacturers more capable and their home market eventually independent of manufactured imports from any country.

When a German tanner equips his tannery with imported tanning machinery it is for the purpose principally of becoming able to compete more effectively with his foreign rivals and make head against the important import of leather which now comes from the United States. When, likewise, a German shoe manufacturer fills his factory with machinery from Boston or Philadelphia, and goes or sends his foreman over to study American methods of using it, he is simply taking the most ready means of closing to American shoe manufacturers the field for their products in Germany, which they have been thus far so slow and indifferent to recognize and cultivate.

The German bicycle maker who imports wood rims from Boston or Indiana and provides his workshop with automatic machinery from Hartford or Waterbury does so as a means to the end of shutting out the imports of American-made bicycles.

⁂

Note the Importance of Small Things.

Consul General Mason at Frankfort, from whose report these facts are gleaned, says another valuable suggestion which Germany, as well as other European countries, is receiving from the United States, is the importance of small things in practical mechanics and technology: the market value of an apparently simple device or improvement which enables one of the consecutive operations in a process of manufacturing to be performed better or more cheaply than has been done before.

Until recently it has been a matter of surprise that the United States government should be so ready to grant patents for simple mechanical improvements which present no claim of elaborate theoretical novelty. It is now seen that the ultimate sum of these small improvements—invented in many cases by the workmen who build, or the operative who used, a machine—is machinery of the highest efficiency, although none of the successive improvements, which it embodies, would be intricate or theoretically original enough to be patented in Europe.

⁂

Why Boutell Is Happy and Proud.

"It makes no difference to me how it is accomplished," said Congressman Boutell, "so long as a new cruiser is put upon the great lakes to replace the obsolete Michigan. Consequently it is a matter of pride as well as pleasure that this subject is now under consideration by the Naval Affairs committee and likely to be incorporated in the appropriation for the maintenance of the naval establishment of this country."

⁂

Thanks for Onions That Bloom.

Shortly after the holidays a Congressman from one of the Western States received his quota of bulbs and garden seeds from the Department of Agriculture and forthwith distributed them among his constituents. In most instances they were fully appreciated, as scores of letters attested. But it is doubtful if a more appreciative constituent has been recorded since the distribution of seeds was inaugurated than one writer, whose wife had been sent some of the lily bulbs. "Many thanks for the vegetables so kindly sent," said the writer. "The onions were particularly fine and greatly enjoyed with our beefsteak."

⁂

Traction Franchise Worth Owning.

One of the most valuable franchises in the United States is the property of the Capital Traction company, the street railway line operated on Pennsylvania avenue, Fourteenth street, and in the suburbs of Washington. According to a report filed with Congress today there are thirty-five miles of

(Continued on seventh page.)

DINE WITH THE POOR

Dr. Depew and Three Friends at the Mills House.

DR. JOHN HALL MAY STAY

Venerable Pastor's Resignation Not Accepted.

OTHER GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, }
New York, Jan. 19. }

Dr. Depew's Fifteen-Cent Dinner.

One hundred and fifty-five men and two ladies dined at a Bleecker street lodging and eating house at noon today. The aggregate wealth of 153 of the guests nets $150, and the estimated wealth of the other four persons is $31,200,000. The wealthy four were D. O. Mills, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Burke Roche, and Miss Josephine Johnson. The dinner was served in Mills House No. 1, which one of the diners at today's luncheon has built for indigent men and has termed the "Poor Man's Waldorf."

For many weeks Dr. Depew, whose dinner and luncheon engagements are probably more numerous than those of any other one man in Greater New York, and far exceed those of the other 150 men who ate with him today, has been anxious to inspect Mr. Mills' new hotel. So great was his desire to investigate the fare and surroundings of the guests of the new institution that he went down a week ago to lunch with Mr. Mills there, but to his great disappointment the multimillionaire failed to keep his engagement.

The two millionaires met again a few evenings ago at Mr. Mills' residence, and a new engagement was made, including Mrs. Burke Roche, who was Miss Fanny Work, and Miss Josephine Johnson, a well-known New York society woman. Today at 11 o'clock was set for the dinner hour.

It was a merry party, and the gay chatter and laughter of the members attracted no little attention among the hundred or more regular habitués of the place, to whom the problems of life form a subject too serious for merriment even at lunch time. Dr. Depew was especially happy.

Under Mr. Mills' guidance the party repaired to dining-room "No. 1," where 150 men had gathered together from all parts of the country.

A wide ripple of conversation spread along the tables when Dr. Depew's familiar countenance appeared. Eight out of every ten of them knew Mr. Depew by sight or through the widely distributed pictures of him.

"I wish he would give me a pass back to Buffalo," said a man who had been trying for weeks to find the writer of an advertisement that lured him to New York under promise of a job as a theatrical agent.

"He ain't like the man who couldn't, couldn't do it," put in an old Albany politician, "and he ain't like the man who wouldn't, either. Many's the favor he did me in my time." There were no hors d'œuvres or huitres on the bill of fare. It was a "service chaud," however, and the various courses came on piping hot. The menu was as follows:

Soup, vermicelli.
Roast, prime ribs of beef.
Vegetables.
Mashed potatoes. Boston baked beans.
Turnips.
Dessert—Hot apple sauce.
Indian pudding. Pumpkin pie.

Dr. Depew ate his soup with a relish as if it was green turtle or birds' nests at $3 a plate. The beef, he declared, was superb, and he toyed over his portions of vegetables as if they were the daintiest morsels at a hotel man's banquet table. For dessert Mr. Mills, Mrs. Roche, and Dr. Depew chose apple sauce, Miss Johnson selected Indian pudding. All of them declared themselves delighted with Mr. Mills' bill of fare. Then they arose and walked over to the cashier's desk.

"How much do we owe?" asked Dr. Depew, pulling out a roll of crisp greenbacks.

"The bill is 95 cents," said Mr. Mills in great glee.

"Whew," whistled Dr. Depew mildly, producing a dollar.

"O, no," said Mr. Mills, "you are my guest today, and I will pay the bill."

"Then let me buy some cigars," said Dr. Depew, advancing to the cigar counter.

"All right; you may do that," said Mr. Mills.

"What price?" asked the man behind the counter.

"I see you have some two-for-five. Can you stand these, Mr. Mills?"

"Anything that pleases your taste will mine," laughed the millionaire, and Dr. Depew bought the "two-fors." Then he looked along the row of cigar boxes, and saw that there were cigars for all comers. Selecting two perfectos for 25 cents, he handed Mr. Mills one, saying: "Now let me know whether you can tell the difference."

Then the party went on a tour through the house. Dr. Depew and the ladies were much delighted with everything.

"I never saw such a kitchen," exclaimed Mrs. Burke-Roche. "It is as clean as the dining-room."

On the way out the party met Citizen George Francis Train, who is waiting at the Mills House for the flowers to bloom in Madison Square again. Mr. Mills nodded to Citizen Train and introduced the ladies.

Dr. Depew said this evening: "Yes, I lunched at the Mills Hotel today, and I do not know when I enjoyed a luncheon more. Everything was in the finest shape. The hotel is as clean as any Fifth avenue home, and if the menu was not elaborate it was eminently satisfying and palatable. I do not think Delmonico can go farther than that.

"My own share of the luncheon I figured out to be 15 cents, and I could not have duplicated the order at an up-town restaurant for $1.50. The soup was well prepared, nourishing, hot, and savory. The roast beef was excellent, as hot and juicy as clever cooking could make it, and if it was not served off a silver roasting pan with a spirit lamp burning under it, it was quite as satisfying to the palate and the appetite.

"I bought some cigars, but did not smoke them. The five-cent cigar is the same the world over, however. I do not suppose the Mills Hotel brand is any better or worse than others. They always require a mustard plaster to draw them out and a perfumery store to deodorize them."

⁂

Justice Dickey in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, today signed the papers admitting Edward J. Ratcliffe, the actor, to bail in $2,500. Ratcliffe was released from the Tombs later in the day, but was at once rearrested on a warrant charging him with perjury. He was locked up until tomorrow.

⁂

The engagement is reported of John G. Beresford and Miss Emily Iselin, third daughter of Adrian Iselin. Mr. Beresford is a relative of Lord Charles Beresford and of Sir William Beresford. He has lived in New York since a youth and has been widely known in society and club circles for years. He is at present connected with the yacht building firm of Gardner & Cox.

⁂

Request Dr. John Hall to Remain.

The congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church tonight declined to accept the resignation of its pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Hall. The members, without a dissenting voice, refused also to elect commissioners to act on the proposed resignation and made an earnest appeal to Dr. Hall to reconsider his action. There was much enthusiasm at the meeting, which was largely attended. Dr. Hall remained away.

Robert Bonner, Samuel B. Schieffelin, William Brookfield, and Mrs. Theodore Weston were named as a committee to acquaint Dr. Hall with the action of the meeting and to make every possible effort to induce him to continue his pastorate. This committee will report at an adjourned meeting on Feb. 2.

At the conclusion of tonight's meeting the congregation flocked to the parsonage adjoining the church and fairly overwhelmed the venerable pastor with their protests and greetings. Many of the ladies laughed and wept by turns, and Dr. Hall himself was unable to command his tears.

A petition was exhibited at the church meeting having the names of 970 members of the church who prayed Dr. Hall to remain.

⁂

On Jan. 31 William A. Brady and Florence Ziegfeld Jr. will succeed Aaron H. Woodhull in the management of the Manhattan Theater. They will call the theater the Comedy. Mr. Brady has a rural play, "Away Down East," which he meditates staging at the Comedy.

⁂

Van Wyck Takes Summary Action.

The six East River bridge commissioners who have held office under the reform administration were unceremoniously bundled out into the street by Mayor Van Wyck today.

This summary action on the part of Mayor Van Wyck was prompted by a rumor that the old commissioners were preparing to let contracts at this afternoon's meeting for piers to cost $750,000.

The new commissioners are: Louis Nixon, Smith E. Lane, Julian D. Fairchild, James W. Boyle, John W. Weber, and Thomas S. Moore.

Mayor Van Wyck also killed the plan of the Commissioner of Highways to spend $500,000 this year on the grand concourse above Harlem River. He also announced as a fixed policy of his administration that there must be no increase of salaries in any department, and that the expenses of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx must not exceed the amount appropriated by the last Board of Estimate, except where such increases are mandatory under the provisions of the charter.

Speaking on the charter in reply to some one asking how it should be construed, the Mayor said: "The best lawyers have trouble in understanding that piece of bungling legislation. It is full of nonsense, but it does not matter about the charter. This board must do what it believes to be for the best interests of the city."

⁂

If Miss Julia Opp's American engagement is not extended she will return to London at once and appear in "The Conquerors" at the St. James Theater in the same part played by Blanche Walsh in the Empire Theater production. Daniel Frohman is now negotiating with George Alexander, Miss Opp's manager, for an extension of her stay in this country.

⁂

Manhattan Road and Rapid Transit.

President Orr of the Rapid Transit commission sent a letter to George Gould this morning asking that the Manhattan railway company follow up its announced intention of extending itself by making prompt application for privileges to his commission. It was announced that the letter would be laid before the Executive committee of the Board of Directors of the Manhattan company at its meeting next Tuesday.

⁂

Walter S. Johnson was elected President pro tem. of the American Surety company at a meeting of the directors this afternoon. He succeeds Colonel William L. Trenholm, who recently resigned.

⁂

Divorce for Mrs. Nat Goodwin.

Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court today confirmed the report of ex-Judge Donahue as referee, recommending that a decree of absolute divorce be granted to Nellie R. Goodwin, wife of Nat C. Goodwin, the actor. Goodwin is ordered to pay to his divorced wife $75 a week alimony. She is also privileged to marry again if she so desires, with the right to resume her maiden name of Baker. Goodwin cannot marry again in this State. None of the testimony heard before the referee was made public.

⁂

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Sumner Barbour, eldest daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Henry Meran Barbour, and Huthchinson Southgate, son of the late Bishop Southgate, took place at noon today in the Church of the Beloved Disciple, East Eighty-ninth street.

⁂

D. B. Hill Preparing to Emerge.

An aspirant for the Democratic nomination for Governor, who has just returned from a conference with David B. Hill, says the latter is making all preparations he thinks necessary to rally the country troops against those of Greater New York if Mr. Croker insists upon disputing his right to State leadership.

The friend of the ex-Senator brought word that he is preparing a speech which he intends to deliver either in this city or at Washington before the expiration of the present month, in which he proposes to sound a bugle call for his followers. He anticipates a scrambling of his former allies to get in line behind him.

⁂

Ex-Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, ex-Mayor and Mrs. William L. Strong, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney were among the guests at the dinner party of General and Mrs. Samuel Thomas, which took place at their home, 17 West Fifty-seventh street, last night.

⁂

Row Among Theosophists.

There is civil war in the Theosophical society once more. There is an organized movement against the present leader of the society, Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley. Tonight at a meeting of the Aryan branch E. A. Neresheimer presided, and Mrs. Tingley was present. The matter of a circular which one faction in the society had sent out was brought up. The circular was not read, but Mr. Neresheimer read a copy of a circular which he, as President of the Theosophical Society in America, was going to send out in reply. In this he asserts that the circular sent out by the opposing faction was in the nature of a

(Continued on third page.)

SPY ON GOV. TANNER

Details of Secret Banquet on Monday Are Given Out.

REPORT SENT TO MAYOR.

Senators, Ross, and Police Bill Promoters Present.

PLANS FOR INVESTIGATION.

Mayor Harrison yesterday secured from a Central Station detective a report of a little banquet at the Lexington Hotel on Monday evening, which goes a long way toward clearing up the mystery of Governor Tanner's visit to the city on that day.

The report is as follows:

"A banquet was given in honor of Governor Tanner last evening, Jan. 17, 1898, at the Lexington Hotel by members of the Lafayette Chapter.

"The said banquet was at first proposed to be held at the rooms of the Lafayette Chapter and Apollo Commandery, 78 Monroe street, American Express Building. For some reason unknown to your orator it was held at the Lexington Hotel.

"At the banquet there were present Governor Tanner and the Senatorial committee, with the exception of Senator Berry.

"The following named persons were also present at the banquet:

Alexander Ross,
Ex-Inspector Fitzpatrick,
Ex-Lieutenant Thomas,
Barney Baer,
Ex-Captain Koch,
E. R. Bliss,
T. N. Jamieson,
John Hare,
A. R. Porter (Justice),
James B. Kline,
Ernest Magerstadt,
Senator Baxter,
Senator Aspinwall,
Senator Lundin,
Henry T. Breyer,
George F. Halle.

Police Bill Can Be Passed.

"Attorney Bliss was the principal spokesman of the evening, the principal item of his speech being that the metropolitan police bill could be passed at Springfield if good, hard work was done by everybody, and also that he had had an interview during the noon hour, at which numerous business-men were present, with the Governor at the Wellington Hotel, wherein the Governor said to the gentlemen at the said dinner that it would be advisable to call the said leagues of the city off from holding an investigation of the Civil Service commission this time, and that everything must be done in their power to stop the said investigation by said league until the Senatorial committee had got through with their investigation.

"He also told Senator Baxter, in a conversation which your informant overheard, that he would like to have him copy certain extracts out of the records of the Senatorial investigation which is now going on, and he wanted to have them printed into pamphlets and given to the members of the House of Representatives and the Senate, which he said would furnish them lots of good reading for next Sunday.

"Senator Baxter then asked Tanner who he thought would be a good man to have print them. Tanner said Pettibone & Co. would be a good firm, and that he ought immediately to put stenographers to work getting them out. Berry would direct them what portions of the report to take, and Berry would take care of it when he came back. There was something else said, but your informant did not hear it.

Harrison's Power Should Be Shaken.

"It was mentioned several times during the evening that Yerkes was the man most interested in the carrying on of the investigation. In this conversation it was said Harrison's power in the Council should be shaken, that he has been too much of a stumbling block, and that there could be nothing done in the way of extending the franchise while Harrison held his head so high.

"'Harrison must be spattered before anything can be done to help the boys along,' said one of the group around the Governor.

"During the evening at the Lexington Mr. Ross asked Bliss if he did not think it a good idea to get an injunction against the Civil Service commission and the Controller of the city enjoining them from paying the

(Continued on fourth page.)

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1898.

Weather for Chicago today:
Rain; clearing tonight.
Sun rises at 7:23; sets at 5:00.
Moon rises at 6:12 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
LIVERPOOL	Waesland	Penland.
NEW YORK	F. Bismarck	Christiania.
NEW YORK	Majestic	Paris.
NEW YORK	Noordland	Britannic.
QUEENST'WN	Teutonic	
ROTTERDAM	Veendam	

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SOAP FOR TEMPLE DEBT.

W. C. T. U. MAY WASH AWAY THE BIG LOAD WITH 30,000,000 BARS.

Women Managers Enter into a Contract with a Manufacturing Concern by Which They Are to Get a Rebate of One Cent for Each Wrapper Bought by a White Ribboner—Loyal Housewives Everywhere Are Laid Under Tribute.

The big debt which hangs over the Woman's Temple is to be washed away by soap. It will take 30,000,000 bars to do it, but the ardent members of the W. C. T. U., from Maine to California, have made a vow to use just as much soap as possible, and all of one kind. For the managers of the Woman's Temple have entered into a broad and comprehensive "wrapper" scheme. Every wrapper means a cent, and, if they can get enough wrappers, the debt will be paid off.

So circulars have been sent broadcast from one end of the country to the other warning good members of the W. C. T. U. not to use any kind of soap except the "regular" brand, tested, passed upon, and found good by Mrs. Helen Barker, treasurer of the W. C. T. U., and the other women of the society who are moving heaven and earth to raise the necessary amount before the building falls into the hands of the mortgage and bond holders. Rival soap firms are boiling with indignation at the sharp trick which has been played upon them by an enterprising Chicago soap company, but the W. C. T. U. brand is a winner and the wrapper scheme promises to reach big proportions.

Several months ago the soap company saw an opportunity to advertise its soap far and wide at a small cost. The manager went to Mrs. Barker and laid his scheme before her.

Scheme of the Soap Man.

"We've got the best soap in the market," said the manager. "It is a light, frothy soap, made out of the purest oils, and it can do everything except walk and talk. It swims on water like a duck, and it is the smoothest article on the market. It is not only the finest laundry soap in the world, good for heavy family washings and scrubbing the kitchen, but it is unexcelled for toilet purposes. We are losing money when we sell it at five cents a bar, but in order to do a charitable act we will sell the soap to the W. C. T. U. at four cents a bar. That is, for every wrapper returned to us we will give a rebate of one cent to the W. C. T. U. If you sell enough soap you can pay off your debt and establish a sinking fund big enough to start a bank. What do you say about it?"

The scheme seemed to be a good one on its face, and after a practical test of the soap the women thought it good enough to recommend. An agreement was entered into with the soap company. Things were conducted quietly. There was no loud blaring or sounding of trumpets by which competing soap firms could be warned of the pit which had been dug for them. In fact, they never learned anything about it until they noticed changes in trade conditions. Tompkinsville, Hay Ricks Crossing, Seedsburg, and a thousand other unheard-of towns over the country have been sending in frantic inquiries for the W. C. T. U. soap, while the manager of the lucky company has been waxing fat and has received a raise in salary from the big corporation which employs him as a recognition of his bright stroke of business enterprise.

How the Plan Is Working.

"O, I think we have a good thing," said the soap manager yesterday. "It is true we have made a contract with the W. C. T. U. And it is working all right. There is no question that we have one of the best soaps that ever saved a housewife 75 cents a washing. We are getting orders from all over the country, and as soon as the scheme gets into good working shape we expect to sell a surprising amount of soap. Of course, it is a pretty heavy tax to give up one cent for every bar of soap sold, but competition is keen these days and we will have to be content with a small margin of profit. But we do hope to make some money from the quantity of soap which we think we will sell. The scheme is a perfectly legitimate one. We are selling a first-class article for the money.

"How much money have we turned over to the W. C. T. U. so far? Well, as to that, I could not say without consulting our books. Yet one thing can be depended upon. Every wrapper sent to us by the W. C. T. U. will be exchanged for a cent, and that mounts up pretty fast.

"You see, it is figured out this way. There are 150,000 members of the W. C. T. U. in the country, and if each one of them will only buy one bar of soap each week that will amount to $150. The arrangement has undoubtedly helped our sales. We are getting inquiries from all over the country as to how to get our soap, and in this way we are making a new market. We believe that we will make the W. C. T. U. considerable money, and at the same time we will not in the end be losers ourselves."

The debt on the Temple is about $300,000. The last extension of time for payment expires July 1 next. Marshall Field has promised to give $50,000 if the women have $250,000 by that time.

THIRTY-FIVE FLEE FROM FIRE.

Two Firemen Overcome by Smoke and Guests of the Hotel Russell Rush to the Street.

Two firemen were overcome by smoke and thirty-five men and women, mostly theatrical people, were driven panic-stricken from the Hotel Russell, second floor of 98 and 100 North Clark street, at 1 o'clock this morning.

The overcome:

Pearson, Charles, member of hook and ladder company No. 3.
Pierce, Patrick, same company.

The fire started in an unoccupied basement under Bernard Abrams' crockery store, 96 North Clark street. The smoke rolled up into the Hotel Russell, alarming the guests. There was a mad rush for the stairway leading to the street. Men and women piled over each other, dragging their trunks and other belongings behind them.

Many were in bed when the alarm was given, and without waiting to dress rushed into the street in their night clothes, carrying their outer garments in their arms. The fire did not extend to the hotel, and all the occupants succeeded in getting out without harm.

The members of hook and ladder company No. 3 went into the basement, where the smoke was stifling. A few minutes later Pearson and Pierce were dragged unconscious through a hole in the sidewalk and carried to a nearby drug store. Both will recover.

The damage will not exceed $500.

Matt Pinkerton Taken Ill.

Matt Pinkerton, manager of Pinkerton & Co.'s United States Detective agency, was conveyed to his home, 4300 Michigan avenue, yesterday afternoon suffering from a severe illness. His condition last night was said to be serious. Mr. Pinkerton is 50 years old and one of the early settlers in Chicago.

COUP OF CAR MEN.

Street Railways Ask Ninety-nine-Year Franchises.

BILL ALREADY PREPARED

Ignore the Municipality and Go to the Legislature.

"PIE" FOR CHICAGO ROADS.

Contention That the Council Has Police Powers Alone.

PREPARING FOR A LEGAL FIGHT.

Street railway interests of Illinois, banded together at the Great Northern Hotel on Jan. 5 as a State association, have prepared a bill for submission to the Legislature which will, if passed, make the life of every street railway franchise in the State ninety-nine years. The only compensation offered may be thus stated:

"You give us this extension and in return therefor we will continue to operate our lines."

This bill, which is to be considered at a special meeting of the Executive committee of the Railway association at Springfield next Tuesday, may explain why Mr. Yerkes has not applied to the City Council for an extension of his franchises under the Allen act.

The bill was prepared by C. L. Bonney of the Chicago General Electric railway company.

In submitting copies of the bill to the members of the Illinois Street Railway association Mr. Bonney sends a letter in which he takes the ground that the street railway companies, being incorporated under the constitution and statutes of the State, the Legislature can extend the franchises. As the federal constitution recognizes only the nation and the individual States, and the State constitution recognizes only the State and counties, the municipality, in the line of his argument, has nothing to do with the granting or extending of the franchise. The municipality, he maintains, has alone the power of enforcing police regulations as to the running of cars through the streets.

Mr. Bonney also urges that coming litigation be so framed that an appeal from the State Supreme Court to the Supreme Court of the United States will be inevitable.

Text of the Bill

The text of the proposed bill is as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in General Assembly.

"Whereas, The General Assembly in 1870 passed a general law requiring the consent of the local authorities having control of streets or highways 'prior to the location and construction of railroads in such streets and highways and occupancy thereof for railroad purposes.' And in pursuance thereof such 'local authorities' have heretofore and may hereafter 'consent' to the location, 'construction,' and 'occupancy' of certain streets and highways heretofore or hereafter 'proposed to be occupied by such railroads.' And in pursuance of such 'consent' certain railroads have been and may be located and constructed in certain 'streets and highways,' and may now or hereafter 'occupy' the same.

"Therefore, in consideration of the continued operation of such railroads 'under such reasonable regulations as may be prescribed by law,' the location, 'occupancy,' and use of any, all, and every such 'street and highway' as may have been or may hereafter be given by the 'local authorities having control of the streets or highways' so used and occupied is hereby fixed at a period of ninety-nine years.

"Sec. 2. Every railroad company heretofore constructed or that may hereafter be constructed in any such street or highway shall be subjected to all general police regulation of 'the Board of County Commissioners' or Board of Supervisors, as the case may be."

None Interested Will Talk.

Whether this bill will be presented to the present session of the Legislature under a modification of the call, kindly made by Governor Tanner in order to permit it, none of the people interested would say last evening. It is taken for granted, however, they have not gone to all this trouble for nothing, and the bill in question, or something much like it, will show up in the Legislature soon. It may be that the Governor will be asked to reconvene the Legislature as soon as the extra session ends.

Should such a bill be passed it would result in extending the franchise of every street railway in Chicago without a cent of additional compensation to the city. The only compensation mentioned in the bill is in the words "in consideration of the continued operation of such railroads."

The Chicago roads are, of course, the ones most interested in this proposed legislation. Others in the smaller towns in the State would be affected by it just as they were by the Allen law, and would have been by the Humphrey bill, but nevertheless both those measures were introduced in the interest of the Chicago roads alone.

The Illinois Street Railway association, which is backing this proposed legislation, was formed at the Great Northern Hotel Jan. 5. Information that such an organization was contemplated was first given in THE TRIBUNE two weeks previously, and the statement then made that the association was to be made to influence legislative action at Springfield.

This was vehemently denied by W. H. Patterson of Bloomington, the President and nominal organizer of the association, who in an interview in Mr. Yerkes' paper said:

"Soon after the publication of the call for this meeting THE TRIBUNE saw fit to attack our movement as a political scheme, and asserted that the proposed association was designed to influence legislation at Springfield. There is absolutely no truth in that statement, our sole object being to seek mutual benefit and improvement along the lines followed by the American Street Railway association. Although the Chicago street railway people were invited to this meeting, none of them were cognizant of the movement until they received my letter."

Just how much truth there was in Mr. Patterson's denial is shown by the developments of the last twenty-four hours.

Mr. Patterson in Chicago.

President Patterson was in Chicago yesterday. He had a conference with various street railway people, and received from Mr. Bonney of the Chicago General the bill. In this instance Mr. Bonney acted as the attorney for all the street car companies of Chicago, as he did some time ago, when he filed with the Supreme Court at Springfield a brief holding that a city could not demand compensation for the use of its streets from street railway companies.

This bill—or rather copies of [illegible] night mailed to all the members of the association, and with it the following call for a meeting of the Executive committee:

"A meeting of the Executive committee of the Illinois Street Railway association will be held in Springfield on Tuesday morning, Jan. 25, at 10 o'clock, to consider some matters of special importance to the street railways of the State. Please find inclosed copy of a communication which I have received, and which I consider of much importance to the members of the association. Respectfully, W. H. PATTERSON,
"President Illinois Street Railway Association."

Bonney Prepares a Letter.

In connection with the bill and explanatory of it Mr. Bonney also prepared the following letter, which is in the nature of a legal argument, which is to be read to the Executive committee when it meets at Springfield:

"The Hon. W. H. Patterson, President, and the Executive Committee of the Illinois Street Railway Association, Bloomington, Ill.—Gentlemen: I respectfully submit for your consideration and for the consideration of the companies of this State the following suggestions, which are the result of more than ten years' study of the legal relations between street railway companies of this State and the municipalities. I have found, however, that all public consideration of this relation is generally from a standpoint of the law, as it should be, and according to individual opinion. It is very seldom that any accurate treatment of this relation appears in print from the sole standpoint of the law as it now is. Public consideration of this relation generally concedes a property interest in the companies which does not exist when revenue or compensation is the object to be obtained, but if the companies assert the same premises at other times the denial of the premises is most emphatic. The Supreme Court of Illinois has repeatedly held that the city consent was a mere license and not a franchise.

"The constitutional provision (Sec. 4, Art. 11) which requires the consent of the local authority relates exclusively to the laying of a track 'proposed to be,' and such consent must be exercised prior to the laying of such track. When the street is one so 'occupied' the constitutional requirement has been completed in every respect, and so far as this constitutional provision is concerned its force is exhausted. This is made clear by reference to the constitutional debates, page 1,837. This provision does not relate to police regulations of the vehicles which may be subsequently operated on the tracks once laid down and which are controlled by other provisions of the constitution.

"Your attention is directed to the fact that Sec. 3 of the horse and dummy act relates only to the 'location and construction' of tracks. The first is merely geographical, and the second is merely physical. Sec. 4 relates to the operation of the vehicles used on such tracks, the control of which is expressly reserved for police regulation. Thus the idea of the horse and dummy act conforms to the idea of the constitutional provision mentioned above.

How Generally Incorporated.

"Street railway companies are generally incorporated under Chapter 32, Illinois Statutes. The question has been presented to the federal courts in the Indianapolis litigation that these articles of incorporation constitute a franchise between the State and the company. In Illinois this franchise fixes the life of the company at ninety-nine years. In the Indianapolis litigation the claim was made that the life of the tracks was coextensive with the life of the charter, but this question has not yet been determined.

"This question, however, should not be confused by the police power of the city to regulate the vehicles at all times by general police regulations. The twenty-year limit in this State is not a constitutional provision but a legislative act, and can therefore be amended by the body which created the condition and without the consent of a local authority created by the same body which also created the twenty-year condition. I see no legal objection to amending the present act so as to give street railway companies the same lease of life as is enjoyed by other common carriers, telephone, telegraph, electric light, and gas companies, individuals who use sidewalk space, and occupants of school property, subject always to such police regulations as may be required from time to time, but which shall be of uniform operation on the class, thus making the life of the contract between the company and the city conform to the life of the contract between the company and the State.

Draft of the Bill Sent.

"I send herewith a draft of a ninety-nine-year bill for your consideration, in which I have closely followed the text of the Illinois constitution:

"It is highly important that in litigation, which may arise between any street railway company of this State and a local authority, the federal question of the equality of the laws, due process of law and obligation of contracts shall be presented in the pleadings so that a case may be taken from the State Supreme Court to the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington.

"As the nation and the State are the only political divisions recognized in the federal constitution, and the State and the county are the only political divisions provided for in the State constitution, one for the purpose of general government and the other as a constitutional unit of home rule administration, therefore, it seems proper that the association should favor any legislation which shall vest in the County boards the authority of home rule administration, and the repeal of all acts creating inferior subdivisions of tax eating officials, who pervert the principles of the constitution. Very truly yours,

"CHICAGO GENERAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
"Charles L. Bonney, Vice President and General Counsel."

Those in the Association.

This Illinois Street Railway association, which pretends to be composed of the managers of small roads in small towns, and yet wants to handle the vexed street car problems of Chicago, is composed of the following street car men:

W. H. Patterson, President Bloomington Street railway company.
E. D. Waldron, Elgin City railway company.
W. L. Ferguson, City Electric railway company.
B. F. Harris Jr., Urbana and Champaign Electric Street railway company.
J. Finley, Peoria Central railway company.
Walter Barker, Glen Oak and Prospect Heights company, Peoria.
D. B. Sherwood, Elgin City railway company.
C. K. Minary, Springfield City railway company.
W. F. Brennan, Superintendent Chicago General railway company.
E. X. Le Seure, W. P. Cannon, Danville Street railway company.
J. C. Nagle, Chicago City railway company.
W. B. McKinley, Joliet railway company.
E. M. Ellis, Rockford City railway company.
J. F. Porter, Alton Railway and Illuminating company.
D. A. Belden, Aurora Street railway company.
J. A. Day, Belleville Electric railway company.
Mr. Bonsteel, East St. Louis Street railroad.

They organized by electing the following officers:

President—W. H. Patterson, Bloomington.
Vice President—D. B. Sherwood, Elgin.
Secretary-Treasurer—C. K. Minary, Springfield.
Executive committee—The President, Vice President, and Secretary-Treasurer ex-officio; Walter Barker, Peoria; E. D. Waldron, Elgin; W. L. Ferguson, Decatur; B. F. Harris Jr., Champaign.

Bonney States His Position.

"This movement is simply one of self-preservation for the smaller street railroad companies of the State," said C. L. Bonney last night. "We cannot and will not submit to the high rates of compensation which are talked of by the big companies. A 10 per cent assessment, as is demanded by Mayor Harrison and these so-called 'reformers,' would mean the sequestration of our properties.

"Yerkes has nothing to do with this movement. We don't know whether it suits him or not, and don't care. He is not a member of the State association. The three big companies of Chicago are the only street railroad lines in the State which are making any money. They may afford to pay 10 per cent, but the smaller companies cannot do so.

"I think the contention I make is a good one. I defy any of these reformers to show me in any law of this State the right to demand compensation from the street car companies. I do not believe that the government was formed for the purpose of entering into contracts of this kind, and believe that the Supreme Court of the United States will so decide. It is simply enforcing a penalty on one class of citizens which is not enforced on the rest. We are in dead earnest about this matter, and will push it to the court of last resort. We told Yerkes so a year ago when he showed signs of wavering at Springfield and intimated that he might agree to a 5 per cent assessment on the gross receipts. The original offer made by the smaller companies was 1, 2, and 3 per cent, to be governed by the population of the respective counties. We served notice on Yerkes if he conceded 5 per cent that we would fight him and defeat the bill."

The Springfield correspondent of THE TRIBUNE last night interviewed some of the men who handled the Humphrey and Allen bills during the last session respecting the call for the meeting of the Executive committee of the State Railway association. These men said that they had never heard of the proposition for another extra session to extend street railroad franchises or for any other purpose. They were surprised to hear of the matter, and declared this was the first intelligence they had received on the topic. This comes from some of the men who fought for the bills before and would of necessity and in the natural order of things support legislation of this character if it came up again.

Early in this session the Legislature was thoroughly canvassed with a view of ascertaining the sentiment respecting an extension of street railway franchises following the line of the Humphrey bill. The results were not thought to be satisfactory, and the project was abandoned. Of late, however, several franchises, notably those in Joliet and Danville, have been extended, and it is thought at Springfield that any such scheme must emanate, primarily at least, from the smaller cities. At all events it had not been heard of at Springfield until last night. Some of Governor Tanner's closest friends are of the opinion that he will not call any session for the purpose because the proposition involved is not of the character known as an emergency.

It is believed in Springfield that the Chicago Council will in an exceedingly short time be asked to extend the franchises of the South and West Side companies. If this is not done they say the matter will surely come to the next General Assembly, which meets in twelve months.

NO DECISION YET IN CICERO.

Extension Ordinance of the Lake Street Elevated Will Not Be Settled Until Saturday.

The Cicero Town board met in executive session at the town hall, Austin, last evening, and for three hours discussed the proposed fifty-year franchise which is being sought by the Lake Street "L." During the week several indignation meetings have been held in the various Cicero towns, and each member of the town board who was present at last night's meeting had in his pocket a batch of communications from residents and property-owners of his district that expressed opposition to the road's plan in no unmeasured terms. Nothing was done at the session that would point to an immediate decision in the matter of the franchise.

It had been given out that the Lake street people would submit a new proposition to the town board for consideration, but no such document was presented, and after the meeting it was stated by some of the members that the traction people had not made any overtures, but had, on the contrary, issued an ultimatum to the Cicero people, which was to the effect that the original proposition would be the only one upon which the company would negotiate.

It was practically decided that a stand would be made for the fourteen-ride schedule, instead of twelve rides for $1, as the company has offered in its proposition. If the company agrees to this change it is said that the ordinance will be brought up at Saturday night's meeting, but neither those who are known to be in favor of its passage nor those who have been pronounced in their opposition will venture any opinion as to the chances of the ordinance passing or even receiving consideration. It is believed that between now and Saturday the Lake Street "L" officials will yield to the pressure and make an effort to save their ordinance from certain defeat by preventing it from coming up at the next meeting, and that a new proposition will be submitted to the Cicero board. Saturday night's meeting will be attended by half the male population of the township, and a demonstration is expected if any effort is made to push the ordinance through.

PROTEST AT RIVER MEMORIAL.

West-Siders Declare for a South Division Ship Canal at a Stormy Meeting.

By a snap vote, the question being put while three persons were on their feet clamoring to be heard, a meeting held last evening in a hall at Grand avenue and Paulina street adopted resolutions protesting against the river improvement memorial prepared for Congress and favoring the construction of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Chicago River between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets.

Not more than half a dozen voices were heard in answer to the chairman's call for votes, and it became apparent later that a large majority of those present did not know the question had been put.

The meeting was called in the name of the Business-Men's and Taxpayers' Association of the West Division. Ex-Representative James W. Fitzsimmons assumed the chair without election, naming James B. Shiel as secretary.

Speeches were made in favor of the South Side channel scheme by ex-Congressman A. C. Durborow and President Ephraim Banning of the association, and Attorney J. J. Coburn, who resides in the Lawndale district. These speakers told the audience of 150 men that the South Side channel could be completed at a cost of less than $6,000,000, including the condemnation of property. Mr. Coburn further stated the closing of the bridges between Lake and Harrison streets would allow the congested business of the down-town district to overflow to the West Side, and that in five years the City Hall would be located at Union Park.

Then James Murray offered the resolutions, declaring that the so-called memorial favored by Captain Dunham had been drawn up by interested parties and submitted to the Council Committee on Harbors, Viaducts, and Bridges, then referred to a subcommittee, and reported back to the whole committee, but never acted upon or reported to the City Council, and that the parties who drew it up had taken it to Congress as representing the wishes of the City of Chicago.

The meeting broke up in great confusion, and many flocked around P. J. Casey and asked him to call the meeting to order again and let them pass counter resolutions. While this was under discussion the lights were turned out.

MURDER A RESULT OF ROBBERY.

American Express Company Loses Six Hundred Dollars and a Trusted Employe Is Dying from His Wounds.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—A successful express robbery was perpetrated in the City of Amsterdam, thirty-four miles west of this city, on the line of the New York Central railroad, tonight. It was accomplished through an assault, which will terminate fatally.

Benjamin Oliver, the old and trusted agent of the American Express company at Amsterdam, was engaged in making up the money packages for the 9:15 train east, when a man armed with a piece of gas pipe came into the room unobserved by him, and dealt him a blow on the head which sent him to the floor. The thief then gathered up the packages, which aggregated about $600, and made good his escape without being detected.

The unconscious man was removed to the hospital, where it was found that his skull was fractured. He was gradually sinking at midnight.

Title Guarantee and Trust Directors.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Title Guarantee and Trust company yesterday the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Gwynn Garnett, A. H. Sellers, John De Koven, John P. Wilson, William W. Gurley, Elbridge G. Keith, Charles W. Drew, John J. Herrick, John G. Shortall, Horace G. Chase, and Archibald A. Stewart.

Certainly the best medicine known is Sander & Sons' Eucalyptol. It is of eminent effect in coughs, colds, influenza, etc. The relief is instantaneous. Like surprising effects produced in croup, diphtheria, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, diarrhœa, dysentery, diseases of the kidneys, and bladder, etc. Doses, five to eight drops. In cases of wounds, scaldings, bruises, sprains, externally applied it is the safest remedy—no swelling, no inflammation. In use at hospitals and medical clinics all over the globe. The original package (1 oz. vials) of this medicine, obtainable at all druggists, are accompanied by abstracts of medical reports that were published in commendation of its highly estimated qualities. These reports form the best safeguard against imposition.

DOLE ON THE WAY.

President of Hawaii Leaves San Francisco.

EXPECTED HERE SUNDAY.

Preparations Now Being Made for His Reception.

TANNER MAY PARTICIPATE.

Governor and Mayor to Be Asked to Extend Greetings.

STILL DEBATING AT WASHINGTON.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 19.—Unattended by civic or military escort, with no firing of cannon or tooting of whistles, President Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii departed from San Francisco as he arrived, with the same lack of ceremony as would mark the movements of any traveler.

He was driven down to the ferry at 5 o'clock this afternoon in a hack, which also conveyed Mrs. Dole, the President's private secretary, Major Iakue, and Consul General Wilder of Hawaii. The boat which connects with the departing overland train leaves this side of the bay at 6 o'clock, but to avoid publicity the island President crossed by an earlier boat at the Aakland Mole and immediately sought the seclusion of the private car, Gautelope, provided for him by H. E. Huntington, assistant of the President of the Southern Pacific company, and attached to the regular east-bound train. The private car was especially provisioned and equipped under the direction of Mr. Huntington, that the little Presidential party might enjoy every comfort on its trip across the mountains.

The route to Chicago will be over the Central and Union Pacific and the Chicago and Northwestern roads.

President Dole made the most of his last day here. Before 10 o'clock, and while the morning was yet inhospitably gray, carriages awaited him at his hotel to convey him to the Washington street wharf, where the steamer General McDowell was ready to take the distinguished visitor to the Presidio Reservation wharf. At the latter point the military escort was waiting to receive him, and as soon as he landed the prescribed Presidential salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

Escorted by Brigadier General Shafter, commanding the Department of California, President Dole was then shown the interesting features of the Presidio and was given an opportunity to inspect the fortifications.

After a review of the troops stationed at the Presidio President Dole returned to town and was driven to the Pacific Union club, where at 1 o'clock he was the guest of Mayor James D. Phelan at an elaborate breakfast. The twenty-eight guests included representatives of the principal civic and commercial societies, representatives of the judiciary, army, and navy. The hospitality extended by the Mayor and club occupied the greater part of the afternoon.

The President returned to his hotel, where he rejoined Mrs. Dole, who, having had friends with her all day, spent the entire time resting, preferring not to go out.

INVITATION SENT GOV. TANNER.

State May Join the City and National Government in Welcoming Mr. Dole.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.

Official information was received today to the effect that President Dole would arrive in Chicago on Sunday or Monday, and the government representatives, Assistant Secretary Cridler, Major Heistand, and Lieutenant Commander Phelps, in behalf of the State, War, and Navy departments, will be on hand to receive him. They will be accompanied by Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister to the United States, and possibly by the Annexation Commissioners, Thurston and Castle. Telegrams were received at the State department today from prominent people in Chicago asking what part the city could take in the reception.

As a result of this, an official invitation will undoubtedly be extended to Mayor Harrison, to form a reception committee of citizens and escort the distinguished guest from the overland train to the Auditorium and later to a special car on the Pennsylvania. The suggestion has also been made that the State of Illinois may desire to be represented at the same time, and messages have been sent to Governor Tanner to ascertain his views in the matter.

President Dole's official journey begins in Chicago, and hence it is the desire of the President that the reception there should be of such a character as to wipe out any possible remembrance of the fiasco in San Francisco. The Collector there was warned by telegraph to afford every facility for the proper landing of President Dole. Unfortunately he had no means of knowing exactly when the ship would come into the harbor, and when it finally arrived in the middle of the night, he had made no preparation for landing President Dole without further delay.

The opponents of Hawaiian annexation are much incensed over President Dole's proposed visit to Washington, and say that under no circumstances will they permit a vote until after he has left, so as to avoid any charge of discourtesy to the nation's guests.

Mr. Cleveland and Hawaii.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.—Senator Morgan continued his speech in advocacy of the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty in the executive session of the Senate today. He announced at the conclusion of today's session that he probably would require one more day in which to complete his presentation of the subject.

Senator Morgan dealt today with the questions of the agricultural and commercial possibilities on the island, with the character of the present government, and with the position of the residents of the island on the subject of annexation. He repeated his assertion that President Cleveland was favorable to the acquisition of the islands and expressed the opinion that it was his intention to have restored Queen Liliuokalani and to have negotiated with her a treaty of annexation. He elaborated his views on this subject at considerable length, saying that while he believed it was Mr. Clevelands intention to have annexed the islands, he naturally changed his intention to do this through the restoration of the Queen when she made known her bloodthirsty disposition towards those who had dethroned her. He expressed the opinion that Mr. Cleveland would never have taken such positive position as he did take against the Dole government and in opposition to annexation but for the antagonistic and misleading report of Commissioner Blount.

The Senator was interrupted at this point by two or three Senators who were opposed to the treaty, who wanted to know if it was not true that Mr. Cleveland withdrew the treaty for annexation made by the Harrison administration. He admitted that this was the case, saying that it was a matter of record, but he still contended that under conditions entirely to his liking Mr. Cleveland would have supported annexation. Mr. Morgan had been convinced from private interviews with the ex-President that he not only believed in the wisdom of annexation of Hawaii, but that he would also have recommended the annexation of Cuba under right conditions.

Praise for Mr. Dole.

Mr. Morgan took up the criticisms upon the present government of Hawaii, defending it in strong terms and eulogizing Mr. Dole as one of the most competent rulers of the time. He reviewed Mr. Dole's history and said that that gentleman's record showed that he would be a creditable head of any nation. He controverted the idea that the present government was, as had been charged, a missionary government, claiming that it was in every way staunch and enterprising and abreast of the times. He said that the people naturally sought a close alliance with the United States, because they had always had the friendship and support of the people of this country.

Speaking of the resources of the islands, Mr. Morgan said they were manifold, and that the time would come when they would produce enough coffee to supply the demands of all the people of the United States, while, he said, the sugar production had already reached its limit. He estimated that there were at least 176,000 acres of land in the islands adapted to the growth of the coffee tree, and said that industry was rapidly developing. He thought at least 7,500 tons of coffee would be exported from the islands during the present year. He concluded that the resources of the country were such as to insure a very prosperous future, and predicted that Honolulu would some time in the not distant future attain to great commercial importance, equal in all probability to that of Hongkong or other cities of equal magnitude.

Honolulu, Jan. 12, via San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 19.—A long and important Cabinet meeting was held yesterday. The main subject under discussion was pardons to be granted on the 17th. It is understood that the Council of State will be asked to restore civil rights to all who took part in the uprising in 1895. The men found guilty of participation in the rebellion have been at large on parole. An effort will now be made to make their pardon complete.

JOB NOTIFIED TO MEET DOLE.

Hawaiian Consul Officially Informed of the Coming of the President—Military Reception Plans.

Fred W. Job, the Hawaiian Consul in Chicago, received official notification yesterday from Minister Hatch at Washington that President Dole would reach this city on Sunday morning. The telegram was formal, and conveyed little more than the brief statement that Mr. Dole would be here at least over Sunday, and perhaps longer. Mr. Job immediately began to make arrangements for the potentate's reception.

Since it became known that President Dole would pass through Chicago Mr. Job has been called on by several former residents of the island, who were anxious to show the executive some courtesy. But before any program is made, Mr. Job will confer with the government's representatives and Major General Brooke, who will also have a part in the reception of the guest.

Mr. Job will be one of the party to welcome President Dole when he steps from a train on the Northwestern road at 7:45 o'clock on Sunday morning. The government's representatives, Assistant Secretary of State Thomas W. Cridler, Major H. O. S. Heistand, Assistant Adjutant General, and Commander T. S. Phelps of the navy, will also be there.

As soon as orders are received from Washington General Brooke will arrange for the Fourth Infantry at Fort Sheridan and the two troops of cavalry to come to Chicago on Saturday morning to await the arrival of the President. General Brooke is the highest military officer in Chicago, and will greet President Dole at the railroad station. He will be accompanied by his three personal aids, Captain Richards and Lieutenants Deane and McKenna.

"No, I never have seen President Dole," Mr. Job said yesterday. "I feel, though, that I am well acquainted with him, through correspondence and Minister Hatch and Mr. Thurston. It was not very long ago that I received a personal letter from him and a photograph which pictured him as the sort of man he really is. He is a fine, broad-gauged man.

"I hardly think it will be possible to make any plans for his entertainment until he comes and says himself what he cares to have done for him. Several of the Hawaiians here have come to see me, and have asked that a reception or entertainment be given, but I don't know whether he would like to meet many people.

"He will reach here, you see, at an early hour in the morning, and so few people will be astir that nothing could be done at that time. We will escort him at once to the Auditorium. I shall not be surprised at all if he decides to continue his trip, and go on to Washington in the afternoon. If he is willing to remain, of course, he can have a day of rest.

"No plan can be made for the reception at the station until the government's representatives arrive. It is possible that the patriotism of several Hawaiian-born people may be demonstrated. One man told me he wanted to carry an immense load of flowers to the station to give to President Dole."

Mayor Harrison and a committee of representatives will extend a cordial welcome to President Dole. Mayor Harrison said:

"Chicago will extend to President Dole a hearty greeting. Just what arrangements for the reception will be made I am unable to say at present. I will probably appoint a committee of prominent citizens to assist the authorities in entertaining the foreign official."

INTER OCEAN SUIT CONTINUED.

Judge Dunne Tomorrow Will Set a Date for Hearing Injunction Arguments.

The suit of the Inter Ocean Publishing company against the Associated Press for an injunction restraining the defendant from discontinuing its news service to the complainant came up yesterday morning in Judge Dunne's court.

Ex-Judge Richard Prendergast made a statement to the court in which he explained why his client, the complainant, wanted an immediate hearing on its bill for an injunction. He said charges have been preferred against his client by two newspapers, which charges are to be heard at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Associated Press today. The attorney said the directors might take action at that meeting to deprive his client of the news service, and any relief which the court could afford would have to be furnished at once.

John P. Wilson, general counsel for the Associated Press, then addressed the court and said he desired time to examine the bill and prepare for a hearing. The question involved, he said, is an important one, and there was no necessity for an immediate hearing.

Ex-Judge Egbert Jamieson, who was present as counsel for the complainant, said his side would offer no objection to a postponement of the hearing until some time suitable to the other side. It would be understood, he said, that no action would be taken by the directors of the defendant. Mr. Wilson said that the meeting today to consider the charges against the complainant would be postponed to some date subsequent to the hearing.

It was then agreed to continue the case until tomorrow morning, when a day will be set for argument on the motion for an injunction. Mr. Wilson said that in the meantime no action prejudicial to the complainant would be taken by the Associated Press.

ELECTRICITY ON THE ST. PAUL.

Contracts Signed for Equipping Its Suburban Lines with the Trolley.

The suburban trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul will soon be operated by electricity instead of steam engines. President Louderback of the Lake Street Elevated railroad company gave testimony to this effect while on the witness stand before Master Sherman Tuesday. Mr. Louderback confirmed the announcement later, stating that contracts for furnishing electric power had been entered into with the North and West Chicago Street railroad companies. He stated that the necessary ordinances had not yet been secured, and for that reason he declined to make public any of the terms of the contract. It was recently rumored that the Milwaukee company seeks a franchise to substitute electricity for steam on its line between Chicago and Evanston, but it now appears that franchises are wanted for all the company's lines running out of Chicago.

NEWSPAPER THIEF IS FINED.

Ed Watkins, Caught on Sunday at Fifty-first Street and Washington Avenue, Convicted.

Ed. Watkins, colored, 16 years old, was caught by one of G. Klink's carriers on Sunday morning stealing SUNDAY TRIBUNES from the doorsteps in the neighborhood of Fifty-first street and Washington avenue. His case was tried before Justice Quinn of the Hyde Park Station yesterday, who fined him $10 and costs.

Cook's Imperial Champagne, extra dry, is a most delicious wine. It has a delicious flavor. Keep it in your ice chest.

NEWS OF BIG CITIES.

New System of Telegraphy Proves to Be a Wonder.

ITS SPEED IS AMAZING.

San Francisco Police After Raeside's Murderers.

SHOT IS FIRED IN COURT.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—At the annual meeting of the Franklin Institute today the election of officers for the ensuing year took place. The annual report was then read and various committees made their report. The early session closed with the Treasurer's report. At the evening session was read "A Report on the Test of the Synchronograph on the Telegraph Lines of the British Government," by Dr. Albert Crehore and Lieutenant George O. Squier, U. S. A.

The test describes in minute details the experiments made under the direction of Mr. W. H. Preece, engineer in chief of the British postal system, in operating Wheatstone instruments by the alternating current according to the synchronograph method devised by the authors. It is claimed that the new method is very much faster than the old style of machine telegraphy. The tests were made over loops of varying lengths from the general postoffice, London, where both transmitters and receivers were located. The apparatus was more extensive than would usually be found in a laboratory. There was a high frequency alternator of wide range, giving practically harmonic waves from fifty to 720 complete waves per second; actual telegraph lines with values varying from 0 to 261,000, and resistance from 0 to 10,000 ohms; an artificial submarine cable representing to within 1 per cent of accuracy, an actual cable of 180 knots in length, and also the latest types of Wheatstone transmitters and receivers, with adjustable condensers, etc. The longest loop tried was 1,097 miles from London to Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburg, and return to London by a different pole line.

It was found in the course of trials with the different apparatus that it was possible to operate the Wheatstone receiver without alternation by means of the synchronograph, and a test was made over the longest line to compare the efficiency of the two transmitters when operating the same receiver under identical conditions of line. The surprising result was discovered that the synchronograph could operate the Wheatstone receiver approximately three times as fast as the Wheatstone transmitter on any line. The Wheatstone system operated from London to Aberdeen employs two automatic repeaters to increase the speed. Without any repeaters the synchronograph operated the Wheatstone receiver over this line practically up to its mechanical limit. One of the most important results of the trials has been to emphasize the probability that the sine wave possesses superiority over other forms of wave for any speed, slow or fast.

The apparatus was mounted in the experimental room in the general postoffice, London, which is wired for such tests. The messages were prepared by fastening strips of paper upon the metal surface of a large wheel geared directly to the shaft of the alternator.

At present the speed of operation of the separate Wheatstone transmitters is under the control of the operator. In London the speed of each operator is noted daily, and if found to be below a certain required limit an explanation is required from the operator. With the use of the synchronograph it is practicable to operate a number of transmitters from the shaft of one alternator, and it may be so arranged that the speeds are fixed beyond the control of the operator. Speeds of 400 words a minute are regularly maintained in England in commercial business and the synchronograph can put this up to 600 words or even into the thousands. The limit of the commercial working in the United States is much lower.

AFTER RAESIDE'S MURDERERS.

San Francisco Police Believe They Are on the Track of the Right Men.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—It is possible that the murderers of Joseph H. Raeside, the Illinois horseman, will yet be caught. The detectives who are at work on the case have three racetrack touts under suspicion. An old man named Holland, who lives near Shell Mound, says that he heard a man cry out shortly before the train which mangled the body came along. It is thought that Raeside uttered this cry when he was struck by the thugs. Public Administrator Knight has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Raeside.

The granting of a permit to the Empire Athletic club marks a new start in the boxing game here, and from all appearances there soon will be three, if not four, clubs in the field. The supervisors will restrict the clubs to this number, and will refuse to grant permits to any other. But two contests will be allowed each month. It is expected that Choynski and Tut Ryan will meet in February. Peter Jackson and Maher are also to be matched.

Although Horace W. Philbrook, who sued the Justices of the Supreme Court and several prominent attorneys for $500,000 for alleged conspiracy, talked fifteen hours in support of his case and used 167,500 words to convince Justice Knowles of the righteousness of his cause, the suit was unceremoniously thrown out of court today. Philbrook was disbarred for contempt, and he claimed that his punishment was the result of personal spite.

Preparations for the golden jubilee of California—the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of the yellow metal—are making rapid headway. The celebration will begin on Monday next and continue during the week. It will embrace many entirely novel features, nearly every county in the State contributing to render the affair a notable event in the annals of California. In connection with the jubilee a mining fair will be held, which promises to be the most complete exposition of the kind ever known in the West. San Francisco is already gayly decorated in anticipation of the coming carnival week, and visitors are arriving in large numbers. Governor Budd has declared the opening day of the jubilee a legal holiday, and during the week of festivity the public schools will be closed. Seldom before has State and civic pride been aroused to a greater degree, and it is already evident that all former popular demonstrations here will be equaled if not eclipsed.

REVOLVER IS FIRED IN COURT.

Cincinnati Detective Creates a Panic by Carelessness with His Weapon.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The trial of Herman Diehm and his accomplices, Hattersly, Wainwright, and Needham, for the murder of Detective Moran was in session in the police court this morning when a sensation was occasioned by the discharge of a pistol. The room was crowded and a panic ensued. Chief Detsch and his assistants ran in and with difficulty held the people in check. The pistol had dropped from the pocket of Detective Cal Crim, the bullet just grazing the cheek of Court Prosecutor William Lueders. Then it imbedded itself in the wall above the picture of Court officer Dick Morris, who was murdered by a maniac a few years ago. Crim was white as a sheet. Detsch does not blame him, but will issue more rigid orders as to how a revolver should be carried.

Fred Sargent, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, is in Cincinnati. He came unattended to the Denison House this morning to be present at the conference of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad employés. He will take the lead, but his movements are secret. General Manager Waldo of the road said today:

"We do not contemplate a strike. Our employés are fairly treated and are reasonable. The conferences were preceded by a petition of grievances. Since then the road officials have met delegations representing all branches of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton train labor. No one has ever been discharged by the road except for good cause. Today we are considering the matter presented by the Grievance committee yesterday. Tomorrow we will meet for a final agreement."

"OTHER FELLOW" IS MISSING.

Shooting by Millionaire Simmons Remains a Mystery to the St. Louis Police.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—"The other fellow" in the Simmons-Davison affair is still veiled in mystery. Dr. C. F. Simmons, who yesterday shot Emil Davison twice, claims that "the other fellow" exists only in Davison's imagination; that Davison is the only fellow mixed up in the alleged affaire du cœur with his daughter, Miss Mary Simmons, which seems to be the primal cause of the shooting. Emil Davison insists that there is another fellow, for whom he has suffered to the extent of two gunshot wounds and unlimited notoriety, and that at the proper time the name of the other fellow will be made public with proof of his wrongdoing. He claims the other fellow, not himself, had insulted Miss Simmons.

Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Johnson said tonight he would issue a warrant for the arrest of the millionaire doctor and his son, charging them with assault with intent to kill. This will be done notwithstanding that Davison refused to apply for a warrant. The latter's wounds are not dangerous.

The body of the Rev. Father William Kurtenbach, pastor of the Catholic Church at Flint Hill, Mo., was found floating in the river this morning at the foot of Poplar street. Over the white and benign countenance of the dead priest rested a pair of gold rimmed spectacles. In his vest pocket was a plain silver watch. A letter addressed to him at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital and postmarked Dec. 24 was in his long black frock. Nothing else was found. How the priest came to be in the river is a mystery.

M. W. Alexander, one of the best known retail druggists in the city, who conducted a fashionable store at 518 Olive street, filed a chattel deed of trust today. Alexander is ex-President of the National Pharmaceutical association. He ascribes his failure to department stores and the cut rate war.

MUTINEERS ARE PUT IN IRONS.

Schooner Viking Arrives at Boston with Part of Its Crew in Revolt.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—When the schooner Viking came into port this afternoon the harbor police boat Guardian was summoned, and its men placed under arrest four members of the crew on the charge of having attempted mutiny while on the high seas on Jan. 17, while the vessel was on the way from Baltimore to Boston. It is alleged that on the trip several of the sailors became angry with Captain Joel F. Dothiday and threatened his life with belaying pins. With the assistance of the mate and other members of the crew the Captian had the men placed in irons.

There is as yet much that is unexplained about the disappearance of Edward A. Knight and what now appears to be $50,000 worth of diamonds from Dr. J. F. Canning's School street loan office, formerly John Stetson's. In the first place, it becomes more apparent as the investigation progresses that the diamonds, rubies, etc., which were found to be missing were not all abstracted on Sunday. Canning cannot say whether the property has not been disappearing gradually for some weeks or months. If this theory is good, and one of the best men on the force at headquarters admits it is, Knight has been quietly shipping the goods away for some time. Comedian Harry Dixey mourns the loss of a $3,000 medallion set with diamonds and a $1,000 diamond ring.

The question whether the New England theosophical corporation is legally exempted as an educational, scientific, or charitable corporation from the payment of taxes on its house and land was argued before Chief Justice Field and Judges Allen, Knowlton, Lathrop, and Barker in the Supreme Court today on the corporation's appeal from an adverse finding made by the Superior Court in a petition it broght against the Assessors of the City of Boston to have the taxes for 1894 and 1895, amounting to about $1,000, abated. The court reserved its decision.

TO FIGHT EASTERN COMMERCE.

Governor Bloxham of Florida Calls a Convention of Western and Southern States.

Tallahassee, Fla., Jan. 19.—Governor Bloxham issued the following invitation:

"We respectfully extend to the Governors of the Southern and Western States an invitation to attend the fifth annual session of the South and West Commercial congress, to convene at Tampa, Fla., Feb. 8, 9, and 10, 1898. We also respectfully request the Governors of the Southern and Western States to appoint delegates to this congress, which should command the earnest attention of all good citizens.

"Trusting that this congress will receive the consideration it deserves and prove beneficial to all concerned,

"W. D. BLOXHAM, Governor of Florida."

The principal objects of the congress are to consider the means to increase the interchange of all merchandise and manufactured articles between the South and West, and to promote the movement of grain and all other products of the Western States to Southern distributing markets and through Southern ports for export.

ADVANCE THE RATES TO ALASKA

Steamship Companies Sign an Ironclad Agreement for a Larger Tax Upon Passengers and Freight.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Taking advantage of the unprecedented rush to the Yukon gold fields representatives of the six principal steamship companies operating between Puget Sound ports and southeastern Alaska met today, and entered into an ironclad agreement whereby both freight and passenger rates are advanced, to take effect at once. Until this afternoon the prevailing rates were:

For passenger, $35 and $22 to Dyea and Skaguay. These rates are advanced to $50 and $35. To Juneau the rates were $32 and $17, as against $40 and $25. The new tariffs to Fort Wrangel are advanced from $25 and $13 to $30 and $20.

The freight rates were increased from $10 to $13 per ton. Each passenger is allowed 150 pounds in the way of personal baggage as formerly.

HIS KLONDIKE A FLAT FAILURE.

Joseph Roman Sues the North American Transportation and Trading Company for $50,000 Damages.

Joseph Roman, 3159 Rhodes avenue, made an attempt to reach the Klondike gold fields last summer, and for the hardships he endured he wants $50,000 damages. He began a suit in the Superior Court yesterday against the North American Transportation and Trading company, which sold him a ticket to Dawson City. He alleges that on the way he was made ill by poor food and want of proper accommodations.

John Cudahy, who is interested in the North American Transportation and Trading company, said last night, concerning the suit:

"I don't consider the suit of any moment at all. I have heard of the man and the complaint he makes. He had as good accommodations as any other person on the boat. I don't know how many there were, but none of the others made complaint. He saw the dogs and the bunks on the boat at St. Michael's, and if he didn't like them he could have gone ashore before the boat left."

Chautauqua Officers Chosen.

Erie, Pa., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Chautauqua Assembly today it was decided that the schools will continue under the charge of President W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago. President Miller in reviewing the financial history of twenty-five years showed that nearly $2,000,000 has been received and disbursed. Lewis Miller of Akron, O., was reëlected President, and Bishop Vincent, Chancellor.

ILL, BUT NOT DYING.

Reports Regarding Mr. Gladstone's Condition.

PAIN FROM NEURALGIA.

His Physician Claims He Is Recovering.

FAMILY IS QUITE HOPEFUL.

Grand Old Man Still Resting at Cannes.

ABLE TO TAKE DAILY DRIVES.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Jan. 19.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—"There is not the slightest ground for alarm," said Mrs. Henry Gladstone, daughter-in-law of the Grand Old Man at Whitehall Court today. "Mr. Gladstone is again suffering from acute neuralgia in the right side of the face and head, causing loss of sleep, but beyond the fact that any illness in one so old is in a measure serious there is no cause for anxiety. We had a letter from Cannes this morning, but nothing that it said offers any justification for the disquieting reports circulated today. We should have had a telegram if anything serious were feared, but have had none."

It was evident Mrs. Gladstone spoke sincerely, being more surprised than disquieted by the alarming story of Mr. Gladstone's critical condition published in the evening papers. Mr. Armisted, one of Gladstone's closest friends, said: "I should have instant news from Herbert Gladstone, who is staying at Cannes, if there was any foundation for the current statements. I don't believe them. Mr. Gladstone is very old, but all of his organs are healthier than those of many healthy men of half his age. His neuralgia has been very troublesome, but he will shake it off." Mr. Gladstone steadily refuses to seek sleep or relief from pain by the use of opiates, as suggested by his medical adviser. He believes it to be his duty to suffer.

Cannes, France, Jan. 19.—The health of Mr. Gladstone is fairly satisfactory. He went out for a drive yesterday.

London, Jan. 19.—An official medical statement issued tonight reasserts that there is no cause for alarm as to Mr. Gladstone's health, although it is not benefited as much as had been hoped at Cannes. The facial neuralgia pains persist, with daily fluctuations owing to the cold winds and wet weather, but the complaint is quite local. His physical powers have not suffered; his strength is good; his appetite excellent, he joins the family at meals and takes regular drives, weather permitting. It is not true that the family has been summoned. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gladstone will go to Cannes on Saturday in accordance with an arrangement made weeks ago. Lord Stuart Rendel, with whom Mr. Gladstone is visiting, telegraphed tonight at 8:40 that Mr. Gladstone's health was unchanged.

The Westminster Gazette, although minimizing the alarming reports concerning the health of Mr. Gladstone, is "constrained to admit the fact that Mr. Gladstone has suffered great pain most of the time he has been at Cannes, being unable to leave his sofa. So far as the vital organs are concerned, however, he is no worse. On the other hand, continuous pain in a man of Mr. Gladstone's age is undoubtedly a symptom to cause anxiety."

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon makes the following announcement in big type:

"With deep regret we learn on most excellent authority that Mr. Gladstone's health causes the gravest anxiety to those about him. His sojourn at Cannes has not had the effect of fortifying his strength as anticipated."

The news placards of the Pall Mall Gazette read: "Critical condition of Mr. Gladstone." The publication of the Pall Mall Gazette report caused numbers of inquiries to be made at 4 Whitehall court, S. W., the residence of Henry Gladstone, the aged statesman's son. Mrs. Henry Gladstone and George Armistead, an intimate friend of the family, both said there was nothing in the latest information they had received to justify the alarmist reports. Mr. Gladstone has been suffering from a return of his neuralgia, but a letter received this morning said he was better and that his physicians were satisfied with his progress toward recovery.

SPENCER (IND.) IS BURNING.

Early Morning Fire Reported Via Indianapolis Is Uncontrolled After Several Buildings Burn.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 20.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning information reached this city that a conflagration was raging in Spencer, Ind., which was threatening to destroy the city.

As the long distance telephone and telegraphic communication was cut off it was impossible to get definite facts.

Spencer is a town of some 3,000 inhabitants, the county seat of Owen County, and located on the Indianapolis and Vincennes railroad, about fifty-three miles southwest of this city.

Some meager facts were learned by the train dispatcher of the Indianapolis and Vincennes located here, before communication was cut off.

His information was that the grocery store owned by C. B. Allison, A. J. Hedrick's shoe store, Sadler Bros.' two clothing stores, Hardin's saloon, and another saloon and store, whose owners could not be learned, were destroyed. No information as to the probable loss or origin of the fire could be learned.

At 2 o'clock the fire is still raging. The block where the fire originated was a new one, and the finest in the city.

Randsburg, Cal., Jan. 19.—Fire started today in a vacant building and spread so rapidly that thirty structures were consumed within one hour. The loss is close to $100,000.

Ionia, Mich., Jan. 19.—Fire tonight did $75,000 damage by destroying the Webber Block.

New York Shoe Manufacturers Fail.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 19.—D. M. Hough & Co., shoe manufacturers, have made an assignment to Granger A. Hollister. It is said that the liabilities of the company will reach $38,000. The assets are estimated to be $48,000.

Neuralgia
of the
Stomach
Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My health had been poor for a number of years and I had tried so many medicines without benefit that I had about given up all hope of ever being strong again. My friends thought I had consumption. Finally I was taken with neuralgia of the stomach, and for this trouble obtained no relief from prescriptions. I read of wonderful cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla and I came to the conclusion to try it. I am thankful I did try it, for after taking a few bottles I was sound and well." MRS. LIZZIE CUTRIGHT, Macedonia, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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AGAIN TO THE FRONT

Cuba Is Like Banquo's Ghost to the House.

WILL NOT BE SUPPRESSED

Hitt Makes a Fervid Plea for Support of McKinley.

NATIONAL HONOR AT STAKE.

"Blood Running Will Be Good for Us," Says Mr. Berry.

DEBATE SHUT OFF BY RULES.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.—All day long the question of granting belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents was argued in the House, but, as on yesterday, the minority hurled itself against a stone wall. On the only vote taken today the Republicans stood solid, and voted to sustain the chair.

The galleries, as on yesterday, were banked to the doors, and there was considerable excitement throughout the early part of the session, when the members of the minority were successively pressing all sorts of amendments bearing on the Cuban question for the purpose of embarrassing the majority. During the general debate Chairman Hitt of the Foreign Affairs committee made an impressive speech of less than an hour, explaining at length the situation which made action by Congress inadvisable.

Perhaps the most dramatic portion of his speech came when he declared that the insurgents only wished for belligerent rights in the hope and belief that this country would be embroiled in a war with Spain, which would give them their freedom with our triumph.

The debate will close tomorrow at 4 o'clock, under the arrangement made today, when a final test will be made on a motion of which Mr. Williams [Dem., Miss.] gave notice today, to recommit the bill, with instructions to report back the Cuban resolution as a rider.

Mr. Brucker [Dem., Mich.] asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution which he sent to the clerk's desk. The Speaker took occasion to examine the resolution, and while doing so Mr. Bailey, the leader of the minority, loudly demanded that the resolution be reported.

The Speaker thereupon directed the clerk to read the resolution, which proved to be a resolution to instruct the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report without further delay the Senate Cuban belligerency resolution.

Start of the Scrimmage.

Like a flash Mr. Hitt, chairman of the Foreign Affairs committee, was on his feet with a point of order, which the Speaker promptly sustained, and was about to recognize Mr. Hitt to call up the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill when Mr. Bailey demanded recognition.

"One moment, please," he called, "let us first dispose of this question of order."

"The chair sustained the point of order," retorted the Speaker tersely.

"Then appeal," called Mr. Bailey to Mr. Brucker across the hall, and the Michigan member entered an appeal from the decision of the chair. All was instantly excitement and confusion. A dozen members were on their feet demanding recognition to debate the appeal, but the Speaker recognized Mr. Dalzell, who moved to lay the appeal on the table. This cut off debate and the Speaker put the question. On a rising vote the Republicans stood firm and voted 107—94 to lay the appeal on the table. The yeas and nays were demanded and obtained by Mr. Bailey. The roll-call was watched with intense interest to ascertain whether all the Republicans were willing to go on record as they had voted yesterday in committee of the whole, when no record of the vote was made.

The Democrats, who expected to see the Republican line broken, were disappointed. The majority presented an unbroken front.

Mr. White of North Carolina, the solitary colored member of the House, when his name was called, declined to vote at all, answering "Present." But at the conclusion of the roll-call he thought better of his resolution and voted "Yea."

The motion to lay the appeal on the table was carried, 168—126.

There were no manifestations of approval on the announcement of the vote.

The House then, on Mr. Hitt's motion, went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. As soon as the first paragraph was read the struggle was resumed. Mr. Williams [Dem., Miss.] offered an amendment to direct the President to appoint three commissioners to proceed to Cuba and, if possible, negotiate a treaty of peace, amity, and commerce with the Republic of Cuba and appropriating $15,000 for defraying the expenses of the commissioners. It was ruled out of order.

Immediately afterward Mr. Lewis [Dem., Wash.] offered another amendment providing that to emphasize the fact that a state of war existed in Cuba the Consul General of the United States at Havana be withdrawn and the government of Spain be notified of a suspension of diplomatic relations at that point.

Suppressed by a Point of Order.

Mr. Hitt quickly raised a point of order, which Mr. Hepburn, in the chair, sustained.

"I appeal from the decision of the chair," said Mr. Lewis.

"And I make the point that the appeal is dilatory," exclaimed Mr. Dalzell [Rep., Pa.]

"The chair sustains the point of order," declared Mr. Hepburn, who directed the clerk to proceed with the reading. Excitement was at boiling point, and Mr. Terry [Dem., Ark.] shouted his protest.

"Can it be possible that we have reached the point where this side of the House cannot appeal from the decision of the chair?" he called.

Mr. Hepburn directed Mr. Terry to take his seat, and the clerk droned on with the reading.

Mr. Lewis found a parliamentary way of discussing his amendment, however, by moving a pro forma amendment to striko out the last word.

The reading of the bill went on, interrupted every few minutes by five-minute speeches from the Democratic side on Cuba.

Mr. Sulzer [Dem., N. Y.] offered an amendment directing the President to notify Spain that unless the war ceased in thirty days we would recognize the independence of Cuba and enforce our position by force of arms. It went the way of its predecessors, but Mr. Sulzer managed to get five minutes on a pro forma amendment, in the course of which he asked Mr. Hitt whether the Committee on Foreign Affairs intended to suppress all resolutions and bills recognizing the frightful state of affairs in Cuba.

Mr. Hitt paid no heed to the question.

"The gentleman, like his party, fails to answer," exclaimed Mr. Sulzer. "I refer him to the St. Louis platform." [Democratic laughter and Republican jeers.]

Side Talk About Pingree.

Michigan politics was injected into the proceedings at this point by a controversy between Messrs. Brucker [Dem.] and Bishop [Rep.] of that State. The former read some remarks of Governor Pingree from the morning papers denouncing the trend of affairs in the Republican party. Mr. Bishop asked if Mr. Brucker stood sponsor for Governor Pingree's sentiments, to which the latter replied that the Republican party elected him.

"We repudiate him," said Mr. Bishop.

"If I helped to elect a Governor on a Democratic platform I should stand by him," said Mr. Brucker.

"We did stand by Governor Pingree until he ceased to be a Republican. Did you stand by Grover Cleveland?" [Laughter.]

"I did," replied Mr. Brucker, "until he became dominated by the same Republican methods Governor Pingre denounces." [Republican jeers.]

Mr. Wilson [Dem., S. C.] presented the Cuban question in still a new form in hope to engraft it on the bill. It provided for a change in the salary of the United States Consul General at Havana pending the continuance of the present war. Mr. Wilson declared that it will be a blot upon the name of the House of Representatives if it prevented a vote on the question of war in Cuba; a blot comparable only to that of the law written in blood and of the law written so high that it could not be read.

Mr. Hitt's point of order disposed of this last amendment. Mr. Hitt thought the spirit of yesterday's agreement had been violated and that the general debate should be curtailed somewhat. He asked that the debate be closed at 1 o'clock tomorrow, but finally agreed to 4 o'clock.

Mr. Williams [Dem., Miss.] gave notice that a motion would be made at the conclusion of the general debate to recommit the bill. Mr. Hitt opened the general debate with a brief but important statement as to our foreign relations with Spain and Cuba and the course of the administration. The present Executive, he said, had come into power a year ago. His sentiments were well known. On this floor and in all his public utterances he had shown his sympathy with any people struggling to better their condition.

Plea to Support McKinley.

Hastily he sketched the course of affairs since Mr. McKinley's advent to power. Mr. Hitt said the President had immediately demanded the release of the American prisoners in Cuba. In many cases his demand was complied with, but not in all. Then, by the hand of an assassin, the leader of the policy of stern conservative oppression had fallen. His successors pursued the same policy until overthrown. When the Liberal ministry came in the President had again pressed for the release of the American prisoners. The ministry yielded at last, and all had been given their freedom. But the President had gone further. He had protested with such emphasis and energy against the barbarities of the war and the policy of concentration that General Weyler had been recalled in disgrace and the policy of concentration had been abandoned. Further even than this the President had gone. He had notified the Sagasta ministry that the war must cease and proposals of settlement made within a reasonable time. These representations had been made owing to the great interest all over the country in the struggle the Cubans were making. The President's representations had been listened to by Spain, and the scheme of self-government modeled upon that of Canada had been issued.

Whether it would be successful, he said, whether it was practical or sincere, many might doubt. Perhaps it would be a harsh judgment now to say it had already failed. But that is was sincere events had already made clear. Those who understood Spain and her machinations far better than we had passed judgment and had already attempted to destroy the autonomy scheme and to pull down the Sagasta government which had proposed it. The commercial class in Havana, Cubans of Spanish birth, had vented their rage in riots and turbulence. They had threatened the very existence of Havana.

Every act of the President, continued Mr. Hitt, had shown that spirit which animated him in his public utterances in the past. He had achieved much in a few months; but he thought it unwise for the United States at this time to recognize the belligerency of the insurgents.

Mr. Hitt admonished the members that a national action must be vindicated before the world, and that we must prove in what we do that we are actuated by no vulgar greed to rob a neighbor or to seize the property of others.

What Recognition Would Mean.

A declaration of belligerency, he explained, would allow Spain's warships to hunt our vessels on the high seas. In the existing situation good men sympathizing with Cuba's cause were constantly making their way to the islands. Supplies, guns, and ammunition were going from the United States. It was said that every pound of powder fired in the cause of Cuba's freedom had come from this country. Members, he said, might ask why, with all these disadvantages in store for them, the agents of the Cuban republic in this city desired belligerent rights.

"I could explain it," said Mr. Hitt, "but I prefer to do so in the words of one of these agents to me. 'We know,' said this gentleman, 'that we have much to lose in the matter of supplies, but we also know that if Spanish cruisers begin to stop American skippers it will not be long before a hasty shot is fired. With that shot public opinion in Spain and the United States will plunge those countries into war. Then our battle will be over.'

"That, perhaps, is a very just argument for the Cuban," continued Mr. Hitt, "but not for an American. If we are to have war let us face it directly, not be forced into it by a chance."

Mr. Hitt spoke of the Spanish authority in Havana as tottering between armed forces without and tumultuous riot within, but with impressive words warned the members that the vast responsibility of action with the momentous consequences that might ensue rested on the shoulders of the Executive, not on members of Congress, who might be making speeches for popular approval.

"Let us remember," said he, "that we have a faithful pilot at the helm and that if the ship of state is near the rapids we should be patient and ready to support him if he takes the step which the honor and the interests of our country may demand."

No Time for Partisanship.

He referred to General Lee as an officer of ability and experience who could be relied upon to guard jealously our honor at Havana, and concluded with an eloquent appeal to the members of the House, though they might have had differences, to drown all other voices as they did in the Venezuelan crisis and stand by the President and the country. While he could not prophesy as to the future, he solemnly assured the House that the President would not disappoint the expectations of his countrymen.

Throughout Mr. Hitt's speech he was listened to with the closest attention. Members crowded about him, and the thronged galleries leaned over to catch his words. As he concluded a roar of approval swept the floor and the galleries.

Mr. Dinsmore (Ark.), a Democratic member of the Foreign Affairs committee, declared that the time had come for giving the Cubans the recognition they had so long sought. He arraigned Mr. Hitt and the Republican side for alleged inconsistency, citing their Cuban speeches under the Cleveland administration. He declared that no act of this government could bring war with Spain, for a bankrupt monarchy which could not put down 35,000 ragged Cuban soldiers would not enter upon a contest with the United States.

Mr. Adams (Rep., Pa.), a member of the Foreign Affairs committee and chairman of the subcommittee on Cuba, followed Mr. Dinsmore, and contrasted the inaction and apathy of the last administration toward Cuba with the achievements of this, dwelling particularly upon the release of all American prisoners in Cuba. He maintained that the recognition of belligerency was purely an executive function.

"Did you not vote for belligerency in the last Congress?" asked Mr. Sulzer.

"I did," responded Mr. Adams, "but then we were seeking to protect American property; that property is now destroyed. We were seeking to free American prisoners; they are now all free. This whole question is nearing a solution of its own weight. Spain is bankrupt. She cannot send another man to Cuba. There are riots in Havana. The handwriting has appeared on the wall."

Courts a Little Blood Shedding.

In reply to a direct question as to why his subcommittee had not reported the Senate resolution he said the committee had called for official information.

Mr. Berry [Dem., Ky.] eloquently pleaded Cuba's cause. "I don't fear war," said Mr. Berry. "I think a little blood running would be good for us. Let Spain fire on the American flag just once, and the flame will be kindled that will free Cuba."

"But what will happen to us?" asked Mr. Mahany.

"O, we can take care of ourselves," replied Mr. Berry.

After some further remarks by Mr. Wheeler [Dem., Ky.] in favor of granting belligerent rights to the insurgents, the committee rose, and at 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

THIRTY INSURGENTS ARE KILLED

General Luque Reports the Results of Ten Days' Reconnoitering in the San Martin District.

Havana, Jan. 19.—General Luque reports that while reconnoitering during the last ten days in the San Martin district of Holguin he has inflicted a loss on the insurgents of thirty men killed. In addition, he adds, his troops captured seven prisoners, thirty-eight rifles, and a quantity of ammunition. The Spanish column, according to General Luque, had one man killed and twenty-one wounded.

LEE AVERTS A WAR.

His Firm Stand Prevents Trouble with Spain.

KEEPS A SHARP OUTLOOK

Warship Needed at This Time in Havana Harbor.

LATE RIOTS NOT SERIOUS.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY SYLVESTER SCOVEL.]

Havana, Cuba, Jan. 19.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—General Lee probably averted war between Spain and the United States by refusing to summon a warship during the recent riots here when beseeched to do so. He expects to ask for a fighting vessel quick enough to be present in case a future riot should take an anti-American turn. He is watching the situation closely, and is better informed of what is going on than is Governor General Blanco himself. But, though General Lee is vigilant, prompt to act, and well informed, the uncertainty of the situation and a possibility that a future anti-autonomy riot might accidentally and suddenly turn against Americans here before the Consul General could get men-of-war here seem to demand a warship in Havana harbor now.

Mob Composed of Boys.

One or even three ships could enter without excitement, now that the city is quiet.

Wednesday's disturbance in Havana had absolutely no anti-American significance. The mob ultimately grew small, and the only dangerous element in it was the handful of Spanish officers. The rest were very young men and boys.

General Blanco massed a large number of regulars in this city because the government feared that the presence of army officers in the mob meant a serious military plot. That apprehension was unfounded. The whole affair had no deeper significance than those army officers' disapproval of autonomy and the autonomical organs which were attacking Weyler and, through him, the Spanish army.

Angry Now at General Lee.

General Lee terms the disturbance a "family affair." He was besieged by naturalized citizens of the United States and a few native-born Americans to demand warships. Through his well-organized channels of information he had learned that the volunteers were not concerned in the attack. He had clearly proved that the riot had nothing to do with Americans. So General Lee told the scared applicants that there would be no trouble, but he advised them to leave if they were too uneasy, consequently some of them are bitter against him now.

Regular troops are close at hand still, and the volunteers, in addition to their usual palace and jail guard duty, also guard the Diario de la Marina, the Discussion, and the Reconcentrado newspaper offices.

General Blanco has taken strong precautionary measures to suppress any further disturbance. He says he will not be another dulce. The annexationist feeling is growing among the Spanish merchants. They themselves may soon ask General Lee for protection.

VOLUNTEERS WILL AID BLANCO.

Their Officers Deny That They Took Part in the Recent Riots.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY C. M. PEPPER.]

Havana, Jan. 19.—[Copyright, 1898, by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]—Havana is quiet. The tension has been relieved since Monday morning. Sunday night passed without the threatened uprising of volunteers. One thousand additional cavalry and 2,000 troops were brought in Sunday, making 8,000 in all. Those whose stations are near Havana have been sent back, but a large number of regular troops is still in the city. Officers of volunteers called on General Blanco Monday night in a body and denied that an organization had taken part in the riots, and offered their support to maintain order and help tranquilize the country. The Captain General, replying, said he had never doubted the loyalty of the volunteers to Spanish institutions and to the representatives of constituted authority. The incident causes comment that it should be necessary for volunteers to protest their loyalty.

As anticipated, when news of what happened in Havana spread the effect in the country was bad. No open revolt has yet occurred, but in Cardenas there has been a riotous demonstration against autonomy, and soldiers were called out. In Cienfuegos the tension is great, but no hostile movement has been made. In Santa Clara an attempt Sunday of an alleged drunken employé of a military hospital to shoot Marcos Garcia, the Autonomist Governor of the province, is said to have been more than a drunken man's whim. Enrique Picon, who made the attempt, was sober at the time. Intransigente Spaniards in Santa Clara are very bitter against Garcia and against autonomy. Picon is declared to have been the instrument of a conspiracy.

Blanco and the Autonomist Cabinet insist that in spite of these evidences of discontent the worst is over and the entire island will in a few days be tranquil. The Sagasta ministry does not seem fully satisfied. By direction of Moret, Minister of the Colonies, a dispatch has been published quoting telegrams from New York to Madrid that the disturbances have given a bad impression in the United States of the prospects of autonomy. The censure of Blanco and the Autonomist government is implied.

Consul General Lee is informing the State department of the sentiment among Spanish property-owners who want American intervention. It is an expression of sentiment rather than a definite movement. Lee reiterates his belief that the present occasion does not call for warships. Minister de Lome's advices from Washington are understood to be reassuring on this point.

The authorities continue to show lack of discretion on many things. Rigorous censorship is applied to the press, particularly in guarding against criticisms of the army. A sharp complaint is made by Americans because of interference with mails and with cablegrams. La Discusion, a newspaper, has been permitted to resume publication, but it is no longer a radical autonomist and says nothing against the army. Newsdealers, whose business has been affected by the exclusion and delay of American and foreign newspapers, have drawn up a petition asking Lee to protest to the authorities.

BLANCO HAS A FIRM HAND.

Orders Unruly Officers into the Field and Cows the Mutinous Volunteers.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY GEORGE E. BRYSON.]

Havana, Jan. 19.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—The military court ordered by Captain General Blanco to investigate the attack upon La Discusion office in its report ordered that the officers leading the same pay for all damages inflicted and compelled them to send a committee to wait upon the editor and express their regret. Army officers proven to have been connected with the attack upon La Discusion have had their leaves canceled and been ordered to rejoin their columns in the field. The Colonels of the volunteers seemed cowed by the General's threat to disarm their organization and gradually break up the companies by drafting all the younger members into the regular army.

The newspaper La Discusion reappeared yesterday, and El Diario de la Marina continues publication under Blanco's personal inspiration and a strong police and military protection. La Union Constitutional today, in a significant editorial, advises General Blanco to suppress all press dispatches from the United States giving the movements of American warships and speaking of the probabilities of intervention, as only tending to provoke another popular outburst in the city.

Señor Govin, the new Secretary of Government and Justice, is urging Captain General Blanco to issue a new amnesty decree on Jan. 23, the saint's day of the King's late father, to free remaining political prisoners, but the Captain General hesitates about any act of clemency at this juncture.

ROBLEDO'S ADDRESS A FIASCO.

It Is So Weak That It Fails to Attract Public Attention Even in Madrid.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY DON FERNANDO RODRIGUEZ.]

Madrid, Jan. 19.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—Romero Robledo issued today the address of his party to the Queen. It is so weak that it excites no attention. It is the wildest document that Robledo has written in his life. Though in speech Robledo hinted that his address would contain strong words against McKinley, that is not the case. He made it a very mild document, hoping that in this manner many people, chiefly Generals, including Weyler, would have no objection to sign it. But that again is not the case. Not one has signed it, and the adhesions expected are not a third in number compared with that of the Deputies and Ministers about to sign a manifesto to Silvela, his rival in the leadership of the Conservative party. Robledo's failure can only be compared with that of Weyler as regards his power for raising an existing public opinion. This is a great benefit for Spain and the United States because the aim of Robledo and Weyler has been all the time to create a war between the countries, hoping that troubled circumstances would bring them nearer to power.

CAPTAIN MURPHY IS NOT GUILTY

Commander of the Filibuster Steamer Laurada Is Acquitted by a Wilmington Jury.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 19.—The trial of Captain Edward Murphy of the steamship Laurada, charged with violation of the neutrality laws by engaging in an armed expedition to Cuba, ended in a verdict of acquittal in the United States District Court in this city today.

At the opening of court Judge Bradford charged the jury. The charge carefully reviewed every legal point embraced in the trial proceedings. Upon one of the two counts on which Captain Murphy was indicted Judge Bradford practically instructed the jury to acquit him. Upon the other count he stated that it was a question of fact to be decided by the jury.

The jury retired at 12:50 o'clock and in thirty-five minutes returned with a verdict of not guilty. Instantly the crowd broke into tumultuous applause, which the Judge could not stop for several minutes. Captain Murphy was released from custody.

ALL QUIET AT HAVANA, SAYS LEE

Battleship Maine Is Ordered to Join the North Atlantic Squadron for Drills Near Key West.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.—General Lee cabled the State department this afternoon that all was quiet at Havana. He also reported that the decree issued Nov. 4 last admitting free imported cattle into Cuba until Jan. 10 has been extended until March 10, 1898, under the same conditions contained in the first decree.

Orders were today telegraphed to Captain Sillsbee of the Maine at Key West to join the North Atlantic squadron for drills and maneuvers when Admiral Sicard passes Key West on the way to Tortugas Harbor.

It is expected that the whole squadron will be near Key West by tomorrow, and a good deal of powder will be burned in drills near there.

HUNGRY WOMEN SEIZE GRAIN.

Phases of the Bread Riots at Ancona, Italy, Where Numerous Arrests Are Made.

Rome, Jan. 19.—There were renewed disorders today in the poor quarter of Ancona, which is inhabited by anarchists and socialists. A number of men and women attempted to barricade the streets, but the police cleared the thoroughfares and arrested several.

Troops are scouring the country arresting suspicious bands of tramps. The agitation against the price of bread is spreading to other towns. A crowd assembled in front of the town hall at Sinigeglia and demanded relief. The Mayor gave a conciliatory reply, but the mob, which consisted chiefly of women, invaded the railway station and the warehouses of Prince Ruspoli, where they seized a quantity of grain. The troops finally restored order.

There has been another slight disturbance at Macerata, about twenty miles south of Ancona.

HEAVY FAILURE AT TORONTO.

Big Financial Corporation Goes Under, with Liabilities of $341,325.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The Toronto financial corporation is in the hands of the Sheriff at the instance of depositors who have been unable to get back their money on demand. Application has been made to the courts for a winding-up order and a liquidator appointed. The capital stock of the concern is $2,500,000, about half of which is paid up. The assets are placed at $330,743 and liabilities at $341,325. The shareholders are liable for $437,433 in respect to unpaid stock.

E. J. Davis, Provincial Secretary of the Ontario government, is Vice President of the company. It has a number of branches in the province.

CHILEANS PREPARING FOR WAR.

National Guard and All Youths of Twenty or More Called to Active Service.

Valparaiso, Chile, Jan. 19.—President Errazuriz signed a decree yesterday calling to active service all the national guard of Chile and youths of 20 years or more.

According to the Conservative organs in Santiago, Señor Joaquin Martinez, the Chilean Minister to Buenos Ayres, who has just reached that city, left his family in Buenos Ayres. This is taken to mean that the relations of Chile and Argentina are not of a nature which might lead to war.

Seven Seamen Perish in a Wreck.

Belfast, Jan. 19.—The British steamer Herbert, hailing from Leith, has foundered on the County Down coast, about six miles from Gunn Island. The Captain was saved, but it is believed that the other members of the crew, numbering seven, are lost.

English View of Teller's Resolution.

London, Jan. 19.—The Times, in its financial article, says: "Without doubt the adoption of Senator Teller's resolution will have no effect, but the committee's action, even if not approved by the Senate, is a bad sign for real currency reform."

New German Minister to Hayti.

Berlin, Jan. 19.—Dr. Michahelles, Councilor of the Foreign Office, has been appointed German Minister at Port Au Prince, Hayti, in succession to Count von Luxborg, temporarily placed on the retired list.

WAR TALK IN EUROPE

Aggressive Attitude of Both Germany and England.

CLAIM AS TO KIAO CHOU.

Assertion That the Port Is German Territory.

OLD TREATIES DISREGARDED

Berlin, Jan. 19.—A significant article in the Cologne Gazette asserts that according to international law Kiao Chou is German property, and an attack upon it would enable Emperor William to declare war without consulting the Bundesrath.

The paper says furthermore, being leased territory, in a political sense, it remains, as before, foreign territory. Therefore commercial and customs treaties between either China and European states, or between Germany and other nations, have no validity there, and consequently foreign States cannot appeal to the favored nation clauses or claim similar rights to those granted Germany while Germany is in a position to regulate the customs and commercial relations quite unreservedly if it thinks fit.

A bill already approved by the Bundesrath will go to the Reichstag tomorrow increasing the North German Lloyd Steamship company's subsidy by 1,500,000 marks for fifteen years, on condition of a fortnightly service to China and an acceleration of speed to fourteen knots.

ENGLAND SURE OF HER POWER.

Hicks-Beach Talks of War Preparations and Advises Canada to Contribute to the Navy.

London, Jan. 19.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Bristol today, ridiculed the notion of providing granaries, as had been suggested in some quarters. He said he was convinced the British navy was strong enough to hold its own, and in any war England would have many friends ready to supply corn.

Referring to the coming budget estimates, he said these would show that the government was fully alive to keeping up the standard of the army and the navy; though, he declared, it was not creditable to Canada or fair to English taxpayers that such a colony should contribute practically nothing to the naval defenses of the empire. He hoped Canada would soon turn her attention to this matter, adding that he was convinced that if she did not the day would come when she would have "a rude awakening, which would be entirely her own fault."

In concluding his speech the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that China had approached England for assistance to pay the Japanese indemnity, and that the negotiations were still pending. The newspaper statements on the subject he characterized as inaccurate and incomplete. The government was not ashamed of these negotiations, and believed the country would approve them. He could see no reason why foreign powers should object, but if the negotiations failed Great Britain would take her stand on existing treaty rights.

With respect to the financial position and the prospects of India Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that both had improved lately so much that he believed it would be unnecessary for England to contribute financial assistance in connection with the frontier war.

Joseph Chamberlain, defending the government policy at Liverpool this evening against the attacks of the Liberals and referring especially to the Armenian and Cretan questions, said:

"The impotence of the European concert is a discredit to all the powers. The position is becoming intolerable and cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely. Though there would be great risk in taking the alternative course, it may be our duty—I hope it will not—to reserve our right and independence to take isolated action."

The Standard and the Daily News will comment editorially tomorrow upon Mr. Chamberlain's statement, characterizing it as most important and significant.

Replying to a deputation of sugar refinery workmen that waited upon him today, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said the government had readily accepted Belgium's invitation to a sugar conference and would do its best to secure a satisfactory result. He added that he believed the feeling of the country was so strong in favor of cheap sugar that any proposal to prevent the importation of bounty-paid sugar would meet with the greatest opposition.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA DISAGREE.

Apparently Unable to Reconcile Their Differences in the Chinese Grab.

Pekin, Jan. 19.—The Tsung Li Yamen, the Chinese Foreign Office, has had another conference on the subject of the loan, which is still unsettled. Besides the right to extend the Burmah railroad through Yun-Nan Province, Great Britain asks the right to build railroads through the Province of Sze-Schuan (north of Yun-Nan), and a third treaty port is demanded, the identity of which no doubt is Siang-Yin, in the Province of Hu Nan, which Japan proposed to open at the time of the Shimoneseki negotiations. The proposed opening of the Port of Talien-Wan (on the Liao Tung peninsula and north of Port Arthur, a position which would command the railroad connecting Port Arthur with the north and Manchuria) continues to be the chief difficulty, Russia desiring to keep the whole of Manchuria for herself. Neither power is willing to yield on this point, and the question is no longer a commercial one. It has become political.

Yokohama, Jan. 19.—The British battleship Centurion, flagship of the British squadron in Chinese waters, has arrived at Nagasaki.

The organ of the government reproaches Russia, Germany, and France with following a selfish policy in the far East, and adds: "Japan will avoid alliances, but she is prepared to act vigorously if necessary for the maintenance of peace."

London, Jan. 19.—The British Admiralty has just issued a list of the whereabouts of the warships of Great Britain in the far East. It shows that the first-class twin-screw armored cruiser Undaunted and the twin-screw sloop Algerine are at Kiao Chou Bay.

Berlin, Jan. 19.—Considerable surprise has been caused here by a dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Cologne Gazette, announcing that Russia has formed two new army corps on the German and Austrian frontiers at Vilna and Kieff.

ENGINEERS TO RESUME WORK.

Strikers Are to Give Their Reply to Employers Tomorrow and Will Probably Yield.

London, Jan. 19.—At today's conference of the federation of master engineers, called to consider the situation in view of the withdrawal of the forty-eight-hour demand, it was resolved to reopen the works on Monday next provided the union accept the conditions of management mutually adjusted at the recent Westminster conference.

It is expected that the men will be compelled to accept defeat and the terms of the employers. They must give their reply by Friday noon. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers is still inclined to resist, but the allied trades are inclined to yield.

Fifty Victims of an Explosion.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 19.—A dispatch from Charkoff says that the bodies of fifty victims of the gas explosion in one of the mines of the Donetzaer company, in the Taganrog district, have been extricated.

Russian Factory Hands Strike.

Moscow, Jan. 19.—A strike of 10,000 hands has occurred in the Province of Vladimir in consequence of the dissatisfaction growing out of the new government regulations for factories.

FINK'S SUIT FOR LIBEL.

FORMER CHICAGOAN RESENTS HERR BEBEL'S ALLEGATIONS.

German Editor and Member of the Reichstag Charged with Forgery While a Resident of This City—Gives Up an Editorial Position and Asks an Investigation—Herr Fink's Record While Engaged in Journalism in Chicago.

Berlin, Jan. 19.—Herr Fink, a member of the Reichstag, has been suspended, at his own request, from the editorship of the Berlin Post and from membership of the Committee on Free Conservatives until a judicial inquiry has cleared him of the charge, made in the Reichstag by Herr Bebel, the Social Democrat leader, of passing a check alleged to be forged while a member of the Chicago Press club.

Herr Bebel has since withdrawn, or at least alleviated, part of this charge. Herr Fink has instituted proceedings against Herr Bebel.

[Herr Fink probably owes his suspension to the fact that in 1892, while a member of the German Press club in Chicago, he passed upon William H. Jung, who conducts a saloon and restaurant at 108 Randolph street, a draft for $35 to which the signature of Sweatland & Co., South Bend, Ind., had been forged. Mr. Jung sent the draft to his bank and it was returned with a note to the effect that no such firm was in existence.

In the meantime Fink had left the city and Jung heard no more of him until two months ago, when he read a speech by Baron von Stumm in the Reichstag. The Baron was defending Fink, who was political editor of the Berlin Post, Von Stumm's paper, against an attack upon an article written by Fink. When Jung learned this he sent the forged draft, with a letter of explanation, to Von Stumm's opponent in the debate—Herr Bebel.

Mr. Jung said last night that Fink during his stay in Chicago passed several alleged forged checks upon acquaintances. He also said that Fink had done similar work in Kansas City, Mo., and Mexico before coming to Chicago.

Fink was a real estate agent here.

He was suspended from the Press club for nonpayment of dues. He left Chicago soon after the Jung episode.]

EVIDENCE OF DREYFUS' GUILT.

List of Frenchmen Holding Relations with the German Office Is Secured by Accident.

London, Jan. 19.—With every show of authority the Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon prints prominently an article purporting to give the inwardness of the Dreyfus case, and explains that the document, in addition to the bordereau on which the government found the prisoner guilty, was obtained in the following manner from the German military attaché, Von Funke:

"Nine or ten months before the arrest of Dreyfus Von Funke was suddenly removed from his post. The explanation of his removal throws a curious light on the Dreyfus case, and explains in some measure the attitude of the government. When his predecessor, Baron von Huene, left Paris he handed Von Funke a list of persons in France who were in relation with the German Intelligence department, enjoining him never to let it out of his own hands. Von Funke carried the document in a leather bag around his neck. Shortly after entering upon his duties an incident occurred whereby a woman of ill-repute obtained the document and took it to the Foreign Office, where it was hastily photographed and returned to her, she returning it to Von Funke, who in the meanwhile had discovered his loss, and like an honest soldier and attaché, hastened to inform the German government of his mishap, hence his recall.

"Curiously enough, the woman refused compensation, though a large sum was offered her.

"With the photograph of the document the French government deliberately set to work, and I am assured on authority that it leaves no room for doubt that the name of Dreyfus appeared on it, but it being a common name in both Germany and France, suspicion did not immediately fall on the officer subsequently condemned. Later it served as confirmatory evidence."

ZOLA MEANS TO FIGHT HARD.

Will Summon Two Hundred and Fifty Witnesses, Including Experts in Handwriting.

Paris, Jan. 19.—It is said that Emile Zola has already prepared his defense and that he will call 250 witnesses, including handwriting experts, when he is tried for publicly accusing a number of French officials in connection with the Dreyfus proceedings.

A band of 200 students paraded the Boulevard des Capucines with the intention of making a demonstration before the Military club, but they were dispersed.

A demonstration, in which a thousand students took part, occurred at 5 o'clock before the Pantheon. The students shouted against Zola and the Hebrews. They were driven away by the police, who split the mob up into noisy groups, which then began parading various parts of the Latin quarter, where there was much excitement.

As a precaution to prevent the disturbances the bridge from the Latin quarter were today guarded by police, and the residences of MM. Matthieu Dreyfus and Emile Zola were guarded.

There have been renewed demonstrations at Marseilles and other provincial towns.

The students tried to burn an effigy of M. Zola, but the police prevented them. Several were injured in the collisions, and there were five arrests. Then the students attempted a rescue and a general scuffle resulted, the police making twelve additional arrests.

An anti-Jewish manifestation took place at Toulouse and there have been demonstrations at Nantes and Rouen, where there were several arrests.

AUSTRIA'S FINANCIAL PROBLEM

Currency Reform May Be Postponed Owing to Unfavorable Commercial Conditions.

New York, Jan. 19.—The Evening Post's London correspondent cables today as follows "An unfavorable view is taken here of the financial position of Austria, and it is based on economic conditions. The shortage of the harvest in Austria-Hungary is much greater than has been anticipated. Advices from good quarters indicate that it will be necessary to import $20,000,000 worth of food supplies. This will have an important effect on exchanges.

"Austria accumulated gold largely for currency reforms. Under the conditions mentioned a postponement of the currency measures is not improbable. There is evidence that the Austrian bank lately restricted the sale of foreign bills. A further rise in Austrian exchange would probably mean the resale of Austrian securities to Vienna, so accentuating the rise. Therefore it is not impossible that a portion of the gold accumulated may be exported. Such prospects I believe will not be without effect in determining the German bank rate which is expected to decline soon. Action on the matter was deferred today."

TRIAL OF BRAZIL CONSPIRATORS

General Glycerio Is Convicted of Conspiracy in the Plot and Will Be Degraded.

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 19.—Senator Pinheiro, Sanhors José Marino and Timotes Castro, members of the Chamber of Deputies of Brazil, and two civilians, all of whom were accused of complicity in the recent plot to kill President Moraes and upset the existing government, have been tried by the extraordinary tribunal and set at liberty.

General Cycerio of the Brazilian army, who took part in the revolutionary plot, has been convicted, and the government has decided to degrade him. It is rumored that the person who advanced bail for Vice President Pereira, accused of leading the revolutionary plot, will withdraw. This may result in the imprisonment of Pereira.

Turbulent Czechs in Prague.

Prague, Jan. 19.—The troops have been summoned and tonight patrols occupied the chief points of the city, owing to threatened disturbances arising from the Czech ferment. A few arrests have been made, but nothing serious has occurred thus far.

Sander's Eucalyptol is the safest preventive of contagion and safest cure in all fevers.

CHICAGO'S POPULAR CATERER

Made a Well Man Again by Dr. Greene's Nervura.

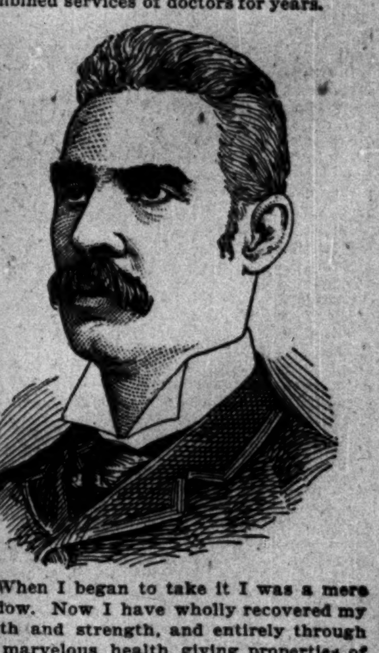
This Wonderful Remedy Is Making Cures Right and Left.

Our People Looking to Dr. Greene's Nervura to Make Them Well.

A most wonderful cure indeed was that which Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has effected in the case of our popular caterer, John E. Shaw, of 573 Madison street, Chicago, Ill. We will let him tell his own story:

"The geat strain of the past few months did indeed break down my health and strength, and I grew weak and dizzy, tired easily and was terribly nervous

"I was often absent minded and drowsy and my memory was very poor. I could get nothing to do me any good until I used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I found this wonderful medicine the finest thing I have ever used. It is better than the combined services of doctors for years.



"When I began to take it I was a mere shadow. Now I have wholly recovered my health and strength, and entirely through the marvelous health giving properties of this remedy.

"I most earnestly recommend its use and all my friends to whom I have recommended it tell the same story—it cures every time."

And the extraordinary thing about it is that it will cure when other medicines fail. It is a sure thing.

Given a case where the nerves are weak, the blood poor, or when the stomach, kidneys or liver are out of order, or when there is poor appetite, headache, rheumatism, neuralgia, bad feeling head, sleeplessness at night with tired feeling, on awaking in the morning, and it will cure these symptoms almost like magic.

It is not a patent medicine, but the discovery and prescription of

DR. GREENE,

of 148 State-st., Chicago, Ill.,

the most famous and successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. The doctor can be consulted without charge in all cases, either personally or by letter.

DINE WITH THE POOR.

(Continued from first page.)

political intrigue and that it was directly opposed to theosophical doctrines.

Mrs. Tingley said she was directly opposed to political methods and that she had positive proof that some signatures to the opposition circular had been obtained under false pretenses. Some members had even been told that she had signed the circular.

Chicago will have to look to its record if the divorce industry in New York continues to grow. There were thirty-seven suits for divorce on the calendar of the Supreme Court today. All were women.

Caucus of the Anti-Platt Men.

Thirty representative anti-Platt Republicans met in caucus at the Manhattan Hotel tonight and planned to form a State organization and nominate a full set of candidates for State offices in the election next fall.

In a few days a call for State convention, to be held in Syracuse some time in February, will be issued. William Brookfield will start out today through the State to induce all anti-Platt Republicans to send representatives to this convention and to explain the objects of the new organization. The plans are similar to the Citizens' union. Governor Black will be asked to help.

As anticipated Richard Croker has been made chairman of the Finance committee of Tammany Hall, which means that he has resumed his old place of power.

It is practically a certainty now that Camille D'Arville will replace Hilda Clark as prima donna of "The Highwayman." Miss D'Arville began rehearsals yesterday, and as speedily as possible will enter upon her new duties.

Common Sense Cure.

PYRAMID PILE CURE CURES PILES PERMANENTLY BY CURING THE CAUSE.

Remarkable Remedy Which Is Bringing Comfort to Thousands of Sufferers.

Probably half the people who see this article suffer from piles. It is one of the commonest diseases and one of the most obstinate. People have it for years and just because it is not immediately fatal they neglect it. Carelessness causes no end of suffering. Carelessness about so simple a thing as piles has often caused death. Hemorrhages occurs during surgical treatment, often causing death.

Piles are simple in the beginning and easily cured. They can be cured even in the worst stages, without pain or loss of blood, quickly, surely, and completely. There is only one remedy that will do it—Pyramid Pile Cure.

It allays the inflammation immediately, heals the irritated surface and with continued treatment reduces the swelling and puts the membranes into good, sound healthy condition. The cure is thorough and permanent.

Here is a voluntary and unsolicited testimonial we have lately received:

Mrs. M. C. Hinkly, 601 Mississippi-st., Indianapolis, Ind., says: Have been a sufferer from the pain and annoyance of Piles for fifteen years, the Pyramid Pile Cure and Pyramid Pills gave me immediate relief and in a short time a complete cure.

Druggists sell Pyramid Pile Cure or will get it for you if you ask them to. It is but 50 cents per package and is put up only by the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall Mich.

PYRAMID PILE CURE.

STAKE FOR SCHORR.

His Colt Wilson Wins the Gentilly Handicap.

THIRD AT THE MEETING.

Green Morris' Tyrba Lands the First Two-Year-Old Race.

GLENMOYNE AT LONG ODDS.

Buena Ventura Captures Another Youngsters' Event at Oakland.

OTHER NEWS OF THE RUNNERS.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The Gentilly handicap for 3-year-olds at one mile and the first 2-year-old race of the season east of the Rockies attracted a big crowd to the Crescent City Jockey club's course today, although the weather was showery and the track a sea of mud.

John W. Schorr's colt Wilson, carrying the top weight, 116 pounds, and favorite in the betting, won the stake and to Green B. Morris belongs the credit of landing the first 2-year-old winner.

Five started against Wilson at weights ranging downward to 100, and Surmount, carrying 108 pounds, was regarded as the contender. The race proved only an exercise gallop for Wilson, and Tole Simmons of the lightweights saved the place from Surmount by a head. French Gray, whom E. S. Gardner started simply to explain her last race, propped after going five furlongs and finished next to last, twenty lengths behind the winner. French Gray goes to the barn forthwith.

Seven started in the 2-year-old race, which was at three furlongs, and the public knew little about any of them until they went to the post. Fort Henry, by Blazes, dam Stormy Petrel, was the most warmly touted, and he was backed at 2 to 1. Morris' youngster, Tyrba, was lightly regarded until he emerged from the paddock, and then he was backed at 4 to 1 on his looks. Judge Rankin, a colt of unfashionable breeding, outbroke the field, but retired precipitately after leading by three lengths at the end of the first furlong. Then Tyrba went to the front and won, chased out by Fort Henry.

The winner is a serviceable looking youngster by Tyrant, dam imp. Baby, and bears one of Morris' characteristic combination names. Top Roller, by Rollin or Perkins, dam Piazza, finished a good third after a slow beginning.

Wilson's victory in the Gentilly was the third stake win for Schorr at the meeting and the fourth at the track. He won the Crescent City Derby with Meadowthorpe last spring, and this winter he won the preliminary Derby handicap with Presbyterian and the Crescent City handicap with Macy.

The other races today were shared by favorites and outsiders. Old Glenmoyne, in the opening dash of six furlongs, was overlooked, although he had Burns up, and he won at 12 to 1.

Weather showery; track very heavy.

First race, 13-16 mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
12—1	Glenmoyne, 109 [T. B'ns]	5	2^{h}	1^{1}	1^{2}	1^{2}
3—2	Lexing'n P'te, 109 [Nutt]	4	3^{3}	3^{1}	6^{1}	2^{2}
4—1	W. C. T., 100 [Caywood]	3	5^{4}	4^{nk}	3^{3}	3^{4}

Time, 1:29. Treopia, 109 pounds; Bob Clampett, 102; Van Brunt, 112; Lauretta D., 99; and Jim Hogg, 94, finished as named. Start straggling. Won galloping; place easily. Treopia led to the stretch; ran first quarter in :24½. Lexington Pirate was pulled. Bob Clampett was coming strong.

Second race, ⅜ mile, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	Str.	Fn.
4—1	Tyrba, 108 [Hirsch]	6	$2^{½}$	2^{nk}	1^{1}
2—1	Fort Henry, 108 [C. Combs]	2	4^{nk}	5^{1}	$2^{½}$
3—1	Top Roller, 101 [Reitz]	5	5^{2}	4^{nk}	3^{2}

Time, :42½. L. Pillot Jr., 108 pounds; Judge Rankin, 105; Fiddler, 108, and M. N. MacFarlane, 108 (coupled with Top Roller), finished as named. Winner G. B. Morris' br. c., by Tyrant—imp. Baby. Start good. Won driving; place same. Fort Henry and Top Roller were closing fast. Judge Rankin led to the stretch by three lengths. M. N. MacFarlane green at gate.

Third race, 1 mile, purse $1,000, the Gentilly Handicap, 3-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
6—5	Wilson, 116 [T. Burns]	3	$1^{½}$	$1^{½}$	1^{2}	1^{1}
9—1	Tole Sim's, 102 [C. Clay]	1	2^{2}	2^{2}	2^{2}	2^{h}
5—2	Surmount, 108½ [Sch'r]	4	3^{3}	3^{1}	3^{3}	3^{8}
6—1	Dinsmore, 100½ [Aker]	6	4^{2}	4^{nk}	4^{3}	4^{15}
9—1	F'ch Gray, 108 [C. C'bs]	2	5^{nk}	5^{3}	5^{8}	5^{15}
20—1	Percy F., 108 [Hirsch]	5	6	6	6	6

Time, 1:53. Start good. Won galloping; place all out. The race was only a gallop for Wilson. Tole Simmons was out to the last ounce. Surmount would have been second in another jump. Dinsmore pulled up at start and was cut off on the back stretch. French Gray propped after going five-eighths.

Fourth race, 1⅛ miles, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
4—5	Nannie L.'s Sister, 103 [G'e]	2	2^{h}	3^{1}	2^{2}	1^{1}
2—1	Ransom, 104 [Beauch'p]	3	1^{2}	2^{1}	3^{10}	2^{2}
7—1	Wells St., 110 [Casteel]	6	3^{3}	1^{3}	1^{2}	3^{10}

Time, 2:25. Billy McKenzie, 101 pounds; Courtesy, 108; and Paulus, 106, finished as named. Start fair. Won driving; place easily. Wells Street should have won but was ridden all over the track and was in the heaviest going throughout.

Fifth race, 15-16 mile, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
8—5	Amateur, 107 [Beauc'p]	3	1^{2}	$1^{½}$	1^{2}	1^{4}
5—2	Gypcelyer, 107 [Hirsch]	2	2^{8}	$2^{1½}$	$2^{1½}$	$2^{1½}$
15—1	Aunt Maggie, 102 [A. B't]	4	7	7^{6}	6^{20}	3^{2}

Time, 1:45. The Doctor, 104 pounds; Low Ann, 102; Straymond, 103; and Topling, 104, finished as named. Start good. Won galloping; place easily. Amateur had all the speed and was only galloping the last eighth. Aunt Maggie, outrun in the first part, came strong on the end.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
4—5	Eton Jacket, 102 [C. C'bs]	3	3^{3}	4^{h}	3^{4}	1^{1}
8—1	Milt Boyken, 102 [S'ard]	8	6^{1}	5^{2}	5^{4}	2^{3}
15—1	Rhett Goode, 102 [T. B'ns]	4	5^{nk}	6^{nk}	3^{2}	3^{2}

Time, 1:22. Little Music, 102; Teeta May, 105; Domingo, 110; Vencedor, 102; Dr. Simpson, 102; Second Attempt, 100; and Hillsboro, 102, finished as named. Start good. Won handily; place easily. Eton Jacket had plenty in reserve. Rhett Goode was coming strong. Domingo was in front at the eighth pole. Teeta May was a contender to the stretch.

Tomorrow's entries:

First race, 1 mile, selling—Steve Cloin, 92 pounds; Blitzen's Sister, 95; Briggs, 97; Roentgen, 100; Nay Nay, Full Hand, Basquil, 102 each; Anger, 103; Swordsman, 110.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Fontanus, Bertha Nell, Floss, 100 pounds each; Marklein, Dictate, Wiggins, Dazzler, 102 each; Helvetia, 105; Wilson G., Tom Kingsley, 107 each; Thurles 110.

Third race, 13-16 mile, selling—Virgie Dixon, 92 pounds; Gismonda II., 94; Adam Johnson, 95; Hano Belle, Hartford Boy, J. H. Grafton, 96 each; Al Lone, 98; Gil Fordham, 99; Sedan, Uncas, 100 each; His Brother, 103; Partner, 107; Van Brunt, 110.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 20 yards, selling—Peter Archer, 83 pounds; Laura May, 85; Hindoo Queen, 88; Dressen, 91; Rosa Hurns, 94; Siva, 101; Jamboree, Bridgeton, Blacking Brush, 103 each; Hardenburg, Leaseman, 106 each.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling—Dave S., Pat Morrissey, 101 pounds each; Belle of Fordham, 102; Viscount, Ferryman II., 104; Treopia, Red, Frontier, Pert, Rob Millican, 104 each; Headlight, Verdi, Domingo, 107 each.

Sixth race, 13-16 mile, selling—El Githa, 99 pounds; Second Attempt, 102; Masterpiece, Reel, Vanessa, 104 each; Tago, Pearson, 106 each; Loyalty, Jim Hogg, 109 each; Pardon, 107.

CASTAKE A LONG SHOT WINNER

Repeats an Old Trick, Landing at 50 to 1 at Oakland—Game Finish by Ostler Joe.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The feature of the racing at Oakland this afternoon was another long shot victory for Castake, who was evidently turned loose for a good thing. When the books opened a number of them posted 50 on Al. Barrera's entry, but a lot of coin was ready and the odds were hammered down to 10 and 15 at post time. Castake was second all the way to the stretch, which he entered three lengths behind Lo Lo, who was 25 to 1. Castake took the shortest route and was half a length ahead of Lo Lo at the finish. The winner will do to watch whenever the odds are juicy. His first victory last spring at Ingleside as a 2-year-old was when 300 to 1 was posted against him.

'Ostler Joe made his first appearance in three weeks in the Acme Club Handicap at 6½ furlongs, and captured the big end of the purse after a sensational finish with Mainstay, the odds on favorite, Caspar, being nowhere. 'Ostler got three lengths the worst of the start and Mainstay looked a sure winner turning into the stretch.

Weather fine; track heavy.

First race, 11-16 mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
4—1	Aluminum, 105 [Hill'n]	3	$1^{½}$	1^{4}	1^{3}	1^{1}
6—1	Brambella, 99 [Gray]	1	3^{2}	6^{1}	5^{1}	2^{2}
12—1	Blue Bell, 115 [E. Jones]	4	5^{4}	3^{3}	3^{3}	3^{3}

Time, 1:11½. Our Climate, 117 pounds; Monitor, 117; Miss Alice, 99; Einstein, 104; Maxim II., 116; and Fanny S., 111, finished as named. Fair start. Won easily. Aluminum beat the gate. Brambella made a fast finish. Monitor stopped.

Second race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	Str.	Fn.
1—1	Catawba, 102 [Clawson]	2	2^{h}	2^{2}	1^{1}
11—10	B. Stone, 115 [H. Martin]	1	1^{1}	1^{2}	2^{5}
6—1	Imperious, 107 [Thorpe]	5	5	4^{1}	3^{3}

Time, 1:17. Hermoso, 115, and Rosormonde, 110, finished as named. Fair start. Won easily. Blarney Stone got away first but Catawba ran him to a standstill. Imperious was slow at start.

Third race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	Str.	Fn.
1—1	Buena Ventura, 110 [Conley]	2	1^{1}	1^{2}
3—1	Bonibel, 101 [Clawson]	1	2^{1}	2^{1}
7—1	Clarando, 110 [McHugh]	3	3^{2}	3^{2}

Time, :51¼. Anchored, 104 pounds; The Miller, 101; Magdalenes, 105; Also Ran, 108; Molay, 104; Rainier, 105; Prince Will, 107; Lacondisa, 101; and Lomatas, 106, finished as named. Good start. Won easily. Bonibel ran an improved race. Anchored got a poor ride. Winner L. H. Ezell's ch. f., by Luke Blackburn—Tommy Bell.

Fourth race, 13-16 mile, all ages, The Acme Club Handicap, purse $1,000:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
6—5	Ostler Joe, 117 [Tuber'e]	3	3	3	3	1^{h}
10—1	Mainstay, 108 [Martin]	1	$1^{½}$	1^{1}	$1^{1½}$	2^{8}
3—5	Caspar, 115 [Thorpe]	2	$2^{½}$	2^{1}	2^{4}	3

Time, 1:24½. Good start. Won driving. Mainstay ran a good race and might have won with a good rider. Caspar quit.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
6—5	Garl'd Barr, 107 [Conley]	2	$2^{½}$	2^{1}	2^{8}	1^{4}
4—1	H. Thoburn, 107 [Claw'n]	1	1^{1}	1^{2}	1^{2}	2^{3}
7—2	Souffle, 105 [Thorpe]	5	3^{1}	3^{3}	3^{8}	3^{10}

Time, 1:44½. Newsgatherer, 107 pounds, and Yankee Doodle, 113, finished as named. Good start. Won easing up. Barr was easily the best. Newsgatherer was cut off at start. Thoburn ran a good race.

Sixth race, 11-16 mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
15—1	Castake, 101 [Spencer]	1	2^{1}	2^{1}	2^{4}	$1^{½}$
25—1	Lo Lo, 115 [Jones]	2	1^{1}	1^{1}	1^{2}	2^{3}
6—1	Lucky Star, 113 [Thorpe]	4	3^{h}	4^{4}	4^{4}	3^{4}

Time, 1:11. Watomba, 99 pounds; Colonial Dame, 99; Good Friend, 104; Kaiser Ludwig, 116; Harry Gwynn, 116; and El Moro, 104, finished as named. Good start. Won driving. Castake won in the last jump. Watomba did not have usual speed.

Tomorrow's entries:

First race, ¾ mile—James Porteous, 109 pounds; Bobolink, 110; Una Que Amo, 105; Tartar, 104; Pollock, 107; Tobey, 107; Don Daniel, 107; Greenleaf, 104; Springfield, 107; Mahogany, 107; Hacienda, 105; Rejected, 107; Ashland, Eclipse, 110.

Second race, ¾ mile—Entrata, 107 pounds; Sing Wing, 112; Roulette Wheel, 117; Racio, 109; Rose Maid, 107; Formella, 107; Loumont, 107; Glenower, 109; Rosa, 117; Himera, 117; Flandes, 122.

Third race, ¾ mile—Lord Marmion, 114 pounds; P. A. Finnegan, 102; Prince Tyrant, 107; Dr. Sharp, 107; Musculado, 99; Duke of York II., 107.

Fourth race, 1⅛ miles—Charlie Rief, 101 pounds; Sir Dilke, 105; Song and Dance, 103; Can't Dance, 106; Red Glenn, 103; Collins, 103; Personne, 104; Thelma, 94; Widow Jones, 89.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles—Palomacita, 104 pounds; Una Colorado, 106; Heritage, 106; Hermanita, 104; Veloz, 101; Benamela, 100.

Sixth race, ¾ mile—Nonchalance, 107 pounds; George Palmer, 104; Twinkle Twink, 102; Coda, 105; Gallant, 107; Stentor, 104; D. J. Tobin, 104; Primmie, 105; Pescador, 113; Charles A., 107; Miss Ruth, 105; Von Dunk, 107; La Mascota, 105; Wawona, 107; Pasha, 113.

Pays $1,000 for a Hanover Yearling.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The yearling chestnut colt by Hanover, dam Eldorado, by Bullion, was sold by S. Y. Keene, Georgetown, to Will McDaniels, Lexington, for $1,000.

A half interest in the Lexington Business College Building was sold by Hops Laudeman, the bookmaker, today to Byron McClelland's widow for $18,750.

LEAVES ASSOCIATED CLUBS.

South Side Cycling Club Secedes and Goes into the Cook County Organization.

The South Side Cycling club, one of the strongest cycling organizations in the city, will desert the Associated Cycling Clubs and go over to the Cook County Cycling association.

This was announced at the regular meeting of the association held last night at the Sherman House. The South Side club has a membership of over 500, and is one of the leading clubs of the rival organization. The formal initiation will take place at the next meeting of the association, which will be held at the Sherman House the second Thursday in February.

A small number of the delegates responded to the call for the meeting, but the business was speedily accomplished. One of the important measures was the abolition of all dues and initiation fees for the year of '98 to all clubs who joined the association before the 1st of March, and applications were received from the following clubs: Poplar, Vim, Mercury, and Onward Cycling clubs.

The Decoration day race was discussed and a temporary Committee on Prizes was nominated, which is as follows: Schachtno, Wagner, Hess, Otto, Scott, and Stobbart. Messrs. Hally and Hess reported that the chances were about 1,000 to one that the Cook County Cycling association would be granted a permit for the race that day, and that the association had as much chance for the permit as any one else. The West Town board will hear claims from all parties wishing permits for the races on Feb. 8.

The delegate from the Franklin Cycling club announced that his club was in a peculiar predicament, as a club belonging to another organization also bore that name. Chairman Hally quieted his fears by stating that as they had the charter for the club it was not necessary to bother with the other club bearing the same name.

CHICAGO MAN IS PRESIDENT.

C. S. Dikeman Chosen for the Head of the Cycle Board of Trade at Annual Meeting.

New York, Jan. 19.—The stockholders of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers held their annual meeting today in this city. A committee was appointed to take steps to urge the government to remove the duty on German bicycles. The directors went into executive session to elect officers.

The following officers for the ensuing year were chosen: President, C. S. Dikeman of Chicago; Vice Presidents, R. L. Coleman of New York and G. H. Day of Hartford, Conn.; Executive committee, R. L. Coleman, G. H. Day, Al Garford, Joseph McKee, and R. P. Gormully.

The report of the chairman of the Press committee showed that in 1896 British exports of bicycles amounted to $9,056,000; in 1897, $7,877,000, a decrease of $1,179,000. In 1896 United States exports amounted to $1,898,000; in 1897 they amounted to $7,005,000, an increase of $5,107,000. This shows a decrease in British exports of 13 per cent and an increase in American exports of 270 per cent.

Gideon Is Still in the Fight.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The small majority which voted yesterday to support Potter for President of the League of American Wheelmen is likely to cause a split in the Pennsylvania division of the league. Gideon is, however, still in the fight.

New York, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Senator Morgan has taken up Jay Eaton's sweeping challenge to race any one of the crack cyclists, and offers to back Kiser against the indoor king for $500 a side.

TO PRACTICE IN THE NORTH.

Eastern League Teams Think Little of Southern Trips in Advance of the Season.

New York, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The Philadelphia baseball club has decided to train its players at Cape May. This is additional proof that league clubs are gradually turning from the old custom of sending their teams South. The Bostons are thinking of going to Atlantic City, too. The New Yorkers have arranged to go to Lakewood. The Brooklyns may train at home or in some other resort near here, while the Washingtons will, as usual, remain on their own stamping ground. The Baltimores will go to Thomasville, Ga., as they have always been believers in Southern practice work. The Cincinnatis will go to Texas, as Ewing has a number of veterans on his team who need thawing out in the early spring. The Pittsburgs and Clevelands expect to train at Hot Springs. St. Louis and Louisville will undoubtedly remain near home.

According to present indications, the schedule will open on April 15, with games between the Eastern clubs in the East and the Western clubs in the West. The first trip will be made by the Eastern clubs into the West, it is said, about April 26, where they will remain for two weeks. Upon returning there will be another short East vs. East series, followed by a visit of two weeks here by the Western clubs. That will be the plan, it is thought, throughout the season. The same arrangement regarding the disposition of holidays will be maintained as in years past.

Divided at Illinois.

Champaign, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Diverse opinions exist at the University of Illinois as to the advisability of adopting the new football playing rules. Captain Von Oven of the '98 varsity said tonight: "If all the Western colleges adopt the rules there will be no objection to our adopting them also. I think, with the Wisconsin men, that the West should not attempt to change the game before the East gives assurance that they are in sympathy with the movement. It seems that some of the Western colleges are opposed to the movement, and if they refuse to abide by the changes while others accept them, the result will be a hopeless muddle."

Head Coach Huff said: "As far as the committee has gone it has done well. They have adopted two rules which have been desired for some time. The change in scoring and the rule giving the side that has been scored on the choice of kicking off."

Before the rules become effective at Illinois they must be approved by the faculty. This will probably be done before long. The faculty has already approved the work of the November conference.

Favor Postponing Action.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The announcement of the new football rules, as proposed by the committee from the Western colleges, caused a great deal of discussion here tonight. Opinions among Michigan experts differed considerably, but the general sentiment seemed to be that the committee had done careful, conscientious work, and that the changes as a whole were favorable to Michigan ideas. As to the West taking her position entirely independent of the East, opinions differed. Some advocate immediate and favorable action supporting the committee, but there is a strong undercurrent of feeling that favors a postponement of definite action until the East defines its position.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Captain Riordan, when interviewed in regard to the rules, said: "Several of the changes seem to me to be no improvement upon the existing rules. The idea of the committee was primarily to eliminate the unnecessary roughness, but I fail to see where they have succeeded in a single instance."

Captain Anson Wins at Handball.

Captain Anson and partner "Mat" Foley won a handball match for $25 a side yesterday at McGurn's court, their opponents being Joyce and Fitzgerald. Score:

Captain Anson and "Mat" Foley	16	21	21	21
J. Joyce and F. Fitzgerald	21	12	17	18

Jimmy Barry and M. Deronney defeated J. Deronney and M. Franey two sets in three. Other winners in the afternoon were Jim Franey and J. Deronney, C. Dolan, and P. McHugh and D. Joyce.

IVES' GREAT SKILL.

Again Averages 28 4-7 in the Billiard Tournament.

EASILY BEATS SUTTON.

Shortstop Makes 116 Points in His First Five Innings.

CATTON DEFEATS SPINKS.

Frank C. Ives last night at Central Music Hall showed himself to be the marvel he is claimed to be by repeating his Monday night average of 28 4-7. George Sutton was his opponent, and the shortstop played surprisingly well. Although "all out" at the finish, the hard work bringing great beads of perspiration to his brow, he yet finished with an average in 160 points of 12 4-13.

The start of the game promised little, as to Ives' miss from spot Sutton returned only 10. In his next inning, however, Ives ran 123, the points being scored largely at the lower end of the table, the Napoleon's play well illustrating what he has put into the game of billiards in the way of keeping the balls inside the spot. This run closed by a miss of the first ball.

Once afterwards in the game did Ives miss similarly, and the other markedly poor attempt was when, towards the finish of the game, he missed through hitting the wrong rail on a short shot in the corner.

At the end of the fifth inning Ives stood 169 to Sutton's 116. The latter had shown extraordinary speed, and the spectators liberally rewarded with applause his really splendid execution. It may be said that he played somewhat luckily, but good fortune must come to any billiardist sooner or later, and Sutton is of promise, because, favored, he takes advantage of his opportunities.

For ten innings he averaged 12⅞, which is a high rate of speed for any expert. Here Ives was within two points of him (the handicap having been made up by the scratch man), and it is no wonder that the shortstop was discouraged.

Ives played throughout with great confidence, and exhibited many of his noted draws and spreads. From several "tie-ups" he extricated himself by the most accurate of strokes, and once made a nearly impossible long follow shot.

The attendance was the largest of the tournament, and the utmost impartiality was shown. The summary follows:

Ives (400)—0, 123, 0, 45, 1, 83, 0, 29, 7, 6, 1, 29, 49, 27. Total, 400. Average, 28 4-7. High run, 123.

Sutton (260)—10, 0, 51, 19, 36, 0, 1, 16, 22, 1, 0, 0, 4. Total, 160. Average, 12 4-13. High run, 51.

The afternoon game between the two "shortstops," Catton and Spinks, was exciting, the Rock Island man winning by only 11 points. It took thirty-eight innings for the winner to make 260 points. Spinks led up to the eighteenth inning, the score when Catton "went to bat" in that inning being 96 to 73. A run of 30 put Catton in the lead, but Spinks came back with 44, his best run of the game, only to be followed two innings later by a break of 56 on Catton's part. This made the score 194 to 151, and Spinks never could catch up. Score:

Catton—[260]—10, 0, 0, 3, 0, 1, 7, 0, 1, 0, 8, 2, 4, 18, 1, 18, 0, 30, 34, 1, 56, 6, 1, 7, 1, 16, 6, 9, 0, 4, 3, 0, 0, 3, 6, 1, 2, 1. Total, 260. High run, 56. Average, 6 16-19.

Spinks—[260]—8, 0, 1, 27, 6, 2, 0, 1, 12, 3, 3, 6, 4, 0, 0, 2, 2, 19, 44, 8, 3, 1, 16, 1, 1, 1, 0, 19, 0, 0, 19, 0, 10, 10, 3, 17, 0, 0. Total, 249. High run, 44. Average, 6 21-38.

Games today:

Sutton vs. Spinks, afternoon; Schaefer vs. Sutton, evening.

Games Friday:

Schaefer vs. Catton, afternoon; Ives vs. Spinks, evening.

Games Saturday:

Sutton vs. Catton, afternoon; Ives vs. Schaefer, evening.

A. A. U. Billiards at the C. A. A.

The Chicago Athletic association is considering the holding of the Amateur Athletic union billiard championships. C. C. Hughes, delegate-at-large of the A. A. U., has suggested the subject, which has met with favor among some of the members. The permission of the Billiard committee will be asked for such an event, to be held in March, the winner to go to New York in April for the national billiard championships. The winners in each district tournament are eligible to compete in the national event. The game will be at fourteen-inch balk line. All contestants are required to be registered athletes of the Amateur Athletic union, as billiard players are now classed as athletes. The players who would probably represent the C. A. A. in such a contest are Schmidt, winner of the recent handicap tournament; Norris, George Davis, and Frank Rice. There is also some discussion regarding the competition of Ellison in such a tournament, but it is likely a still hunt would be made to discover if his amateur standing was all right.

THOMPSON IS TO BE REFEREE.

Officials Chosen for Next Saturday's First Regiment Indoor Athletic Meet.

William Hale Thompson, victor in Tuesday's election contest at the Chicago Athletic association, will referee the indoor games to be held on Saturday night at the First Regiment Armory.

The officials who will serve are:

Referee—William Hale Thompson, C. A. A.

Judges at finish—W. L. Shepard, C. A. A.; Will C. Bryan, N. W. U.; Charles F. Roby, F. R.

Field Judges—George W. Ehler, C. Y. M. C. A.; Walter H. Liginger, M. A. S. ———, C. T. G.; W. L. DeRemer, F. R.; ———, S. S. T. G.

Starter—Otto Hassel.

Official Handicapper—Ed W. Smith.

Judge of Walking—Otto Hassel.

Clerk of Course—William B. Everingham, B. A. C.

Assistant Clerks—C. Sidney Frink, F. R.; W. Y. Hendron, F. R.

Timekeepers—Joseph H. Leopold, F. R.; Fred Steigmeyer, U. C.; George Reed, F. R.

Scorer—Harry F. Keator, F. R.

Announcer—John J. Holland, F. R.

Inspectors—J. C. Van Kirk, F. R.; S. A. Rutherford, F. R.; S. Westover, F. R.; William D. Codman, F. R.

Marshal—James T. Smith, F. R.

TWELVE-HOUR SKATING RACE.

Fourteen Men Entered in Saturday's Contests at Tattersall's—Skate from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Fourteen entries for the twelve-hour cycle skating race at Tattersall's Saturday have been received by the management. The list includes some speedy skaters, and a fast contest should result. The race will be started at 11 a. m., and will continue without interruption until 11 p. m. A. L. Wallace, one of the competitors, has done more than seventeen miles an hour in practice. A special track is being constructed on the skating surface, and the racers will not interfere with those who occupy the floor during the progress of the race. Prizes aggregating $400 are offered, and an additional $100 will be awarded to the winner provided he breaks the world's record of 210 miles for that kind of a contest. Wallace appears to be a favorite.

The following men will compete: A. L. Wallace, Charles W. Smith, A. C. Hulligan, C. H. Forbes, F. A. McNabb, M. Hart, T. Farrell, G. Brown, W. Howard, W. Still, E. H. Hardwick, W. Fuller, W. R. Tyler, P. Otis.

Two Eastern men will also be in the race. They are F. W. White of Chelsea, Mass., and Clifford Stanton of Boston. The last named has a record of fifteen first prizes and three second prizes in eighteen amateur and professional races.

Leave Yale Out in the Cold.

New York, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Now that Yale has positively refused to listen to any of Cornell's conditions regarding a boat race this year, the Ithacans have a bold plan to form an American College Rowing association, and have invited Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Columbia to form what in time will be looked upon as the backbone of American college rowing. The action of Columbia and Pennsylvania is expected to be favorable, but a favorable reply from Harvard is what is most needed. Should the crimson agree to become a member of the association there would be no end of joy at Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania, because such action on the part of Harvard would practically mean the cutting off of relations with Yale.

With Cornell, Columbia, Harvard, and Pennsylvania as the big four of the proposed association, Yale would be out in the cold and would have no one of the big universities to row with her.

Pennsylvania and the Cadets.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19.—The crews of the Pennsylvania and the United States naval cadets will meet at Annapolis this spring. Although the date has not been definitely settled, it probably will be May 20. The race will be a two-mile straightaway, beginning at the lighthouse in Chesapeake Bay and finishing opposite the battery on Severn River.

Northwestern Challenges Illinois.

Champaign, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Northwestern has asked for a dual track meet, and the request has been referred to the Advisory board. The dual meet with Chicago will probably take place on Saturday, May 14. The present intention is to have the track meet at 2 o'clock and the ball game at 4 o'clock.

General Sporting Notes.

Adelaide, Jan. 19.—The Australians, in the cricket match with the visiting English team, won by an innings and 13 runs.

Englewood and Illinois Cycling club indoor ball teams will play tonight at West Side Natatorium. There is much rivalry between the teams. Eolus Cycling club team and the Keystones play at Schoenhofen's Hall.

BROWN AN EASY VICTIM.

TOLEDO MAN DEFEATED BY "BILLY" STIFT AT A. A. A. SHOW.

He Is Outclassed and the Police Order the Bout Stopped—Kerwin Gains a Decision Over O'Leary of Milwaukee—Sieloff and Lewis Box Another Draw—McCoy Announces He Will Meet No Heavyweights Save Corbett and Fitz.

Between 300 and 400 persons gathered at old Oxford Hall on Thirty-first street last night to witness the first athletic entertainment of the America Athletic association. Boxing contests were the features, but only two of the five scheduled events amounted to anything, these being between Cook and McCaul and Sieloff and Lewis. The star event of the show was to have been that between Billy Stift of this city and a colored fighter named F. A. Brown of Toledo, O., but that was a "frost," as Brown was no match for the local man, or anybody else for that matter, and the bout was stopped by the police. Joe Choynski acted as master of ceremonies and also officiated as referee.

William Long of Dayton, O., won from Jack Price of Omaha, Neb., 137 pounders, in the first round. Barney McCaul defeated Johnny Cook, 115 pounders, in five rounds. Otto Sieloff of Detroit and Jack Lewis of Chicago, 135 pounders, fought a draw. Lewis broke his right arm in the second round. George Kerwin of Chicago defeated Con O'Leary of Milwaukee, Wis., at catch weights, in four rounds.

In the main event, which was the windup, Stift was the first to put in an appearance, and seemed confident of winning easily, having evidently looked his opponent over before entering the ring. Brown entered a few moments later, and when he peeled off his coat he looked as if he should make an easy mark for the sturdy Chicagoan. He did not appear to weigh over 140 pounds, while Stift scaled close to 170. The latter began business at once, landing a stiff left hook on the Ohioan's face. This made the colored stranger wary, and by dancing and dodging around the ring and clinching at every opportunity he managed to avoid a knockout. In the second round he got cornered and was sent down with a right jolt on the side of his head. He took his limit, but was no sooner up than he went down again from a light touch on the body. When he arose he landed his left on Billy's breast, then fell back through the ropes. He was hauled back by Choynski, and after running around to kill time, was caught in a corner and sent down again with a left body blow. The third round was a farce and Captain Hamer, seeing the stranger was completely outclassed, called to Choynski to stop the go.

The entertainment opened with a friendly bout with the foils between Captain Frank Yates and a pupil. Following this came what was intended for a six round contest between Long and Price, a brace of lightweights, but Price quit before the end of the first round.

McCall and Cook were the next pair and put up quite a lively go. The latter made an excellent showing for two rounds, but after that died away. McCall landed straight lefts and right swings repeatedly and effectually and soon had Cook on queer street. Cook was sent to the floor several times, but always came up gamely, for which he was loudly applauded. Mac was given the decision in the fifth round by Choynski.

Sieloff and Lewis, the next couple, put up a fierce bout. That is, they went at it hammer and tongs right from the start, but they were so wild with their swings that little damage was done. Sieloff had a shade the better of the first two rounds, but Lewis, after breaking a small bone in his right arm, stuck to his man gamely and succeeded in getting a draw.

George Kerwin scored another victory by defeating Con O'Leary in the fourth round of their six-round contest. Kerwin fought in his usual awkward style, and after the second round had O'Leary pretty well fagged out. He kept on top and after him all the time, and while he did not appear to be hitting with any great force, soon had the Milwaukeean staggering all over the ring. In the third round O'Leary went down, his legs giving way under him, and as Kerwin gave him no rest he soon sent him down for keeps.

DAVIES IS MISREPRESENTED.

O'Rourke's Action in Sending for Julian Late at Night Wrongly Ascribed to the "Parson."

Martin Julian has been quoted in a number of papers as saying that during the recent visit of himself and Fitzsimmons to this city he was called up late at night by "Parson" Davies, invited to the latter's room, and asked to enter into an agreement to "throw down" Dan Stuart—that is, to agree to leave the latter out of consideration in future arrangements for big fights.

As a matter of fact, Tom O'Rourke was the man who disturbed Julian's rest, calling him up and asking him to step into Davies' room, adjoining, where he did everything in his power to persuade Fitzsimmons' manager to name Walcott as the middleweight for McCoy to meet. O'Rourke did not hear of the fact that McCoy had agreed to meet the man named by Fitzsimmons until after midnight, and he was so anxious to secure the match for Walcott that he went straight to Julian's room and aroused him. A "Tribune" reporter accompanied the manager. "Parson" Davies was in his room, but he had nothing to do with the summoning of Julian.

"Jimmy" Murphy says he and George Kerwin are to meet again. Relating to the decision rendered against him Saturday night at the Chicago Athletic association Murphy writes:

"Chicago, Jan. 19.—[To the Editor.]—A great deal has been said relative to my recent contest with Kerwin, to which I ask permission to make reply. It was announced in the local papers that Kerwin and White were matched before the C. A. A. on the 15th inst., but owing to the latter's failure to reach here I was asked to take his place. When first approached by Mr. Fishburn I declined the proposition and asked for a later date in order to condition myself. An urgent appeal, however, from friends finally induced me to sign articles, conditions being inserted by which, irrespective of a decision, we were to meet a month later in a second contest. After three days' preparation, and on the night of our engagement, I realized it would be impossible to make an even showing with him and knew if I did not secure a knockout he would soon wear me out, consequently I insisted before entering the ring that in the event of both men staying the required six rounds it should be decided a draw, to which both Kerwin and Mr. Fishburn agreed. This information was given to the referee. After four rounds had been fought, failing to secure the desired finish, and my strength being exhausted, I sought to avoid a knockout, and therefore when struck, not having sufficient strength to resist it, I fell, taking advantage of the ten seconds allowed me. Who under the same circumstances would not do likewise, since it was not a breach of the rules? In the close of the sixth and last round the tactics of the previous round were repeated, and in this instance Queensberry rules became defunct, for the referee, after I had been down three seconds, decided the contest against me. The duties of a referee are to enforce and not to create rules, as was done in this instance.

"In my next contest, which is scheduled for Feb. 15, I will be in condition, and hope then to retrieve myself and also reverse the adverse criticism. I have not gone back, as a great many believe, and if Mr. Kerwin wins from me it will be owing to his superiority, and not until then should he be considered my superior. As regards the selection of referee, I am indifferent.

"JIMMY MURPHY."

M'COY WILL NOT FIGHT MAHER.

Will Take On Any Middleweights, but Only Corbett and Fitzsimmons Among the Heavyweights.

New York, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Kid McCoy has made the following statement in regard to his entrance into the heavyweight class:

"I do not intend to pay the least attention to Maher's challenge. Neither will I consider a heavyweight challenge from Choynski. I entered the heavyweight class for the specific purpose of fighting either Corbett or Fitzsimmons, and nothing can induce me to depart from this resolution.

"There is no reason why I should bother with Maher or the host of other failures who are clamoring for a chance to make a few dollars. The goal of my ambition is to earn the heavyweight championship, but I don't intend to fight a lot of second-class men in order to attain it.

"I have no love for vocal fighting, to which several heavyweights seem addicted. I have issued a challenge to Fitzsimmons and Corbett, and nothing further will be heard from me on the subject.

"As middleweight champion I am willing to meet all fighters of reputation who can get down to the middleweight limit. Choynski is welcome to a fight as a middleweight, but I see no reason why I should meet him in a heavyweight contest."

Corbett and Siler.

Referee George Siler returned yesterday from Cleveland. Regarding his talked of meeting with Corbett, he said:

"The reported interview with me sent out from Cleveland was unauthorized. I did not answer Corbett's questions there, because I understood he wanted to ask them in person and intended giving him the opportunity. I presume it is not necessary, now that he has decided to drop the matter. The public, I am sure, is tired of the whole thing, and I do not care to take up space in talking about matters of no interest to the public, so will agree with Corbett to call the whole thing off. But I will call on him during the week and hear what he has to say."

TALK OF THE RULES.

Football Experts Divided in Regard to the Changes.

U. OF C. PLAYERS DIFFER.

Referees Hoagland and Wrenn Take Opposing Sides.

STAGG REFUSES TO TALK.

Football men at the University of Chicago who have made up their minds on the subject in general favor the new rules although there is a sentiment among some of them that the change in the counting discriminates against their team.

Former Captain Herschberger said yesterday he had not read the rules. Captain Kennedy had his doubts about the efficacy of rule seven, as revised, in regard to the snapper back making a feint to pass the ball. Webb thought the changes were good and tended to clear up the ambiguities of the old code. Hamill objected to the rule allowing a fresh man to be substituted at any time.

Ralph Hoaglund, the referee and old Princeton player, when seen last night said he had not studied the rules as carefully as he desired, but declared they suited him in general. He was in sympathy with the West's going ahead as long as it was refused admission to the Eastern Rules committee, and thought it had a perfect right to change the rules if it saw the need of changes.

"I hope," he said, "the colleges will back up the committee by adopting the rules. The committee has done good work both in changing the rules in some respects and in making the old ones clearer for the officials. It remains to be seen now whether it is the rules that will make the game less rough, or whether the roughness is due to the dispositions of the men who play the game."

Suggestions by Hoaglund.

"The rule making two men stand outside the end of the line when there are three back of the line, not including the quarter back, is a good one and will certainly make the game less rough. It would have been a good plan, too, to make the backs stand five yards behind the line. The rule penalizing a feint pass is excellent.

"My idea of a safety does not accord altogether with that of the committee. I do not consider it a safety if a player catches the ball back of his goal line and in attempting to advance it is downed before he has crossed the goal line. The rule that allows the side against which a touchdown has been scored to either receive or make the next kickoff is one of the best rules ever made.

"The umpire is given the duty of the referee in the rule that provides for a signal from the umpire to show the ball is in play after a place kick. The change in the rules for scoring is good, as is the amendment to rule 30 that allows men to be put into the game at any time. This will eliminate cripples.

"There is one point in the rules I do not understand. In the case of a punt out, when the man who makes the catch is interfered with or thrown after catching the ball, can he have a free kick and fifteen yards? This does not seem to be made clear in the rules.

"With possibly a few exceptions the rules are good and show that the committee has placed more confidence in the officials than under the old rules. If they work out the result will be a less rough game and a clearer understanding of the rules."

Criticised by Wrenn.

Evarts Wrenn saw the rules in a different light. He failed to detect much good in any of the changes made and said:

"I have not studied the changes carefully, but I do not see that the committee has benefited matters any, even from the point of view of wanting to eliminate roughness from the game. I consider the changes will only serve to complicate matters and fail in the object they are intended to bring about.

"I have been opposed all along to the idea of the West going ahead in this matter and I sincerely hope the colleges interested will refuse to adopt the report. It is out of the question to suppose two men are capable of changing such an important matter as the football rules. This is no reflection on the ability of the men concerned. I consider Stagg a competent adviser on such matters, but he is not able to frame a new code of rules alone. While the West has one man of this sort the East has a number, and it is from there that changes should come, for there they are just as anxious to change the rules as here in the West. The Western teams are approaching the standard set and maintained by the East and they cannot afford to play the game on a different basis.

"Are of No Possible Use."

"The new rules will not change the game in any particular, but will merely give the players and officials a lot more rules to learn that are of no possible use. Take that rule, for instance, that provides that if five men, not including the quarter back, are back of the line two of them must be clearly outside of the position occupied by the players at the end of the line. I suppose that rule means the whole body of the player must be outside of tackle, and what possible difference will the distance of a few more inches make?

"The rule that allows the side against which a touchdown has been made to either give or receive the resulting kickoff is foolish. If a team has a reasonably strong defense it would much prefer to kick off the ball and down it within the twenty-five yard line of the opposing team than to be itself held within the same distance of its own goal. It ought to be the object to strengthen the defense, for if a team is weak in that department of the game it will do no good to allow it to receive the kickoff instead of making it.

"With the possible exception of the change in the count for a touchdown and a goal from the same, the changes in the rules for counting are mistakes. As I have said before, the place kick is a beautiful play and exceedingly difficult. With all credit to the remarkable record made by Clarke and Herschberger in the Thanksgiving game, the same feat could not be performed again in a number of years.

Not Referees of Wrestling.

"The committee has amended rule 21 by forbidding the runner after he has been clearly thrown and held to attempt to advance the ball. Who is to judge whether the runner has been clearly thrown and held, and how must he be thrown and held so as to satisfy the referee he is 'clearly' so? It would require a judge of wrestling to enforce that rule properly.

"The reason given by the committee for the change in the rule regarding the number of men who must touch the ball before it can be advanced is that some officials have allowed the ball to be advanced when it had been merely touched by a third man. The new rule does not change the matter. If the quarter back has the ball in his hands and gives it to a third man while both have their hands on the ball in such a way that either could let go of it and the ball remain with the other, the ball has to all intents and purposes been passed even if the quarter keeps the ball in his possession.

"The amendment to the distance penalty rule is a good one, but in general the rules as reported by the committee are faulty and only tend to confuse and disturb without making any definite changes of any moment. Some of them are worded badly and others are confused in their meaning. I consider the old rules amply sufficient to govern football, and if the seven Western colleges that are concerned really wish to make the game cleaner and better let them agree among themselves to uphold the strict rulings of the officials. The trouble in the past has been that the players have objected to the too strict interpretation of the existing rules, and I can't see how any changes of themselves are going to benefit the matter."

Stagg refused yesterday to discuss the rules, but expressed a willingness to answer any criticisms if by so doing he could explain the meanings of the rules and put them in a clearer light. These criticisms, however, he wants well authenticated.

In coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, diarrhœa, dysentery use Sander's Eucalyptol.

SPY ON GOV. TANNER.

(Continued from first page.)

January payroll. Bliss called Tanner over and spoke to him about this, but Tanner put his foot down on it and said, No, he didn't want the rank and file stirred up. Fitzpatrick also thought it not good politics to do that, and the matter was dropped.

"The Governor told Ross to put his men to work for the next two days, so that they would be prepared when they came back.

When Governor Tanner came to town on Monday he kept as far as possible from the public eye. When he left for Springfield shortly before midnight he declared his visit had nothing to do with the police investigation. He was seconded in the statement by the inquisitorial Senators. But at this banquet, which is apt to cut quite a figure in the police and city history which is now being made, it was evident that Tanner put in a good deal of his time talking of the metropolitan police bill and the investigation. After the informal talks had been made the company split up into groups.

Governor Tanner called around him those in whom he wished to confide his wishes regarding the further conduct of the investigation. It is said that in the Governor's little coterie were Alexander Ross, E. R. Bliss, Ernest J. Magerstadt, and the four members of the Senate committee. They had a conversation which lasted thirty minutes.

How the Story Was Secured.

The story of this report and the way it was secured was told last night by a friend of Mayor Harrison, as follows:

"Those directly interested in the gathering used every effort to keep it a secret. The first intention, it seems, was to have the banquet at some down-town resort and invite a large number of persons. This was changed, and the attendance did not exceed sixty. Mayor Harrison received information on Monday to the effect that the object of the affair was to start certain influences to work gathering material for the committee to use in getting evidence and also arouse sentiment in behalf of the police bill.

"So Luke Colleran, chief of the Central detective force, was sent for and consulted, with the result that he detailed two of his best men to find out what was said and done at the little feast. They laid the foregoing report before his Honor yesterday morning. It surprised the Mayor so much that he doubted its accuracy and closely questioned the detectives as to how they managed to get hold of such a story; also as to who their informant was.

"One of the detectives stated that they obtained it from a man he had known and been on the friendliest terms with several years, who was one of the party at the banquet. He told the Mayor this man's name, and he proved to be an old acquaintance also of Mr. Harrison. He sent for him at once to come to his office. The man soon responded, and the Mayor confronted him with the report of the detectives.

"He not only confirmed its truthfulness, but related to the Mayor aditional details of what happened at the Lexington banquet. He claimed to have overheard Governor Tanner say the police bill was safe in the Senate, but not so popular among members of the House as he would like to have it.

"'There is where we are weak,' this man quoted the Governor as saying. 'The country Republicans in the Lower House are acting ugly, and the only way we can convince them something must be done is through the report the Senate committee will make as to the condition of things in the police force.'

"The Mayor's caller was sure orders were given before the party disbanded to have a mass of certain kinds of evidence ready for the committee's use when it resumes its sessions, but he failed to ascertain the nature of it. All that work, he said, was delegated to Mr. Ross, who held a long conference with the Governor."

COMMITTEE IS DELAYED AGAIN.

No Action Likely Today, as Civil Service Reform League Is Not Yet Represenetd.

The committee representing the reform organizations of Chicago named to investigate the actions of the Civil Service commission was to have begun operations in the rooms of the commission at the City Hall at 11 a. m. this morning. It is hardly likely, however, anything will be done, as the Civil Service Reform league has not yet named its representatives and will not until this afternoon. The Citizens' association refused to take part in the investigation, but the other three bodies to whom invitations were sent accepted, and two of them named their members of the Investigating committee as follows:

Civic federation—A. F. Seeberger, W. A. Vincent, E. A. Bancroft, Marvin Farr.

Municipal Voters' league—George C. Prussing, Professor W. H. Hill, W. D. Cooper.

It had been supposed that the Civil Service Reform league would be represented by E. Burritt Smith, Merritt Starr, and Walter L. Fisher, who were appointed some time ago to conduct an independent investigation, but President Peabody discovered yesterday that Mr. Smith was in California and Mr. Starr in St. Louis, so he authorized Mr. Hamline to name another committee, and the last-named gentleman has called a meeting of the Executive committee of the league for 4 o'clock this afternoon for that purpose.

The Civic federation appointed four members of the committee instead of three, so that they could be evenly divided in politics. Messrs. Seeberger and Vincent are Democrats and Messrs. Bancroft and Farr Republicans. The other organizations paid no attention to the political opinions of the members they named for the committee.

The investigation will be held in the rooms of the Civil Service commission, that its records may be easily accessible to the committee. The commission will swear all witnesses the committee may wish to put under oath and use its judicial power to the extent of issuing subpœnas for such witnesses as may refuse to come voluntarily before the investigating body.

It is not believed, however, there will be many instances calling for such action. The commission will also furnish the committee with a certified copy of the testimony introduced before the Berry Senatorial committee, but will ask the privilege of putting in rebutting testimony, a right it claims it was denied by the Berry committee.

All members of the commission were asked yesterday regarding a story that they intended to go before the Berry committee after all on its reconvening today or tomorrow. They all denied the story emphatically and said they would not go near the Senatorial committee.

Corporation Counsel Thornton was notified that the Senatorial committee will not resume its investigation of the Chicago Police department before Monday morning.

The following telegram was received by Mr. Thornton.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 19.—Charles Thornton, Corporation Counsel, Chicago: The primary election bill and the revenue bill in the Senate are both on second reading today and will probably be passed for third reading tomorrow or the next day. In view of this important legislation Senator Dunlap, chairman of the steering committee, has requested the members of the Investigating committee, if possible, to remain here and we have determined to do so. This legislation out of the way this week we can devote all our time next week to the investigation. Hence you shall please notify all parties interested that the committee will do nothing further until next Monday morning at 10 o'clock, and all persons subpœnaed to be present tomorrow will be expected to be there next Monday morning.

O. F. BERRY, Chairman.

MANDEL BROS. INCORPORATE.

Dry Goods and Merchandise Firm Secures a New Charter to Carry on Its Business.

Among the list of new incorporations registered at Springfield yesterday was the following:

Mandel Brothers, Chicago; capital, $1,000,000; to manufacture, import, and deal in dry goods and merchandise; incorporators, Leon Mandel, Emanuel Mandel, Simon Mandel.

Leon Mandel explained last evening that he did not desire to discuss the matter of the new incorporation, but explained that the firm would remain the same and that the business would continue to be conducted as in the past and under the same firm name.

"We are simply desirous of reorganizing for particular reasons and to secure a new charter under which to carry on our business," said he. "There is nothing in the new corporation that in any way affects the methods and personnel of the old firm."

NEWS FOR THE SICK

Glad Tidings for All Who Are Weak, Nervous, and Run Down.

A Message of Hope to Delicate Women, Puny Children, and Weak Men.

A New Way to Tint Pale Cheeks with the Glow of Health.

New Life for Weak Stomachs, Weak Nerves, Weak Kidneys.

Health Without Drugs or Drams, Nervines or Stimulants.

Weaker, paler, thinner, day by day, no appetite or strength, no desire for work or recreation, nervous, peevish, sleepless, sick of heart and sore of limb, nauseated by Allopathy, disappointed in Homœopathy, hoping that each new remedy will work a change, yet finding none—these are the conditions of countless numbers of half sick men and women anxiously awaiting some message of hope and cheer.

Recent pharmachemical investigation has revealed the existence in herbs, plants, roots, and barks of certain definite properties which may be separated from the coarse drugs in which they reside, and which, when purified by chemical processes, constitute the life essence, as it were, of all that is valuable in affecting the conditions of health in debility and decline. These vegetable crystalline substances are so wonderfully concentrated, so pure, so definite in strength, and so uniformly effective that they furnish the means of bringing to the aid of suffering humanity, for the first time in popular form, a union between the two great schools of medicine—Homœopathy and Allopathy. Not the nothingness of Homœopathy as known to the world, but the purity and sweetness, the small and frequent dose, the absolute safety and great economy of Homœopathy, united with a minute yet wonderful energy derived from Allopathy by the science of pharmachemistry.

Thus have been condensed into tiny, tasteless, odorless, sugared concentrations, known as Vegeloids, the new blood makers, the most effective, purifying, renovating, and invigorating properties yet discovered in medicinal plants, in a form agreeable to the most delicate woman or sensitive child, yet sufficient for the strongest man, and at a cost within the means of all.

Vegeloids are the most effective blood-making, blood-purifying, tissue-building, nerve-strengthening medicine yet compounded. They sharpen the appetite, stimulate digestion, promote assimilation, and perfect elimination so that more food is taken, better digested, more of it converted into blood by the processes of digestion, more nutrition for every organ and tissue because of richer blood and increased assimilation, and lastly the food wastes, impurities, and refuse of the system fully and freely eliminated by increased activity of the liver, kidneys, bowels, and skin. Under these conditions health must improve; it cannot be otherwise.

For weak, nervous, sleepless, run-down people; for loss of appetite and flesh; for pale, thin, and watery blood; for weak, painful kidneys; for dyspepsia and indigestion, torpid liver and bowels, sick, nervous, and bilious headache; for the debility of dissipation, and nervous, muscular weakness; for mental weakness, failing memory, dizziness, nervous prostration, palpitation, and short breath; for delicate women, and pale, thin, and puny children; for chills, fever and ague; for rheumatism, sciatica, and neuralgia; for sallow, bilious, jaundiced skins, and for every condition, in short, of the human system which calls for the assistance of medicine to arrest debility and decline and promote health, strength, and longevity.

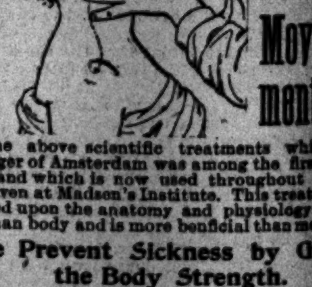
Hence in the interest of health and on behalf of this new, wonderful, and most interesting substitute for high-priced, nauseous, blood medicines, dangerous nervines, seductive alcoholic tonics, and coarse cathartics, we beg the sick and ailing, the delicate and sensitive, and all who are tired of dosing and doctoring, to stop all such medicines and make trial of Vegeloids, the new blood makers. They are beyond all comparison the highest type of pure, sweet, safe, and economical medicines for the preservation and restoration of health in accordance with the most advanced knowledge, chemical, pharmaceutical, and therapeutical.

Each metal screw-capped pocket vial contains 100 Vegeloids (one a dose) and is

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS,

Druggists and Dealers in Medicine for 25 cents.

Physical Culture.



Massage AND Swedish Movement.

The above scientific treatments which Dr. Mezger of Amsterdam was among the first to apply and which is now used throughout Europe is given at Madsen's Institute. This treatment is based upon the anatomy and physiology of the human body and is more beneficial than medicine.

We Prevent Sickness by Giving the Body Strength.

If your manner of living is such that you do not get sufficient exercise, have a lost appetite, no energy, poor circulation, nervousness, or loss of sleep, try our treatment of

Massage, Swedish Movements, General Gymnastics, Orthopaedics (Deformities), Electricity, Cold Baths, Turkish Baths, Hot Baths, Needle Baths, Shower Baths.

Perfect circulation, which is the foundation of good muscles and healthy nerves, means perfect health. We treat

Constipation, Rheumatism, Nervous Troubles, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Spinal Deformities, Cramps, Neuralgia, Scars, Sciatica, Obesity, Sprains, Lumbago, Adhesions, Debility, Sleeplessness.

Recommended by all first-class physicians. School for massage.

WM. MADSEN, 9th Floor, Schiller Bldg., 103 Randolph-st.

Blood Humors

Whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, or blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, from infancy to age, speedily cured by warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Every Blood Humor," free.

FACE HUMORS [illegible]

…O FOR THE SICK

…Tidings for All Who …Weak, Nervous, …d Run Down.

…ge of Hope to Delicate …omen, Puny Children, and Weak Men.

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Massage AND Swedish Move-ment.

…Prevent Sickness by Giving the Body Strength.

…M. MADSEN, 9th Floor, Schiller Bdg., 103 Randolph-st.

Blood Humors

…uticura

DECLINE TO ANSWER

Sudden Check to Bribery Investigation in Ohio.

CONTEMPT NOW IN ORDER

It Is Held the House but Not the Senate Has Power.

NOTED COUNSEL ENGAGED.

Witnesses Act in Unison After Taking Legal Advice.

COMMITTEE IN SECRET SESSION.

Columbus, O., Jan. 19.—The investigation into the charges of bribery at the recent election of United States Senator reached a crisis tonight. No matter what may be the final result of the investigation there will likely be several witnesses arrested for contempt. The committee had seven witnesses subpœnaed for tonight, but they were not all examined because none of them would testify.

The Senate committee last night examined Samuel Pentland, Frank P. Ross, W. F. Truesdale, and Shepherd M. Dunlap, who then asked to confer with their attorneys, and were excused till tonight for that purpose. When they appeared tonight they said their attorneys held that the Senate had no jurisdiction in the investigation of the alleged bribery of a member of the House and had advised them not to answer any further questions before the committee.

They all followed the advice of their attorneys, as did Mr. Hollenbeck, who was not on the stand last night.

When the committee found that the advice of attorneys was being followed uniformly by all witnesses called the open session was closed, and the committee went into executive session on plans for further procedure.

The Senate chamber was crowded while the committee in open session attempted from 7:30 to 9 p. m. to examine witnesses, and the action of the witnesses caused demonstrations of diversion. The witnesses did not decline to tell the names of their counsel, and their replies showed that most eminent lawyers had been engaged in the case.

The charges of bribery were made by Representative Otis, and the resolution in the House was adopted by only fifty-four affirmative votes, a majority of a quorum only.

There are 109 members, and any measure requiring the expenditure of money requires fifty-five affirmative votes, or a majority of all. As the House committee cannot employ a stenographer or do anything else causing the expenditure of money, it is unable to proceed. The Senate, by Senator Burke voting with the Democrats, then adopted a resolution to investigate the charges. That body has thirty-six members, and is a tie politically. By Burke voting in the affirmative the resolution was adopted, 19 to 17. These resolutions were offered in both bodies on the day of Senator Hanna's election. They were offered before any ballots were taken, and were expected to cause a deadlock or a postponement of the election.

It is not denied that the House has jurisdiction, but attorneys have told the witnesses that the Senate has no jurisdiction and that they need not reply to their questions.

The members of the House Investigating committee were present on invitation tonight, and they were requested to ask questions, but none of them took any part.

As the committee will make a report to the Senate tomorrow a lively time is expected. The committee will ask the Senate to punish the witnesses for contempt and to give the investigators full authority.

In the House today there was a test vote of the reorganization, and it resulted in a vote of 58 to 50 against the proposed change. Speaker Mason, in giving some Hanna men the best chairmanships and other preferred places, has quieted the reorganization agitation.

PLAN A COMBINE IN MARYLAND.

Predictions That Senator Gorman's Successor Will Be Named Today or Tomorrow.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Democratic politicians predict tonight that a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Gorman will be elected tomorrow or Friday. Mayor Malster's lieutenants and several of the eleven bolting Republicans from Baltimore City say the same thing. Their predictions are based upon a combination formed between the Republican bolters and the Democrats to elect the United States Senator in the same way they did the Speaker of the House. It is believed that the forty-six or forty-seven Democratic supporters of Mr. Gorman can be kept in line for any Republican candidate who is not favored by ex-Congressman John K. Cowen or the independent Democratic leaders who want to see Judge McComas succeed Mr. Gorman.

Thus the fight has become as bitter between the Gorman and the anti-Gorman Democrats over the election of a Republican Senator as it is between the Baltimore City and the State Republican organizations.

The first ballot taken in joint convention today showed no important changes over the separate ballot of yesterday. Judge McComas' managers counted upon him gaining from six to ten votes, but his increase was only two. The result of the ballot follows:

McComas	36	Urner	1
Shaw	11	Gorman	46
Shryock	2	Mulliken	2
Barber	6	Parran	6
Lowndes	1		
Findlay	2	Total	113

McComas gained two votes over yesterday. The absentees were Malcolm of Baltimore County, Wirt of Cecil, and Jackson of Wicomico. Necessary to a choice, 59. Senator Dobler of Baltimore City, who yesterday voted for Major Shaw, and Delegate Dryden of the Eastern Shore voted for McComas. This gives the Judge four votes from the eastern counties. Major Shaw held his eleven votes by a city member who yesterday voted for General Shryock coming over to him. Congressman Barber, the leading Eastern Shore candidate, lost Tull of Talbot, but gained Hall of the same county, thus maintaining his position.

The Democrats continue to deny that they will vote for a Republican, but it is evident that there is a deal of some sort in progress.

Twenty-seven Republicans met tonight and pledged themselves not to go into a Senatorial caucus. Senator Westcott presided over the meeting, which was engineered by the friends of Malster and the eastern shore delegates. The latter have not decided to combine with the city people, although it looks as though the fight would end as did the contest to name the Speaker. The McComas people muster only forty votes.

M'MILLIN LEADS IN TENNESSEE.

He Has 39 of the 45 Votes Necessary to Secure a Caucus Nomination for United States Senator.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 19.—At the Democratic caucus tonight ex-Senator Turley, Congressman McMillin, and Governor Taylor were placed in nomination. The first ballot was: McMillin, 39; Turley, 30; Taylor, 19. Seven ballots were taken without essential changes and the caucus adjourned until tomorrow night. Forty-five votes are required to nominate. The last ballot was the same as the first.

Manley to Be a Legislator.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Joseph H. Manley, the Maine member of the National Republican committee and of the Executive committee of the organization, will be a candidate for the Legislature from Augusta next fall. There is no doubt he can be nominated and elected easily.

The Secret of a Sauce.

It makes Pim-Olas most delicious of relishes. Avoid substitutes. Trade mark, "No-Do."

GADSKI IS IN FINE VOICE.

AS ELIZABETH IN "TANNHAUSER" SHE IS A SUCCESS.

Hers Is Altogether a Plastic, Well Rounded Conception—Kraus Makes a Poor Impression—David Bispham's Wolfram Is Pleasing, While Miss Barna Does Not Prove a Great Success as Venus Owing to Her Timidity on the Stage.

New York, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The second night of the Damrosch and Ellis season of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera-House was devoted to "Tannhäuser," and it was sung in German. The audience was again very large and appreciative, but it was the appreciation of a German, music-loving audience, and not merely a gathering of the fashionable set, bent on an idle hour of amusement. The auditorium was darkened, and late comers suffered in company with the talkative inclined. Both were hissed.

New York, after a surcease of music drama, has evidently made up its mind to pattern after Bayreuth. Walter Damrosch occupied the conductor's seat, and the music was, as a whole, well rendered. I was disappointed in the overture. It seemed colorless, repressed, and angular. The finale of Act II. warmed up the band, and the last act's music was excellent. There were several disagreements in tempi during the evening, notably in Herr Fischer's last solo in the second act, yet it was a good but by no means brilliant performance.

Gadski Makes a Good Impression.

Gadski was the Elizabeth and made a deep impression. Her personality lends itself agreeably to the part, and she was in fine voice. Her first solo, "Dich Theure Halle," was sung with great fire and finish. The declamatory spirit was well preserved throughout, and I admired her exceedingly in the scene with her lover. She sang with great tenderness, and her pleading for him to the rude lords of the Wartburg was extremely touching and impressive. It was altogether a plastic, well-rounded conception, and with the womanly note not missing—a sweet, clinging, withal a dignified Elizabeth. Gadski is certainly swimming to the front as a Wagner singer and this season will give her a firm hold on the public, for, strangest of all things, she sings as a rule in tune and her voice production is noticeably good for a German soprano, and a Wagnerian soprano at that.

I wish I could say the same for Kraus, the Tannhäuser of the evening. He has a big, vibrant voice of unyielding metallic fiber, acid in the top tones and guttural in the lower register. It is the usual baritonal-tenor of the Teutonic sort, and its owner hurls it across the footlights with all the intensity of a savage. Kraus has a fine physique, but he is without the gift of mimicry. He is stiff in movement, petrified in repose. His features are without mobility, and he indicates despair, love, and exultation with a sameness of symbol.

Bispham a Great Favorite.

So the songs on the Wartburg were not beautiful nor were they dramatically convincing. The episode in the Venusberg was without passion, although forcible enough, and there was no legato in the recital of the pilgrimage to Rome. The most satisfactory figure on the stage besides Gadski was David Bispham, whose Wolfram was a strong and sweet study of the faithful friend of Heinrich Von Eschenbach. Mr. Bispham made up most artistically and set an example to Kraus, whose face was wooden, because of its make up. The American baritone sang with charm and nobility of expression "O Kehrt Zurück, du Kühner Sänger," and the "Romance of the Evening Star," and the music in the singing tournament was satisfying in the highest degree.

It is the best Wolfram New York has seen in years, and in many points can compare favorably with Renaud's, the French baritone, masterly conception of the rôle.

The Venus was another American, Marie Barna, Miss Barnard in private life. She was not in good voice and sang timidly and acted amateurishly. Her personality lacks the charm necessary for the part, and her tone production is very German. Fischer was the Landgrave. The chorus should have been sent to Rome to do penance for its tonal sins. The mise-en-scene was only fair.

OBSEQUIES OF JOHN W. HEPBURN

Funeral Services Will Be Held on Sunday from the Douglas Club.

The funeral of John W. Hepburn, who died in San Francisco last Saturday, will be held on Sunday from the rooms of the Douglas club, Thirty-sixth street and Ellis avenue. The arrangements will be in charge of the Masonic order, under the especial direction of Landmark Lodge No. 422 A. F. & A. M. The services will be at 11 o'clock, and will be in charge of the Rev. B. F. Fleetwood of Sycamore, Ill.

The remains will arrive in Chicago Saturday morning, in charge of Mrs. Hepburn, besides whom there will be present at the funeral Mr. and Mrs. George Hepburn, the father and mother; George Hepburn, a brother, of New York City; Mrs. A. M. Ross, a sister, of Whitby, Canada; W. M. Hepburn, a brother, 4337 Ellis avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Clark, 3502 Ellis avenue, father and mother of Mrs. Hepburn. There will be also members of the Republican ward clubs of the Fourth Ward.

The pallbearers, selected from the Masonic order, will be as follows:

Henry C. Thompson,
John Hosbury,
Samuel E. Bliss.
George Howison,
Otis Swift,
W. J. Clizbe.

A special meeting of the City Council will be held next Wednesday afternoon in memory of Mr. Hepburn. Alderman Powers, Alderman Jackson, and others will deliver addresses.

LINDBLOM ENTERS A DENIAL.

Says Frank Kennedy's Name Is Not on His Books and No Money Has Been Demanded by Him.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Propriety has silenced me in regard to charges pending against me before the directors of the Board of Trade, but when you go out of your way to blacken my character in regard to matters not contained in these charges before the directors, it would be injustice to myself to remain silent any longer.

Allow me to say then, in answer to your comments on my connection with Frank Kennedy, that his name has never been on our books; that three weeks ago he was in our office expressing the highest regard for me; that Mr. Kennedy has never made a demand upon me for $1,600 or any other amount of money, and never claimed and does not claim now that I owe him any money, directly or indirectly. The difficulty with Crolius has been in the courts in Rockford, where Crolius was vindicated.

ROBERT LINDBLOM.

BRYAN AND PALMER IN COURT.

Two Rival Presidential Candidates Appear in the Draper Murder Trial.

Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—William Jennings Bryan was the first witness on the stand today. His presence is another gallery play in the sensational defense of Draper. Upon Mr. Bryan's entrance the audience became excited and it was with great difficulty that order could be maintained. The presence of two of the Presidential candidates of the last campaign—General Palmer and Mr. Bryan—was too much for the spectators. Counsel frequently appealed to the court to prevent the demonstrations of the audience, but his Honor was unable to keep them in control.

Mr. Bryan testified that he was in the same office with Draper for four years and that he knew his reputation for honesty and integrity to be good. On cross-examination the witness admitted that Draper had a violent temper which was easily provoked.

Dr. Hiram K. Jones, an expert on insanity, testified that he knew Draper for years; that for the last two years Draper has shown signs of monomania.

Palm Garden, private dining-rooms, music, smoking allowed. Auditorium Annex.

SPINNERS HOLD OUT.

New England Strikers Say They Are Sure to Win.

OWNERS HAVE BIG FUNDS

Can Pay Dividends for Four Years While Closed.

LEGISLATION ASKED FOR.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—There is no change in the strike situation. The gates of the big cotton mills remain shut and the looms are still. In view of the overproduction the mill-owners are glad to shut down. The strikers say they are sure to win. It is said that the mills have a sufficiently large money surplus on hand to enable them to pay a 4 per cent dividend for three years without running a wheel. In New Bedford small crowds of idle operatives and spectators were seen on a number of streets in the vicinity of the idle mills at the hour the machinery was usually started, but none of the gates were opened and there was no attempt whatever to admit any of the employés inside.

EARNINGS OF NEW ENGLAND COTTON MILLS FOR FOUR YEARS.

Following is a table of dividends for four years of the big mill corporations, the reduction of wages by which is causing the labor troubles in New England. The annual statement of the dividends and capital of the Fall River cotton mills for 1897 has not been received at Bradstreet's, but those for 1894, 1895, and 1896 follow. The tables for 1897 were compiled by G. M. Haffards & Co., experts, of Fall River, Mass.:

	1896.	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Capital.	Per cent.	Dividend.	Per cent.	Dividend.	Per cent.	Dividend.	Per cent.	Dividend.
American Linen Co.	$800,000	4	$32,000	7	$56,000	2½	$20,000	1	$8,000
Annawan Mfg. Co.	160,000	..	....	..	....	..	....	9	14,400
Barnard Mfg. Co.	495,000	5	16,500	7	23,100	7	24,750	1	4,950
Bourne Mills	400,000	12	48,000	19	76,000	12	48,000	18	72,000
Border City Mfg. Co.	1,000,000	7	70,000	17½	175,000	6½	65,000	4	40,000
Barnaby Mfg. Co.	400,000	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
Chace Mills	500,000	6	30,000	6	30,000	6½	32,500	3½	17,500
Cornell Mills	400,000	6	24,000	6	24,000	8	32,000	7	28,000
Conanicut Mills	120,000	5½	6,600	5½	6,600	3½	4,200	..	....
Davol Mills	400,000	6	24,000	6½	26,000	8	32,000	4½	18,000
F. R. Manufactory	180,000	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
Flint Mills	580,000	8	46,400	8	46,400	8	46,400	6½	37,700
Globe Yarn Mills	1,200,000	5½	66,000	5½	66,000	3½	42,000	..	....
Granite Mills	1,000,000	4½	45,000	6½	65,000	7	70,000	2	20,000
Hargraves Mills	800,000	5½	44,000	6½	52,000	6	48,000	6	48,000
Kerr Thread Co.	800,000	..	....	..	....	6½	52,000	..	....
King Philip Mills	1,000,000	6	60,000	6	60,000	6	60,000	6	60,000
Laurel Lake Mills	500,000	5½	27,500	6	30,000	5½	27,500	..	....
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	800,000	6	48,000	7	56,000	6	48,000	2	16,000
Mechanics Mills	750,000	4	30,000	6½	48,750	7	52,500	3	22,500
Metacomet Mfg. Co.	288,000	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
Narragansett Mills	400,000	4	16,000	7	28,000	6½	26,000	5	20,000
Osborne Mills	600,000	7	42,000	7	42,000	7	42,000	4	24,000
Parker Mills	500,000	..	....	..	....	4	20,000	3¾	18,750
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	600,000	5	30,000	6	36,000	4½	27,000	..	....
R. Borden Mfg. Co.	800,000	3½	28,000	7	56,000	5½	44,000	3	24,000
Robeson Mills	260,000	..	....	4½	11,700	1½	3,900	..	....
Sanford Spinning Co.	500,000	3	15,000	6½	32,500	6½	32,500	1	5,000
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	900,000	6	54,000	25½	229,500	5	45,000	1	9,000
Shove Mills	550,000	6½	35,750	7	38,500	7	38,500	3½	19,250
Glade Mills	550,000	..	....	3	16,500	1	5,000	..	....
Stafford Mills	1,000,000	7	56,000	8	64,000	8	72,000	6	60,000
Stevens Mfg. Co.	250,000	..	....	2	5,000	8	20,000	8	20,000
Seaconnet Mills	600,000	5½	24,000	6½	39,000	6½	39,000	5½	33,000
Tecumseh Mills	500,000	6	30,000	6½	32,500	6½	32,500	4	20,000
Troy C. and W. Mfy.	300,000	17	51,000	28	84,000	27	81,000	15	45,000
Union Cotton Mfy. Co.	750,000	10	75,000	11	82,500	9	67,500	6½	48,750
Wampansoag Mills	750,000	6	45,000	8	60,000	7	52,500	3	22,500
Weetamoe Mills	550,000	..	....	5¼	28,875	2¾	15,125	..	....
Totals	$22,993,000	..	$1,114,250	..	$1,721,425	5.95	$1,368,875	..	$776,300

Average dividend for 1897, 3.38 per cent.

There was not even the slightest demonstration and everything here remained quiet during the forenoon.

Operatives Are Organizing.

At Biddeford, Me., the situation at the Laconia and Pepperell cotton mills, and the York mills in Saco, where a strike of the operatives was inaugurated on Monday morning, was unchanged this forenoon. A general quietness prevailed, and both sides maintain a waiting attitude, each determined not to yield any ground until a mutual understanding of some sort is brought about. The movement for the better organization of the operatives in both cities is progressing slowly, and many meetings of the different grades of help have been arranged.

In Lowell, Lawrence, Lewiston, and other cities the work of organizing the operatives goes steadily on.

At Brunswick, Me., the operatives in the weave room, card rooms, and spinning rooms at the Cabot coton mills struck this afternoon to resist a reduction of wages. About 500 hands are out.

Legislation Is Asked For.

The weavers and mule spinners employed in the mills of the Salmon Falls (N. H.) Manufacturing company held separate meetings last evening and appointed committees to wait on Agent Brown and demand the restoration of the former wages. It is understood if the demands are not acceded to the operatives will vote to strike.

At Westerly, R. I., the White Rock cotton mill, owned by B. D. and R. Knight, shut down at noon today owing to a strike of 150 weavers and spinners. The strike was caused by a reduction in wages amounting, the employés state, to from 8 to 15 per cent.

In the Massachusetts Senate tomorrow Senator Flynn of Essex will offer an order authorizing the Committee on Labor to investigate the causes of the recent wage reductions in various mills of the Commonwealth. The order will be broad enough in scope to give the committee the greatest latitude in discovering the reason of the cut-down. The committee will be asked to report what legislation is necessary on the subject of lockouts.

MISS LAURA CORSON IS DEAD.

Grief Hastens the End of Embezzler Bogart's Fiancee Stricken by His Disgrace.

Miss Laura Corson, the fiancée of absconding City Clerk Bogart of Evanston, died yesterday afternoon at Cape May, N. J., of an illness aggravated by sorrow over Bogart's disgrace. The last attack came about the time Bogart was sentenced in court for the theft of $8,000 of city funds. When he went to Joliet Penitentiary to serve an indeterminate sentence for embezzlement the devoted woman was taken to the home of her parents in Cape May. There the disease reasserted itself and she sank rapidly and died.

Miss Corson was a clerk in the postoffice of the suburb during the time of Bogart's political successes in Evanston. After a short acquaintance their engagement was announced. At that time Bogart owned several stores and restaurants and managed these in addition to his duties as City Clerk. He interested Miss Corson in his ventures and she invested her savings with him.

When Bogart confessed his crime to Mayor Dyche Miss Corson still remained loyal to him. A short time after he fled from Evanston Miss Corson disappeared, and detectives tried to trace the missing clerk by his fiancée's movements. Miss Corson was located at Cape May at the home of a cousin, but the first search failed to reveal Bogart in the vicinity. A short time later he was found at Cape May and was arrested.

Miss Corson returned to Evanston and was taken ill. Her condition became so serious at her home that physicians ordered her removal to the Evanston Emergency Hospital. For a long time she lay there close to death. She rallied and went East to die.

Escaped Convicts Are Nabbed.

The two convicts, Buckner and Kurkenold, who escaped from the Michigan City Penitentiary on Monday night, were captured last evening near Harvey and returned to cells in the Indiana prison. Both men were footsore and bore evidences of privation since the time of their escape, and each alleged mistreatment as an excuse for "taking French leave." The reward of $300 was divided, Chief Bates receiving $200. The other $100 was divided among those who gave the chief information.

A Handsome Metal Paper-Cutter and Book-Mark Combined, sent free of postage, under sealed cover, on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps. The latest, best, and most serviceable adjunct of every library and office. Address George H. Heafford, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Prescription No. 2,851, put up by Elmer & Amend and sold by Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe-st. and 34 Washington-st., will relieve those afflicted with rheumatism. Try a bottle.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, indorsed by physicians and chemists for purity, wholesomeness.

RIVERS ON A RAMPAGE.

STREAMS IN OHIO AND INDIANA CREATE HAVOC.

Bridges at English, Ind., Are Washed Away with a Number of Persons, but It Is Believed All Are Rescued—Ohio Is Rising at a Rapid Rate and Is Fed by Heavy Rains That Fall Steadily for Hours—Property Loss in Three Indiana Counties Is Heavy.

Princeton, Ind., Jan. 19.—If the rains continue as they have today the loss to property in Knox, Gibson, and Posey Counties will reach over $100,000. Patoka, White, and Wabash Rivers are now rising from two to four inches an hour. Thousands of bushels of corn are now in bins that will be greatly damaged and fences will be washed away. The log men will lose heavily. Hundreds of families are moving out of the lowlands and many will have to depend on charity.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 19.—The Ohio River reached a stage of 44 feet 7 inches yesterday and began receding. At 6 tonight it was stationary at 44 feet. A heavy rain set in at 4 o'clock with the mercury at 45°. For seven hours the downpour was heavy and incessant. The stage of the river at 11 o'clock was 44 feet 6 inches and rising. From 8 to 9 o'clock tonight the rise was six inches, which is unprecedented under conditions apparently similar to those at present. Reports of heavy rain come from the entire Ohio Valley watershed.

At 1 o'clock a. m. the stage of water was 45 feet 2 inches and rising five inches per hour.

English, Ind., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—English is flooded. Of eight bridges three have been washed away, one of these carrying a number of men, women, and children. Daniel Lambkin was rescued only after a half-mile chase. Thousands of dollars are lost in hogs and lumber. The rainfall indicates greater loss. The last week's rain has saturated the earth till now every drop raises the three creeks entering English.

MEXICO ENJOYS BETTER TIMES.

N. F. Cleary of New York Says Business Is Improving and the Poorer Classes Are Well Treated.

N. F. Cleary of New York City the representative of English capitalists who have invested in Mexican and California mining properties, is registered at the Victoria. He comes from Mexico, where he has been looking over some extensive copper mining properties.

"An era of improvement and industrial progress is on in Mexico," he said. "There is a remarkable development not only of the natural resources of the country, but there is also a change for the better in the condition of the lower classes. President Diaz has encouraged foreign capital to seek investment by extending every inducement. The rights of property are as carefully observed as in any country in the world. Some of the States have enacted compulsory school laws, and in many other ways an interest is shown in the peon such as never before existed."

◆

J. D. Yeomans of the Interstate Commerce commission registered at the Palmer House. He is on his way to Washington from St. Paul, where he went to look into some charges regarding rate cutting in gain.

"The cutting has not been extensive," he said. "The one annoying factor in the situation is the competition of the Canadian Pacific, aided by its American feeders. It places the American roads at a disadvantage in many particulars, and is a constant source of friction."

◆

"Measured by the demand for coal there has been a remarkable quickening in the manufacturing interests of the country as compared with a year ago," said M. L. Sternberger, an Ohio coal operator, who is registered at the Palmer House.

"We have been running practically at full time for some months, and the demand keeps us busy. I hear the same thing from many other operators, and its significance is apparent. It means that the country is on the verge of an era of remarkable activity."

◆

Nearly all the Chicago hotels are finding their capacities severely taxed just now to meet the demands made upon them. The many visiting coal operators and miners at present in the city have much to do with this. The crush has become so great in some of the largest hotels that they have been obliged to refuse many guests.

◆

A party of seventy-five Eastern tourists registered at the Auditorium. They are bound for California.

BALL OF REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Marching Organization Gives a Dance in the North Side Turner Hall for Twelve Hundred Guests.

The second annual reception and ball of the Cook County Republican Marching club was held last night in the North Side Turner Hall, Clark street, near Chicago avenue. Twelve hundred persons were present, which means $1,200 realized for the treasury of the club.

The hall was decorated with red, white, and blue bunting, palms, and festoons of evergreens. Captain W. F. Knoch officiated as floor manager. After a concert program by the First Regiment Band, President and Mrs. E. M. Craig led the grand march, followed by Harry G. Hall, President of the Board of Directors, and his wife.

Then followed a long program of dancing, which lasted until far into the morning. The committees of the evening were distinguished by handsome badges, the Reception committee wearing red, the Floor committee white, and Arrangement committee blue.

Tuley Appoints a Stenographer.

The formal order appointing Mrs. R. Howard Kelly stenographer of Judge Tuley's court until the end of his term in 1903 was entered yesterday, and the oath of office was administered to the new official.

TOUR OF ALL MEXICO.

Special "De Luxe" Train via the Illinois Central February 19th.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD — MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE

On the above date Gates' fifth annual Mexican tour will leave Chicago via the Illinois Central railroad. Tickets include all expenses. For particulars call on or apply to H. J. Phelps, City Passenger Agent, I. C. R. R., 99 Adams street.

THUGS ROB A DEPOT

Loot Alton Ticket Office at Twenty-third Street.

ASSAULT AGENT DILTS.

Bold Crime Is Perpetrated in the Early Evening.

THIEVES ESCAPE UP TRACKS.

Three black-masked and armed men held up Charles L. Dilts, station agent for the Chicago and Alton railroad at Twenty-third street and Archer avenue, in his little ticket office at 6:20 o'clock last night and robbed him of $29.50 and a gold watch. Then they fled up the tracks. Though the Twenty-second street police arrested a score of men in the yards within a short time after the alarm was given they could not be identified and were let go. The robbers had not been caught at a late hour this morning.

Dilts' little daughter Iliff, 11 years old, was present in the office at the time of the robbery. While two of the thugs assaulted her father the third held a revolver at her throat and kept her from giving the alarm. While the holdup was taking place the girl's one thought was to save her father. When one of the robbers was beating him with a revolver she pleaded with the man holding the pistol to her throat not to kill her father.

She then tried to run out of the office and warn her mother, who was up-stairs. She only reached the door of the office when the man who was guarding her pulled her roughly back and shoved her against the wall. She was held in this position with a revolver pressed against her throat until the men secured their plunder and fled.

Story of the Holdup.

It was 6:20 o'clock when the holdup occurred. A train bound for St. Louis had just pulled away from the little two-story frame station. Several persons had been waiting in the house for the train, and boarding it left Dilts and his daughter by themselves. The station agent, with his wife and daughter, lives on the floor above the office, and the girl had come down to see the train pull out.

Dilts stirred up the fire in the stove in his ticket office off from the waiting-room, and then sat down to write a letter. The gas from the stove was strong, and he opened the office door and that of the waiting-room to air the place. When he sat down again to complete his letter the robbers entered. His back was to the door, and hearing footsteps he supposed that some of the railroad men in the yards had come in to get warm.

The robbers rushed in, and when Dilts turned around he looked into the muzzle of a revolver. The man holding it wore a mask, and roughly ordered him to hand over his money. The station agent thought a joke was being perpetrated by some of the yardmen, and reaching for the mask that covered the man's face pulled it off. At the same time he told the man to stop fooling.

Assaults the Agent.

The robber's reply was that it was no joke and he struck Dilts a severe blow on the head with his revolver. As he started to his feet Dilts was struck a second time and ordered not to make another move. Realizing that it was a serious matter he remained quiet.

While one of the robbers held a revolver at his head, a second guarded the little girl, and the third rifled the cash drawer of the day's receipts. The tickets were not touched, but $24.90 was taken from the drawer. Before leaving the office the robber who secured the money took Dilts' gold watch and $4.60 from his pocket and tore the chain from his neck.

After the robbers had left Dilts sent a telegram notifying Superintendent Sumerville of the Chicago and Alton railway of the robbery and then reported it to the police.

TWO BOLD ROBBERS ARE FOILED

Try to Hold Up R. L. Knapp at Auditorium Hotel Door at 9 P. M., but Victim Escapes.

A daring attempt was made by two men last night to rob R. L. Knapp, a guest at the Auditorium Hotel, as he was entering the Congress street entrance to the hotel.

Mr. Knapp had been up-town and returned to the hotel shortly before 9 o'clock. He was hurrying along Congress street and in the shadow of the awning over the hotel entrance he saw two men. He had no thought of robbery and passed under the awning to the entrance of the hotel, a few feet beyond.

He had just placed his hand on the door knob when one of the men sprang forward and seizing him by the arm attempted to drag him back into the shadow. Mr. Knapp struggled with the robber and finally freed himself, when the second man came to the assistance of the first. After a lively tussle Mr. Knapp shook off the two men and succeeded in getting inside the hotel. He ran through the corridor to the office and reported the matter to House Detective Williams, who searched for the two men, but they had made their escape.

Mr. Knapp is a merchant in San Francisco, Cal., and arrived in Chicago yesterday.

George A. Green, 44 Lewis street, was held up at 9:30 at Waldo place and Union street by two men, who secured $5 and a gold watch. Gustave Anderson was arrested on descriptions furnished by Green, who later identified him.

Mrs. Charles Mass, 404 West Ohio street, was robbed of $8 at Noble and Ohio streets by a crowd of five small boys. One of the lads grabbed her while two others wrenched her pocketbook from her hand and made off with it.

Michael Sheridan, 134 Center street, was held up in Howe street, near Center, by a lone highwayman and robbed of a dollar and his gold watch.

GERMAN CHARITY BALL AUCTION

Good Sum Realized from the Box Sale for Next Tuesday's Event at the Auditorium.

Boxes for the German-American charity ball, to be held at Auditorium next Tuesday night, were sold at auction last evening. William Kroeschell acted as autioneer. The Adelphia Pleasure club bid in a box and donated the same to the association. The proceeds from the sale will exceed $5,700, assuring, it is estimated, at least $15,000 for distribution this year. The boxholders are as follows:

Edward G. Uihlein,
William C. Seipp,
Mrs. C. Seipp,
Joseph Theurer,
E. Tosetti,
John Weiss,
William A. Birk,
Rudolf Brand,
Paul Juergens,
John Mohr,
Andrew E. Leicht.
William Rehm,
Dr. F. A. Henning,
Edward Lehmann,
John Kranz,
Mrs. L. H. Boldenweck,
Mrs. David Meyer,
B. Loewenthal,
John W. Buehler,
Mrs. C. Lichtenberger,
Louis Wolff,
George P. Braun.

FOLLOWS MRS. LANE'S EXAMPLE

Girl Reads of the Shooting of Blackburn's Daughter and Puts a Bullet in Her Brain.

Maysville, Ky., Jan. 19.—News of the suicide of Miss Harriet Keith Owens on Monday at Crab Orchard Farm, the home of her father, Basil D. Owens, near Washington, reached here today. Miss Owens had been in poor health for some time and had to give up her school last fall on that account. She rested unusually well on Sunday night and seemed very cheerful, eating a hearty breakfast. She read the account of the shooting of ex-Senator Joe Blackburn's daughter, Mrs. Lane, with much interest. After reading about the shooting she went to her brother's room and, securing his pistol, placed it to her temple and fired the fatal shot. Death was instantaneous.

Hotel Eastman, Hot Springs, Ark. Opens Jan. 25, 1898, under the management of Lyman T. Hay, also of the Arlington. Write for rates and pamphlets.

THE HUB
N. W. corner State-st. and Jackson-bd.

Unprecedented hat offer
Fashionable headgear at cost.

This week we have on sale the entire floor stock of the famous manufacturers, Baird, Untiedt & Penfield of Bethel, Conn., makers of high-grade hats exclusively, at unequaled prices that bring them within the reach of everybody.

2,000 derbys and fedoras in all the newest styles and colors—stylish in the extreme—if bought in the regular way they'd cost you $2.50—to-day and the rest of the week The Hub offers them for........ $1.19

Your choice also of all our fine cloth winter caps—imported all-wool materials—Brighton, golf and student shapes—former prices 75c, $1.00 and $1.25—this week at The Hub only........ 50c

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.—Forecast for Thursday:

Illinois and Indiana—Rain, clearing Thursday night, high easterly winds.

Lower Michigan—Rain, brisk easterly winds, increasing.

Upper Michigan and Wisconsin—Snow or rain, brisk to high easterly winds, shifting to northerly.

Minnesota and North Dakota—Light snow, variable winds.

South Dakota and Nebraska—Threatening weather, variable winds.

Iowa—Light snow or rain, northeasterly winds.

Ohio—Rain, probably clearing Thursday night, high southeasterly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Jan. 19, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	30.04	36	38	W.	.06	Clear
Albany	30.42	32	34	S.	....	Clear
Alpena	30.12	30	34	S.E.	....	Clear
Atlanta	30.12	36	38	E.	.02	Rain
Amarillo	30.06	24	32	S.W.	....	Clear
Battleford	29.98	6	12	.....	....	Clear
Bismarck	29.88	24	34	S.	....	Fair
Buffalo	30.20	36	40	S.E.	....	Clear
Boston	30.46	36	38	S.W.	....	Clear
Cairo	29.84	46		N.E.	.06	Clear
Calgary	29.84	26	34	W.	....	Fair
Charlotte	30.24	34	36	N.E.	.02	Rain
Cheyenne	30.10	28	34	N.	....	Clo'dy
Chicago	29.96	36	36	E.	....	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	29.96	42	44	E.	.68	Rain
Cleveland	30.08	38	40	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Concordia	29.94	32	36	N.	....	Clo'dy
Davenport	29.84	38	38	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Denver	30.06	32	42	N.E.	....	Fair
Des Moines	29.94	34	34	N.E.	.06	Snow
Detroit	30.12	32	36	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Dodge City	30.00	22	30	N.W.	....	Clear
Dubuque	29.94	36	38	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Duluth	30.00	32	34	W.	....	Clo'dy
El Paso	30.08	44	48	W.	....	Clear
Edmonton	29.78	30	32	W.	....	Clo'dy
Galveston	29.96	50	64	W.	Tr.	Clear
Grand Haven	30.00	36	42	E.	....	Clo'dy
Green Bay	30.06	32	38	E.	....	Clo'dy
Havre	29.84	28	36	W.	.01	Clo'dy
Helena	30.04	32	38	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Huron	29.90	30	38	S.E.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	29.84	38	40	E.	.46	Rain
Jacksonville	30.10	70	78	S.E.	....	Clear
Kansas City	29.84	32	36	N.	.10	Snow
Lander	30.16		22	N.E.	....	Fair
Little Rock	29.60	48	48	S.W.	.94	Rain
Los Angeles	30.04	54	62	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	30.04	28	32	S.W.	Tr.	Clear
Memphis	29.50	60	60	S.W.	1.92	Rain
Medicine Hat	29.88	24	24	.....	.10	Clear
Minnedosa	29.84	18	26	S.E.	....	Clear
Montgomery	29.88	58	60	S.E.	.01	Clo'dy
Montreal	30.34	24	28	S.	....	Clear
Nashville	29.72	54	54	S.	.66	Clo'dy
New Orleans	29.88	60	74	S.E.	.01	Clo'dy
New York City	30.42	36	36	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Norfolk	30.32	44	44	N.E.	Tr.	Rain
North Platte	30.02	30	36	S.E.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	29.88	32	32	N.W.	.66	Clo'dy
Omaha	29.98	30	30	N.	....	Clo'dy
Oswego	30.28	30	34	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Palestine	29.90	38	50	N.W.	.08	Clo'dy
Parkersburg	30.10	42	44	E.	.08	Rain
Philadelphia	30.42	38	42	E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	30.16	38	42	S.E.	Tr.	Rain
Pueblo	30.08	32	40	E.	....	Clo'dy
Qu' Appelle	29.70	24	28	S.W.	.04	Clo'dy
Rapid City	29.94	34	38	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
San Francisco	30.34	52	54	N.W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	29.64	40	42	N.E.	.30	Rain
St. Paul	29.98	32	36	E.	....	Clo'dy
Salt Lake City	30.28	26	32	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Ste. Marie	30.10	28	34	S.E.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	29.74	36	38	N.E.	Tr.	Rain
Springfield, Mo.	29.62	36	38	N.	.62	Rain
Vicksburg	29.66	56	68	W.	.68	Rain
Washington	30.36	38	38	N.E.	.01	Rain
Williston	29.78	28	30	S.W.	.01	Fair
Winnipeg	29.86	24	26	S.E.	....	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 34 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 35; 10 a. m., 36; 11 a. m., 36; 12 m., 37; 1 p. m., 38; 3 p. m., 41; 6 p. m., 41. Barometer—8 a. m., 30.31; 6 p. m., 29.80.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Frank Kasiulis, Helena Nozka	28—18
Jan Obyrtac, Antonia Kuezek	29—24
Kasper Ramoszka, Anna Tycz	30—27
Adam Grabowski, Weronika Bodjanowska	25—20
Charles De Paepe, Eliza A. Langerait	27—25
James Farrell, Margaret Grace	22—22
George Sommer, Josephine Derkinden	28—22
Frank Moore, Amanda Johnson	27—23
Lee Larson, Regina Gleisner	23—19
Frank Kopkowsky, Mary Roesmer	23—20
Tomasz Nowak, Rozalie Januczewska	30—19
Timothy A. Dwyer, Mary A. Murphy	24—20
John Thompson, Louise A. Heiden	21—19
Casper Brauer, Josephine D. Daurlorn	26—22
Arthur W. Cunningham, Ella M. Langdon	23—20
William O. Malley, Mary J. Boyce	29—24
Joseph Tilmant, Susie Cartwright	22—19
Charley Vollbrecht, Anna Yoerger	22—19
Sherman C. Goodwin, Minnie A. Evans	28—21
Fred Wrace, Lizzie A. Healy	30—33
Archibald Marshall, Elizabeth E. Mercer	48—48
Alexander Coyle, Minnie Johanson	42—26
Willoughby S. Cronk, Jane Mills	28—26
Herbert H. Osborn, Mary M. Osborn	35—32
Marcin Nowak, Elzbeta Chudzinska	24—17
Michael Supronowicz, Marcianna Machalska	36—27
Leroy I. Wilcox, Ostavia A. Field	21—20
John B. Washburn, Hattie Rutan	25—23
Manuel Hinz, Rose Zuber	21—19
George N. Shomaker, Margaret E. Lavette	22—18
James Griffis, Mellania B. Czajkovski	22—20
Daniel H. Ackerman, Katie M. Wade	26—32
Aloisious Beyak, Nellie Piotrowska	23—22
Julius C. Zernitz, Lena R. Imhof	25—25
Stanislaw Tuszinski, Konstanzia Sokoloska	20—20
Jan Biskupski, Katie Stromski	29—20
Erle Lenox, Bertha Rathbun	23—18
Charles P. McCreash, Mamie Herde	22—20
Carl Hanson, Clara Hall	21—21
Peter Pfiester, Lizzie Johnson	35—21
Andrew Crow, Mary Gallagher	28—30
Otto Herring, Amanda Kravesky	22—19
John D. Allan, Jeannette M. Watt	26—23
Wilbur Fribley, Caroline C. Hill	28—23
Timothy J. Crowley, Katie Mulcahy	28—22
Jozapas Juzaitz, Kzynewsci Kazunene	25—19
William Reinking, Laura Kurzka	22—22
Peter F. Wolverton, Harriet Goeway	52—46
Carl Nelson, Martha Thompson	30—25

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Adkins, James, 54; St. Luke's Hospital, Jan. 15.
Bauer, Dora, 11; 4632 Bishop-st., Jan. 18.
Binard, Catherine, 54; 5608 Princeton-av., Jan. 17.
Flood, Mary, 72; 182 S. Green-st., Jan. 18.
Faux, Anna Grace, 15; 828 Estes-av., Jan. 18.
Grant, Margaret, 48; 4056 Wentworth-av., Jan. 17.
Greenleaf, Albert C., 59; Masonic Temple, Jan. 15.
Gixling, William, 64; 1317 Monroe-st., Jan. 17.
Hamilton, John, 73; 3209 Dearborn-st., Jan. 18.
Klaerman, Henry, 50; 265 W. Chicago-av., Jan. 17.
Kent, William, 70; 775 N. 41st-st., Jan. 16.
Loore, George, 33; 1628 Michigan-av., Jan. 18.
Lyons, Alice, 23; 2745 Princeton-av., Jan. 18.
Martin, Charles, 43; 85 40th-st., Jan. 17.
Martin, Margaret, 7; 1473 35th-st., Jan. 17.
Newens, Sophia, 36; 126 Sigel-st., Jan. 17.
Olson, Betsy, 51; 422 W. Superior-st., Jan. 17.
Oertman, Mary, 51; Cook County Hospital, Jan. 16.
Pendry, James W., 85; 6416 Stewart-av., Jan. 17.
Repslow, Anna M. F., 76; 8332 Superior-av., Jan. 18.
Rackoa, Carlina, 59; 675 50th-st., Jan. 17.
Schmitt, Mary, 57; 281 Sedgwick-st., Jan. 17.
Sutton, Elizabeth H., 20; 7832 Greenwood-av., Jan. 17.
Siem, Hans, 72; 926 N. Kedzie-av., Jan. 16.

DEATHS.

BOARDS—Mildred Lee Boards (née Baker), daughter of Albert and Mary Baker, at Santa Fe, N. M., 16th inst., of pneumonia. Funeral at parents' residence, 466 East 55th-st., on Friday at 1 p. m., to Graceland.

CHAPMAN—Jan. 18, Thomas G. Chapman, beloved husband of Mrs. Orpha Chapman, aged 47 years 5 months 1 day. Funeral at 1 o'clock p. m., Jan. 22, from his late residence, 1157 North 42d-av., Hermosa, Ill., thence by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

CHURCH—Jan. 18, Marie Mouson, wife of Harry L. Church. Service at late residence, 3444 Western-av., on Thursday at 1 p. m. Burial at Oakwoods.

EDLER—Jan. 19, at 174 Oakwood-blvd., Charles A. Edler, son of Mrs. Jennie Sheldon Edler. Notice of funeral later.

LYONS—Jan. 18, 1898, Alice Lyons, beloved daughter of Patrick and Nora Lyons. Funeral on Thursday from parents' residence, 2745 Princeton-av., to St. James' Church, where high mass will be celebrated, at 10 o'clock a. m., via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway to Calvary.

ROOS—On Jan. 19, at 193 Evanston-av., William E. Roos, in the 37th year of his age. Funeral from late residence on Friday, Jan. 21, at 2 p. m. St. Louis, Mo., papers please copy.

VANDERBILT—Mrs. Elizabeth Hawkins Vanderbilt, at her residence, 832 West Monroe-st., Jan. 19, 1898. Interment at Lafayette, Ind.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DR. MYRA REYNOLDS OF THE UNIVERSITY of Chicago will conduct the extension course of lectures at the Hyde Park Presbyterian church, commencing this evening and continuing on Thursday evenings until March.

CLIFFORD'S SAVOY. ALL WEEK.
"THE FEM[illegible] BEAUTY"
And VAUDE[illegible] BILL.
Matinees Daily—10c, 20[illegible]

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Clifford & Huth, Ed Favor & Edith Sinclair, Jones, Grant & Jones, Charley Case, McCarthy & Reynolds, Mabel Cassiday, 3 Soncrant Brothers 3, The Irish Tenement, The Five Whirlwinds, Smith & Fuller, Fisher & Carroll, Fields & Salina, Harry Thompson, Swan & De Voe, Kitty O'Dell, The Dawsons.
PRICES—10—20—30—CENTS.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Russell Brothers, Lizzie B. Raymond, Staley & Birbeck, The Fremonts, De Hollis & Valora, Williams & Carleton, Cereta Barton, Frank Hall, Caron & Herbert, Montgomery & Stone, Dillon Brothers, Nestor & Bennett, Mamie Kline, Eric Pollock, Williams & Goodall, Pauline Starr.
PRICES—10—20—30—CENTS.

HAYMARKET
Performances Every Day 12:30 to 10:30
The Jose Quintette, Georgia Gardner and Edgar Ely, Phyllis Allen, Mathews & Harris, Billy Carter, The Three Zenos, George Austin, Leavitt & Novello, Harry Armstrong, The Le Roys & others. Continuous Vaudeville, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE
WILTON LACKAYE. | Tonight—DAVID GARRICK and MOLIERE. Matinee Saturday.
NEXT SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 2, SUNDAY NIGHT AT 8:30—THE FAMOUS
BANDA ROSSA.
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
NEXT WEEK Commencing Monday, Jan. 24,
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
In a New Play—First Presentation in This City,
THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE
By BERNARD SHAW.
Sale of seats and boxes now in progress.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
Last Nights and Sat. Matinee | ONE ROUND OF PLEASURE. | It will be a long time before you see as good.
DON'T OVERLOOK THIS TIP.
Seats on Sale Today for
De Wolf HOPPER And SOUSA'S EL CAPITAN
ASSISTED BY
DE BAUGH'S MILITARY BAND OF FORTY.

THE AUDITORIUM—Tonight.
TONIGHT
Farewell Appearance of the Greatest Arctic Explorer, DR.
NANSEN
NEW LECTURE. NEW ILLUSTRATIONS.
Subject: "Across Greenland and Esquimaux Life." Prices—50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50. Boxes $12.

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HOPKINS
Visions of Art | "THE PRIVATE SECRETARY."
KARNO TRIO—Adelman & Lowe—Mr. & Mrs. Arthur C. Sidman—George & Bailey—Vinie DeWitt and Many Others. Accilian Concerts in Rustic Garden Annex.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
McVICKER'S—TONIGHT AT 8. LAST MAT. SAT.
LAST 4 TIMES OF THE Sporting Duchess
GREAT STAR CAST—100 PEOPLE.
Next Monday Night—JAMES A. HERNE in "SHORE ACRES." Seats Now on Sale.

LINCOLN—Mats. Sun., Thurs. and Sat.
All This Week. | "The Cherry Pickers"
Management of Augustus Piton.
Next Sunday Mat.—"UNDER THE POLAR STAR."

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
TONIGHT AT 8:15. SAT. MATINEE AT 2:15.—HOOLEY'S
MR. NAT C. GOODWIN.
Supported by MAXINE ELLIOTT in
...An American Citizen...

ACADEMY.
CORBETT—Ladies' Matinee Saturday. Popular Prices—No Raise.
ACADEMY
JAS. J. CORBETT—"A NAVAL CADET."
Next Week—OLIVER BYRON.

GREAT NORTHERN—Fireproof.
Every Evening at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
The Popular Musical Satire,
...MISS PHILADELPHIA...
JOE CAWTHORNE, ELVA CROX SEABROOKE, QUEENIE VASSAR, GEORGIA STEWART, JESSIE VILLARS, WM. H. WEST, and 60 others. A MIGHTY PRODUCTION.
Jan. 23—MISS JULIA STUART in repertoire.

SCHILLER—The Popular Theater in the Loop.
KERRY GOW. | JOSEPH MURPHY | KERRY GOW.
SUN. MAT. | TWO LITTLE VAGRANTS. Seats on sale this morning.

CLIFFORD'S GAIETY.—ALL WEEK.
The CASINO BURLESQUERS in
THE TWIN KINGS
And VAUDEVILLE BILL.
Matinees Daily—10c, 20c, 30c.

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Madison-st., nr. State. Tel. Main 2196.
Only Burlesque Show in Town. 2 grand performances every day at 2 & 8.
MAY HOWARD'S OWN CO.
Jolly May Howard and Forty Gay Burlesque Beauties.
Prices 10c, 20c, 30c.

AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA | THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 2:15 P. M.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22, 8:15 P. M.
Soloist—GUILMANT, Organist and Composer.
PRICES—Matinee, 50c to $1.00. Eve'g, 50c to $1.50.
Tickets at box office, Inter Ocean & Lyon & Healy's.

KINSLEY'S—105-107 Adams-st.
HAND'S ORCHESTRA.
EVENINGS 6 TO 12
...IN THE GERMAN RESTAURANT...

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL CONSISTORY, S. P. R. S.—Princes desiring to attend funeral of Bro. Raeside at Waukegan will assemble in preceptory Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock, citizen's dress.

ROBT. M. JOHNSON, 33°, Com.-in-Chief.
GIL. W. BARNARD, Gr. Secretary.

THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1898.

Senator Mason must confess that he approved belligerency before he met the belligerent hotel clerk.

The people of Boston are promised 50-cent gas in the near future, but so far as Chicago is concerned it is still in the grip of "the trust."

The Washington hotel clerk who assaulted Senator Mason the other day has discovered that the Illinois Senator is no mere featherweight, either physically or politically.

The controversy between Captain Glazier and his opponents as to the true source of the Mississippi will probably be settled about the time the Father of Waters ceases to "flow unvexed to the sea."

An Eastern contemporary observes that "party government is, as a rule, the best." This proposition will, perhaps, be generally accepted with the mental reservation that the "government" shall be that of the "party" indorsing it.

The Memphis Commercial-Appeal speaks of "Buck Hinrichsen" as "the latest victim of the massage treatment." "Buck" would not have complained of the "massage treatment" that he received if it had not been so unnecessarily rough and gone "against the grain."

Simultaneous with the news of the settlement between Germany and China regarding the Kiao Chou grab comes the intelligence that another German missionary has been mistreated. Can Germany repeat the coup, or will it dare anything approaching it, now that Great Britain's eyes are opened?

The reiterated impression that President McKinley is preparing for radical action as to Cuba doubtless had much to do with restraining the Republican majority in the House from going to pieces on the Cuban rider to the diplomatic and consular bill. The conviction grows that the time for intervention is approaching rapidly.

Now that Leo XIII. has been converted to republicanism politically, thereby taking ground against monarchical rule, there will be some curiosity to know whether he will vindicate his consistency by abdicating authority as Supreme Pontiff of the papal church and establishing a form of republican church government in its stead.

An exchange indorses the proposition to change the date of the inauguration of President to April 30 on the ground that "the 4th of March is too uncertain." When a change of parties accompanies a change of administration there will never be any complaint of uncertainty about it; on the contrary, it will be regarded as an order to "march forth," whatever the date.

Another support has fallen from beneath the platform of the peace-at-any-price trucklers to foreign insolence, oppression, and knavery. It is announced semi-officially that the fortifications at New York, Boston, and San Francisco are sufficient to keep off any foreign fleet. Our navy, though comparatively small, is competent to protect coast cities of lesser importance in case of a sudden call to arms, against Spain surely, if not much greater powers. And, by the way, how long is procrastination to be the watchword in our dealings with Spain?

Now that the government has made arrangements to help the gold hunters who don't need it, why shouldn't it help the dollar hunters right here at home?—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

It was naturally to be expected that the proposition to send aid to the gold men in the Klondike region should arouse the jealousy of the silver men in the States which gave Bryan a majority in 1896. Some of the latter probably think they stand in greater need of rescue from the inclemency of an arctic winter than their enemies who are reveling in the possession of gold nuggets on the Yukon.

Greenport, L. I., is literally between the horns of a dilemma, for while condemning by village enactment the horns of the Salvation Army, it permitted the horns of its native fishermen to be tooted without restraint. Hence the august Court of Appeals has handed down a decision to the effect that the ordinance of the village directed against Salvation Army horns is in direct conflict with the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, being special legislation. Now it is for the respected and tradition respecting trustees of the village to decide whether they will let the native fish horns toot on in unison—or discord—with the Salvation Army horns, or prohibit both.

The House yesterday killed McEniry's bill to tax the gross receipts of gas and electric lighting companies 4 per cent and La Monte's bill to tax both grain and the warehouse receipts which represent it. The former got only thirty-nine votes and the latter only eighteen. The bill introduced Tuesday by Representative Revell will meet with the same fate. He proposes to divorce State and municipal taxation. Counties, cities, etc., are to raise revenue as at present. The State is to get what money it needs by imposing a tax of one mill on each railroad, steamboat, or street car passenger and by taxing telegraph, telephone, and insurance companies, liquor sellers, and tobacco manufacturers, and various other individuals. No more will be heard of it.

Chief Civil Service Commissioner John B. Harlow testified before the Senate Investigating committee that if all the government employés in Washington were required to work the full seven hours a day, as required by law, it would effect a saving of over $800,000 a year for clerk hire, and the gain outside of Washington would be in this proportion. Here is a feature of the administration of the civil service law worth investigating. There is no good reason why clerks in government employ should not work eight hours a day. That is what the labor unions request. Yet they are let off with seven hours, and allowed to steal another half hour or more. This has nothing to do with the merits of civil service, however, for the robbery of the government in time and dollars would be even greater under the spoils system.

SCHURZ AND HARPER'S MISTAKES ABOUT THE GREENBACKS.

Harper's Weekly, of which Carl Schurz is editor, indorses heartily the plan of the Indianapolis Monetary commission because it provides for the expulsion of the legal tender notes and the substitution for them of bank notes—so as "to divorce the government from the banking business," as it says.

The scheme of the proposed "reform" is for the banks to issue notes—not on the security of bonds as at present, but of bank "assets," consisting chiefly of their depositors' money mixed with their own funds, and then when called on by the noteholders to redeem them hand over silver dollars instead of gold and let the receiver thereof take the silver to the Treasury of the United States, where the government shall be required to redeem it in gold. Is not that a most impudent proposition?

Mr. Schurz agrees with the Indianapolis commission in its assertion that—

> The original issue of greenback currency was a departure from the sound policy of the country, in pursuance of which "our fathers never made anything full legal tender money except gold and silver," but "in the stress of civil war . . . forms of debt due on demand were used as money, not as the result of deliberation, but of emergency conditions."

That the greenbacks were a departure from that policy of allowing State banks to furnish "wildcat" currency which prevailed for nearly three-quarters of a century in this country, to its loss and danger, cannot be denied. But the great majority of the people, as the "Indianapolis money reformers" are finding out, are convinced the change to legal tender notes of the government was enormously for the better.

That the general government did not for many years use "forms of debt due in gold on demand as money" is no reason why it should take a backward step after the experience of twenty years has shown that those "forms of debt" can be used as money without cost to the government and to the great convenience and advantage of the public.

Harper's Weekly contends that the greenbacks have been exceedingly expensive, yet it has not specified where they have cost the government anything since 1878. But it makes this wild and unsupported assertion:

> The maintenance of this [legal tender greenback] paper currency, which, as the Indianapolis money commission says, represented not property, but a debt, has been, and continues to be, very expensive. In order to sustain it a redemption fund must be maintained, and a redemption fund is costly.

The cost of the redemption fund of 100 millions is the interest on the 4 and 4½ per cent bonds sold by Secretary Sherman in 1878 to establish his reserve redemption. On the other hand, the government has saved the interest on 246 millions of greenbacks and about 120 millions of Sherman compromise notes of 1890. That is to say, on a gold redemption fund of 100 millions, procured by the sale of 100 millions of 4 per cent bonds, the government has had the constant use of 346 millions of greenbacks from 1878 to 1891-'92, and since then the additional use of 120 millions or more Sherman Treasury notes, making about 466 millions of money at a cost of four millions. If the greenbacks had all been retired in 1878 it would have been necessary to sell of 4 per cent bonds 246 millions more than Sherman did sell; and the interest on them since 1878 would have cost the government $9,840,000 a year, or, in the intervening twenty years, the aggregate would now amount to $196,800,000, or nearly 200 millions of dollars. Mr. Schurz and Harper's Weekly quite overlooked this knockout fact.

But Harper's Weekly proceeds to give its case away when it states that—

> Since Congress has been appropriating for expenditures greatly in excess of the revenues of the government the maintenance of the redemption fund has been a grievous burden. During Mr. Cleveland's last administration it necessitated the borrowing of a vast sum of money, resulting in the increase of the public debt by $262,000,000.

Exactly so. Had not Congress appropriated greatly in excess of the revenues for the expenditures for nearly five years the maintenance of the note redemption reserve fund would not have been any more of a burden than it was between 1878 and 1893, which was none at all. Then the criminal extravagance and reckless neglect of Congress should be held responsible if anything has gone wrong, and not the legal tender greenbacks.

But it is alleged that—

> While the extravagance of Congress would have more than exhausted the surplus [by 186 millions during Cleveland's term of office], and would have made necessary an increase of the debt, or practical bankruptcy, it was the existence of the greenback and the Treasury note that compelled the issue of the larger part of the new bonds.

This is an assertion without a particle of truth to support it.

The Treasury records show that bonds for 262 millions were sold, but they show also that 106 millions of the proceeds of the bonds went to pay the deficits of the Cleveland administration and a lot more of the deficits which have accrued under McKinley. Then how can it be claimed that the existence of the legal tender notes "compelled the issue of the larger part of the new bonds."

If any bonds are sold on account of the existence of the greenbacks they can only be sold to get gold with which to redeem those notes—pay those demand debts. The sale of the bonds puts gold in the Treasury. The redemption of greenbacks takes part of it out. Then the Treasury holds as many greenback dollars as it has paid out gold dollars.

Those greenback dollars have the same exchange value and purchasing power as they had before redemption. The Treasury can use them to pay salaries, buy supplies, purchase gold to replenish the reserve, or repurchase the bonds it has sold, and have them on hand to sell again if necessary.

The two last mentioned uses are the only legitimate ones to which redeemed greenbacks should be put except at a time when more gold is flowing into the Treasury than is being drawn out of it. But Cleveland used the redeemed greenbacks for neither of those purposes. He consumed the greater part of them in the payment of the current expenses of the government, which largely exceeded the receipts from revenue.

But let us suppose that Congress at the extra session of 1893 had ordered the sale of enough bonds to cancel all the greenbacks and Sherman Treasury notes as fast as they came into the Treasury in payment of duties, taxes, postage, and for redemption in gold, and to burn them when they came in. After they had all passed into the Treasury—in about eighteen months at most—the account would stand thus: Demand notes redeemed, greenbacks 356 millions, Sherman notes 120 millions, total 476 millions; reserve gold paid out, 100 millions, leaving 376 millions of bonds to sell to retire the remainder of those gold notes; interest on the bonds at 3 per cent, "coin" bonds, $14,280,000 per year for the last four years; total, $57,120,000, and this sum must have been added to the national debt drawing interest.

Thus there would have been heaped up on the revenue deficiency more than fourteen millions a year on account of additional revenue needed to pay on the new bonds, and a further addition of 470 millions to the principal of the interest bearing debt.

How much would this patent reform process have relieved the Treasury deficiencies? Any one can see that the condition of the Treasury would be still worse and the annual deficiencies greater by over fourteen millions a year.

It may be claimed that Cleveland was not responsible for the shortage of revenue, since he could not levy new taxes, but he did not advise Congress to levy any, as it was his duty to have done. And certainly the greenbacks were not responsible for the failure of Congress to provide sufficient revenue for the support of the government.

It is admitted that but for the bond sales the government would have gone into practical bankruptcy. It would have become more embarrassed if the greenbacks had been retired from circulation, as they made the bond sales possible, averted a greater stringency and panic than happened.

Mr. Schurz goes on to allege that, "in "view of all the ills that are incident to "these demand notes, they should be with-"drawn and cease to exist as money." But the only ills that he has specified are imaginary and had no basis except in his hatred of the greenback currency.

He alleges that the greenbacks are expensive. It has been proved that they are not. He alleges that from the—

> Fluctuations of the value of our currency the producer and the small capitalist suffer, while the banker and the capitalist make money.

There have been no fluctuations in the value of greenbacks since 1878, except that at some times they have commanded a small premium on account of their convenience. But they have never been worth less than their face since the date of specie resumption.

For these non-existent ills Mr. Schurz's panacea is bank notes—not bank notes based on and secured by government bonds, but notes which will be a first lien on the assets of the banks, which depositors have been in the habit of looking on as security for their deposits. The people reject the panacea.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

Details of the disturbances in Havana during the late riots are beginning to be received by mail, and, while they do not throw much additional light on the situation, they confirm in a general way the information received at the time by telegraph. While the assaults of the mob seem to have been directed chiefly against the newspapers favoring autonomy, General Blanco and his Cabinet had warning in advance that an attack was premeditated against the palace itself, leading to preparations for defense. In the three days during which the riots lasted the government was constantly increasing its force of troops, thus enabling it to overawe the mob, although there is evident fear of a renewal of the outbreak at any moment.

Latest dispatches report the discovery of a plot in which 20,000 volunteers were engaged, having for its object the driving of Blanco from the island and the occupation of the principal fortifications around Havana. The ulterior object of this movement may not be entirely apparent, but the cries for Weyler during the progress of the riot indicate clearly enough the animus of the whole affair.

That our own government has regarded the situation as critical is indicated by the fact, alluded to in a dispatch from Washington, that Consul General Lee has been in direct communication with the commander of the battleship Maine, with authority to call it to his aid on the first moment of the appearance of danger to the consulate. The preparations made by the government to protect American interests may mean much for the Spanish authorities should it be found necessary to act.

A BILL THAT SUITS THE SPOILSMEN.

The revenue bill originally introduced by Senator Berry abolished the Township Assessors throughout the State and substituted County Assessors. That would have wiped out a great number of offices. But the only proposition which has any favor in a Legislature or a Council is one to increase the number of offices. Hence Senator Berry's scheme died young.

It was thought at the outset that there would be no opposition to the abolition of Town Assessors in this city, where their iniquities have lasted for the longest time and have been most glaring. But the opposition of the spoilsmen to lessening the number of offices is displaying itself even here.

The Cook County machine will not consent to anything which reduces the number of suckling pigs feeding from the teats of the old sow. There must be more taxeaters instead of fewer. So will it be until the careless, unorganized taxpayers turn over a new leaf.

The Revenue committee of the Senate has drafted a bill to retain all the old offices and to create new ones. The Township Assessors are to be continued. Their work is to be revised by a board of three supervisors of assessments, to be chosen by the voters of the county. One of them must reside in some country town. This board is to have power to raise and lower individual assessments and to make reassessments.

Provision is made also for a board of review, one of whose members must come from the country towns. The three members are also to be chosen at the fall elections. They are to review the supervisors. They are to be paid good salaries and so are the supervisors. Some of the Cook County Senators think the latter should be paid $10,000 a year for their "arduous duties."

Thus this measure contemplates the creation of six high priced offices, to be filled, if the "bosses" have their way, with men whom they will order conventions packed with delegates chosen at fraudulently conducted primaries to put in nomination. Each of those boards will insist on having a numerous staff of well paid employés. There will be more spoils.

Senator Dwyer is the author of this measure. Of course he is merely the instrument of Lorimer and the other bosses. It looks as if no revenue bill will be allowed to pass unless it is one which will open up new fields for blackmail and make the assessments even more unfair and corrupt than they are now.

All this expensive machinery and this multiplication of well salaried offices is devised to enable the "machine" to reward its retainers. Why continue Town Assessors who will keep on making boodling assessments? Simply because if they were abolished there would be a few less offices for the bosses to divide. Why do not the people wake up and attend to this matter?

THE COMPTON-SALMANS SCHEME.

The bill drafted by the subcommittee of the House Revenue committee does not contain the plan which was indorsed in Committee of the Whole for making the holder of a mortgage lien on real estate pay a tax on it or for the taxation of the stock of manufacturing corporations. The subcommittee was informed that the provision empowering the owner of the fee to pay the tax for the mortgagee and deduct the amount of it from the interest due him would not be constitutional.

But it is stated that the Democrats—and possibly some Republicans—are going to make a fight to have those two provisions inserted in any revenue bill that may pass. If they were to succeed and the law were enforced, hundreds of lines of business would be destroyed or crippled. Manufacturing in Chicago would be made almost impossible. This would become the dearest city in the United States to do business in. Interest rates would be forced up fully 2 per cent on all persons who wanted to borrow money, have paper discounted, or renew their notes and mortgages.

The object of all this proposed double taxation is to raise more money. What is to be done with it? The taxeaters' estimates of the sums they would like to spend give full information on that point. The slick, plausible Commissioner of Public Works would like to have eleven millions for his taxeaters alone. Some of the Judges would like to have the county's revenues swelled so that the estimates may contain a $196,000 item for the pay of stenographers and typewriters to assist them in their judicial labors.

Any revenue law which is made to agree with the ideas of Representatives Salmans of Danville and Compton of Macomb will be one which will kill the prosperity of the city by unjust double taxation. Should such a measure pass, the only consolation—and that rather weak—the voters will have will be their knowledge of the fact that in the privacy of the voting booths, with the blanket ballot spread out before them, they can knife every man who went on record in favor of an iniquitous law.

Country members who are jealous or envious of the prosperity of Chicago and who desire to stunt its growth, and who represent districts where they think there is not much business that can be harmed by unjust taxation, may consider themselves safe from a "backfire." They will probably find that a good many of their constituents have been hurt and the latter will get even with the representatives who have injured them.

Every district which has a city or thriving town will be hurt severely by a Compton-Salmans revenue law, and all men who are harmed by it will take a keen delight in knifing the political prospects of those individuals who have struck at them and at the communities in which they live.

THE HOUSE REVENUE COMMITTEE'S BILL

The subcommittee of the Revenue committee of the House has completed its labors. The provisions of its bill, so far as concerns Cook County, are substantially as follows:

Township Assessors are done away with and assessments are to be made under the direction of a board of three Assessors chosen by the voters of the county. One of them must always come from the country towns.

Provision is made for a board of review of three members, to be appointed, one by the Judge of the County Court, one by the chairman of the County board, and one by the Judges of the Appellate Court. Such a board will be far superior to any one which the people will be likely to elect—that is, which the bosses will allow to be put in nomination.

The bill provides that all property is to be assessed at its fair cash value, but the rates of taxation shall not exceed one-sixth of the aggregate of all the rates now authorized by law, and the amount to which any municipal corporation may become indebted shall not exceed one-fifth of the amount to which it is now allowed to become indebted.

Provided always that the "fair cash value" put down by the Assessor is a conservative valuation representing what the property will sell for at private sale and not what the owner would claim it is worth in condemnation proceedings. The property-owners can stand without difficulty a rate of taxation not exceeding one-sixth of the present rates, while the city will get more revenue than it does at present.

SELFISHNESS OF THE SUGAR TRUST.

It is as surprising as it is significant that one of the chief—if not controlling—arguments used to influence public sentiment against Hawaiian annexation in the Western and Pacific coast States has been based upon the claim that annexation would deal a damaging blow to the beet sugar growing interest now developing into an important and prosperous industry in some of those States. That it has exerted an influence is indicated by the opposition to the annexation treaty which has been developed especially in California and Nebraska, which have made the largest progress in this industry.

It is a curious fact, however, that the bulk of the arguments bearing on this point have been furnished from the offices of the sugar trust and of Mr. Claus Spreckels, who holds a practical monopoly of sugar production in Hawaii, but which have no interest in promoting beet sugar culture except as it can be used to increase their own profits. The narrowness of their argument is further demonstrated by the fact that relatively a small proportion—only about one-fourth—of the cultivable lands in the Hawaiian Islands are suitable for the production of the sugar cane, while three times that amount can be utilized in the cultivation of coffee—a most valuable and important article for the American market for which we are now wholly dependent upon foreign countries. Of the 2,096,263 tons of sugar required for consumption in the United States during the year 1897 only 188,650 (about one-ninth) was of Hawaiian production, making, with our native product (of 335,656 tons), a total of 524,306 tons, leaving in round numbers 1,572,000 tons to come from other countries. These figures show what a wide margin there is for increase of home grown sugar before the home market is fully supplied. It is not probable that the production of Hawaii will be materially increased after annexation, at least relatively in comparison with the constantly increasing demand for home consumption. The fact that the monopoly which Spreckels now enjoys under the privilege of reciprocity between this country and Hawaii will be stripped of some of its advantages if Hawaii should come under our laws accounts for the war which he is making upon annexation, and instead of being a reason for the defeat of that measure should promote its adoption.

While no true friend of the protection of American industries will seek to damage the sugar-growing interest in any way, there are abundant evidences that these interests will be benefited rather than injured by the incorporation of Hawaii as a part of the American union, thereby increasing the variety of our industries in a manner conducive to the welfare and prosperity of the whole people.

THE TELLER-MATTHEWS RESOLUTION.

The Senate Committee on Finance has voted, 8 to 5, to report favorably the Teller-Matthews resolution declaring that the United States has the option to pay all its bonds, principal and interest, "in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing 412½ grains each of standard silver" (i. e., 9-10 fine).

Those who voted for the resolution in committee were Vest, White, Walthall, Turpie, Daniel, and Jones of Arkansas—Democrats—Jones of Nevada, and Wolcott. Morrill, Aldrich, Platt of Connecticut, Burrows, and Allison—all Republicans—voted against it.

It is probable that some time during the present session this resolution will be debated at considerable length. Most of the free silver Senators will make speeches in support of it and they will all vote for it when put on its passage.

They will vote for it because they hope the time will come when there will be silver dollars whose purchasing power will be only about that of 40 cents in gold. They want to see those cheap dollars used not merely in the cheating by the government of its creditors, but also—and chiefly—in the cheating of creditors by private debtors.

But the Senators who voted for this resolution twenty years ago, when first introduced, did so because they believed a return to the coinage of silver dollars would make those coins intrinsically more valuable than they were in 1878, when they were worth about 94 cents in gold. They thought the coinage they contemplated would make the silver dollars worth 100 cents. In that event they did not believe any bondholders would object to payment in silver dollars.

The bondholders do object now, for they understand that the object of the free silverites is to pay them in cheap 40 cent dollars and swindle them out of 60 per cent of their dues. They and the people generally will take the passage of this resolution by the Senate as meaning that a majority of its members want cheap silver dollars, to be used retroactively in the payment of existing obligations contracted on the gold basis.

The adoption of the resolution will be a wanton attack on the credit of the United States. It will be a declaration to foreigners that one branch of the American Legislature is firmly impressed with the belief that both domestic and foreign creditors should be swindled. The House will not adopt this resolution, even if the Senate does, but the effect abroad will not be good. It will not increase confidence in American securities.

Not since the days of the commune has the French capital presented such a scene of uproar and disorder as that which has prevailed for the last few days over the Dreyfus scandal. The rage excited by the criticism of the government by Zola in reference to the manner in which the trials of both Dreyfus and Esterhazy were conducted appear to have reached a point where the greatest alarm prevails among all classes. A prosecution by the civil court seems to have been the result which the celebrated French novelist was endeavoring to secure in anticipation that it would enable him to bring to light facts which had heretofore been suppressed by secret court-martials, and in this he seems likely to prove successful. Should he do so the fickle French populace a week hence may be lauding the jurymen whom they have been threatening with violence for days past. For the time being Paris is a seething mass of excited humanity ready to vent its rage against the Jews or any other class who may, either with or without reason, have aroused their suspicion or their hate. That this dangerous feeling is extending to the provinces is shown by the news from Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, and other provincial cities.

The Senate has sent a primary elections bill to third reading. But before doing so the bill was amended by the votes of Senators representing Republican and Democratic "machines" in such a manner as to make it unobjectionable to the "bosses." Any measure which suits them cannot be of much value to voters who like to do their own thinking. The bill, as introduced, provided that a primary election district should not contain more than 1,200 of the party holding the primary. The Senate has made the number 1,600, thus decreasing the number of primary districts about one-fourth. The reason is obvious. The smaller the number of precincts in a ward the easier will it be for the "bosses" to get for each one election officers who will "obey orders." The larger the vote to be cast at a precinct the more easily can these pliant election officers commit frauds which will serve to elect the "right" delegates. At primary, as at regular elections, small districts are a check on fraud. It becomes impossible in one case to elect a large batch of delegates dishonestly and in the other to poll a very heavy fraudulent vote. Yet thirty Senators voted for the "1,600" amendment and only ten against it.

Attention has been recently called to the remarkable increase both in the production and consumption of aluminium. The output in 1897 was nearly four times greater than that in 1896. In 1891 there were produced 188,000 pounds, and in 1897 4,000,000 pounds, an increase of 2,700,000 pounds over 1896. Owing to the lightness in weight of aluminium it is found that at the present price per pound aluminium bronze castings are actually not more costly, weight for weight, than ordinary bronze castings made of copper and tin. As a matter of fact, it is claimed that they are cheaper, the cheapness having been occasioned by the application of electricity to the production. Electric force, indeed, is the principal factor in the production of economical aluminium, and it is a curious fact that although electric force is cheaper in Europe than in this country, shipments of this new and useful metal are going forward to Germany, Italy, Austria, Sweden, Japan, and other foreign countries.

There is no occasion to make a fuss over the fact that President Dole was not received with a salute of twenty-one guns at San Francisco or that his baggage was not passed without inspection. Certainly it would have been more in accordance with usage if these forms had been observed, but it seems the government at Washington was not notified officially of his coming, and hence took no official action in advance of the event. And in the absence of instructions the local federal officials could not do so. President Dole shows he is the sensible man he is understood to be by refusing to see any discourtesy in the matter. And President McKinley justifies all expectations by sending representatives to Chicago to meet President Dole, and in giving orders that he shall be the guest of the nation while in this country. All's well that ends well, and may it end in the annexation of President Dole's country to the United States.

Chicago has been doing its best to provide an acceptable article of South Sea weather for the inspection of President Dole.

The Governor of Idaho has a salary of $3,000 a year and never wears a necktie.

We venture to predict that Senator Billy Mason will get even with that ruffianly hotel clerk in Washington somehow or other within thirty days.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Suspicious.

"I tell you," remarked Uncle Jerry Peebles, who had spent a week visiting city friends and had returned home, "there is no place like a big city if you want to see a picture of life!"

"Jeremiah," said Mrs. Peebles, looking at him sharply, "do you mean to tell me you went to see the living pictures?"

Contradictory.

"I wish I knew what to do with the report I have written about this meeting," said the perplexed college professor who had turned newspaper reporter. "The managing editor tells me to boil it down and the city editor instructs me to chop the stuffing out of it, and the two processes are entirely dissimilar."

Where the Cost Came In.

"This French claret tastes exactly like the California claret I bought here two weeks ago, and you charge a dollar a bottle more for it. What makes the difference?"

"It costs us more for the labels. We have to send clear to France for them."

Nature of His Hold.

"Your uncle is a man of wealth and influence at Washington. He might help me to get that Consulship. Haven't you something of a pull on him?"

"Only on his leg, Twyman—only on his leg."

In the Goodness of His Heart.

"We are very careful about the young ladies we take into our employ," the benevolent-looking gentleman was saying. "They must have good recommendations and they must live at home. A young lady who lives at home with her parents is more apt to be steady and of industrious habits than one who boards."

"Yes," said the applicant for a bookkeeper's job, beginning to breathe more freely. "My recommendations are first-class, and I live with my parents."

"Besides," proceeded the benevolent-looking gentleman, with a genial smile, "one who doesn't have to pay board can easily save money on the salary we pay, which is $5 a week."

Wasted Philanthropy.

"What did she give you?" asked Mosely Wraggs, who was waiting around the corner of the house.

"She offered me a glass of water and a night shirt," answered Tuffold Knutt, his rugged face turning brindle colored with indignation and disgust.

Expensive Animal.

"I don't see why you hate the cat so, John. She has never cost you anything."

"She hasn't, hey? Maria, in the last six months I've paid at least four boys a dollar apiece to kill that cat!"

Bargain Closed at Once.

Domestic (undecided about going to the Klondike)—"I s'pose Monday's wash day up there?"

Agent of Emigration Company—"Yes, miss. Third Monday in June."

Meant Well.

"Norah, what did you do with that buckwheat flour I left on the kitchen table a little while ago?"

"Nothing, mom. I haven't seen any flour. There was a pan on th' table with ashes in it, mom, an' I emptied it into the ga-arbage box."

Wise Harold.

She—"Harold, how do I look in this new dress?"

He—"You look so lovely, dear, that I hadn't noticed the dress."

FUNNYGRAPHS.

"Why, Teddy, dear, what is the matter? Don't you like asparagus?" "Yes, Mrs. Birchum, but the handles are so hot!"—Trained Motherhood.

Frances (aged 6, who loves her kitty)—"Are you happy, mamma?" Mamma—"Yes, dear. Why?" Frances (listening)—"I don't hear you purr!"—Harper's Bazar.

"What do you mean," asked the city editor, "by comparing the air to frozen quinine?" "I meant to say," said the new reporter, with proud humility, "that it was bitter cold."—Indianapolis Journal.

Legalizing It.—"So old Blackstone, the lawyer, objected to your calling on his daughter last night, did he?" "Yes; but I fixed it all right. Asked for a stay, and it was granted."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

"I doesn' reckon dat yoh's gwinter get you all's pay fum dat ar' concern," said the colored porter. "Why not?" asked the collector. "They have some assets." "Yes, sur; dey has some. But dey isn' equal to dah unreliabilities."—Washington Star.

Little Andrew—"We've got a new baby at our house, and pa seems awful proud." Little Walter—"Your pa can't be very hard to please. We've got three new babies over to our house, and I ain't noticed that pa's a bit stuck up about it."—Washington Star.

"Well," remarked Li Hung Chang, as he signed a check for some more indemnity, "it isn't as bad as it might be." "How could our affairs be worse?" inquired the Emperor. "They might have insisted on whipping us C. O. D. instead of taking notes for it."—Ex.

"Now, Thomas," said a certain Bishop, after taking his servant to task one morning, "who is it that sees all we do, and hears all we say, and knows all we think, and who regards even me in my Bishop's robes as but a vile worm of the dust?" And Thomas replied, "The missus, sir."—Bangor News.

Mrs. Melnotte (reading)—"'Manfred impulsively flung himself at her feet, and with his hand pressed upon his heart, and his eyes agleam with the fierce light of perfect love, swore that he never would rise until he arose the accepted suitor of the fair Ysabel.' Isn't that beautiful? It so reminds me of the time when Henry proposed to me. This is what Henry said upon that eventful occasion: 'Nan, s'posin' you and I hitch hosses together.'"—Boston Transcript.

Theosophy's View of the Noose.

Mrs. E. K. Mundy talked to the Theosophical society last evening on "Theosophy and Capital Punishment." She said in part:

"I wish to consider the subject from a purely theosophical standpoint, for while there are many who desire its abolishment, their reasons are different, although perhaps good, when taken from their standpoint. Theosophy draws its conclusions from a knowledge of man as he really is. To a thoughtful person there must be some cause other than the depravity of man for this seeming reckless destruction of life, which is not confined to people of experience, but to young persons, and even children.

"Theosophy considers man as a complete being, made up of seven principles, three constituting his higher or immortal nature, called the individuality, and four constituting his lower nature or personality. [Humbug.] In a perfectly constituted nature these seven principles work together in harmony, the lower nature drawing its inspiration from the higher or spiritual, the brain being the instrument the mind uses to inform the personality seeking to attract the desires toward the higher nature—but men use the mind in a perverted manner—and, being perverted, the soul cannot manifest properly. [Fudge.]

"When a man becomes a slave to the principles of his physical desires what can you expect but crime in some form or another? The further he has removed his lower nature from the call of his higher or real self he yields more and more to the dictates of his lower and animal nature, which is all the more powerful, having a perverted mind to aid him.

"Now, what happens when such a man kills, or is killed, instead of having destroyed the man by placing him where he can do no harm? He has simply changed the condition of the physical body—thrown the passions and desires into the astral plane, where they coalesce with the astral body of the man, forming a body more potent for evil than when bound to the physical body, for it seeks to return to earth life, through weak-minded persons, who, ignorant of the cause, are led to commit crimes which otherwise they could not have done. [When he gets into that condition the best thing to do is to rope him up.]

"Then, too, these persons, having placed themselves so far from their higher nature, reincarnate almost immediately, and, being filled with hatred and revenge, produce the horrible crimes which continually confront us in the papers. Then, too, the man who executes the sentence of the law takes upon himself the cause and effect of sending life out of a personality, and as this law is the stern law of justice, he who kills will also be killed. You cannot destroy or do away with life. You only change its conditions or form through which it manifests, and, as I said, a man deprived of his physical body becomes, if evil, a greater instrument for evil; and, if good, the same is true in the other way.

"By placing a criminal under proper conditions he may be led to restore the relations between the higher and lower self, and so live wisely, but by putting him out of the physical body you make such a course impossible." [The proper condition is suspended under the limb of a tree.]—Syracuse Courier.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Pittsburg Veterans Ask That the Pension Rolls Be Purified and Denounce the Act of 1890.

Nothing has occurred since the present agitation began that counts for more toward an honest revision of the pension list and an honest reform of the pension system than the adoption last week of the subjoined resolutions by Encampment No. 1 of the Union Veteran Legion of Pennsylvania, the Pittsburg encampment:

> Whereas, Encampment No. 1, Union Veteran Legion of Pennsylvania, in encampment, composed of more than 1,000 veterans, whose average term of service is more than three years and two months, yet of whose membership not 50 per cent is on the pension roll, and of this percentage four-fifths are on the rolls for wounds received in line of duty, views with regret the alarming increase of pensions, many of which, we greatly fear, have been granted to undeserving men, and are utterly at variance in many cases with the services rendered the government; but believing and insisting that liberal pensions should be granted for wounds received and disabilities contracted in the service of the government, and that the granting of a just pension is not an act of charity, but one of justice, and that the pension roll should be a roll of honor; therefore, be it
>
> Resolved, That we are opposed to the pension act of 1890, known as the indigent pension bill, as opening the door to frauds and perjury, to the granting of pensions to substitutes and those who have rendered but little, if any, service to the government; and that we are also opposed to the granting of all special pensions.

Such organizations as the Pittsburg Encampment contain the great majority of the survivors of the fighting army of the union. Their rosters constitute in themselves a roll of honor. Their membership preserves the patriotic spirit of 1861 and the glorious memories of self-sacrifice and heroic endeavor. These are the men who are proud that they wore the blue, and the nation is proud of them.

The resolutions printed above meet squarely the most dangerous and deceptive argument employed by the opponents of the measure of justice and common sense which the Sun and a thousand other newspapers are trying to bring about. The whole case against the reform of the pension system and the purgation of the list rests upon the assumption that any attempt to determine the worthiness of any part of the enormous pension expenditure of 1898 is an attack upon the union soldier of 1865, and an insult to him, and a shameful manifestation of national ingratitude for his services. So long as demands for specific inquiries are met with generalities about the old soldier, so long as the honorable and self-respecting survivor, whether pensioned or not, is tied up inseparably in the public mind along with the bummer, the malingerer, and the fraudulent pensioner in a single type known as the union veteran, it will be difficult or impossible to accomplish much in the way of genuine reform, and the monstrous list will continue to grow, and generation after generation of pension attorneys will be happy and prosperous.

The worthy veterans themselves owe it to themselves to remove from the public mind the idea that they are responsible for the continuing raid upon the pockets of their fellow-citizens in the name of justice to the union soldier. They can do more to effect this than all other influences combined. Let every patriotic and self-respecting organization of war survivors, whether it belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic or to the Union Veteran Legion, or to the Union Veterans' Union, or to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, or to the various societies of the several armies, follow the admirable example of the Pittsburg Encampment in drawing sharply the line of distinction upon which any just and honest revision primarily depends. At Pittsburg LESS THAN FIFTY PER CENT OF THE VETERANS ARE PENSIONERS.—New York Sun (Rep.).

These Are Kings' Daughters Indeed!

The following communication was sent to the New York Sun of Jan. 17:

Americans of royal descent are organizing a new society to be called "Order of the Crown," and the qualifications for such membership must be a lineal descent from royalty. The founder general, Miss Henrietta Lynde Farnsworth of Detroit, Mich., is a lineal descendant of Alfred the Great. Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle of this city, who is a member of the founder's council, dates back to Eliseus, 519, also to Egbert, King of all England, and Alfred the Great. Other members of the founder's council are:

Mrs. Joshua Wilbur, Bristol, R. I.
Miss Annie F. R. Walker, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. Peter Rudolph Neff, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. Lucy W. Drexel, New York.
Miss Louise C. Rodney, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Mary Perkins Quincy, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Edward H. Coates, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Charles H. Browning, the historian of Pennsylvania, also the publisher of "Americans of Royal Descent," will act as registrar. Miss Farnsworth and Mrs. Earle are also descendants of the Magna Charta barons who secured the greatest charter of liberty from King John.

The news, General Earle said last night, was authentic.

"Mrs. Earle," he said, "dates back to 519. I date back to the thirteenth century myself. There is one thing which the newspapers of New York never seem to understand, and it is just this: There are more people in this country today who have reason to believe that they are descended from royalty than there are in any country in the world. Have you ever seen Mr. Charles H. Browning's 'Americans of Royal Descent'? I would like to show it to you."

He went to get a book from his library. It was a volume bound sumptuously in red silk. General Earle said it cost $16 or $17. One page showed that Frederick Pinney Earle was directly descended from the Kings of Normandy. Mrs. Earle's genealogy was on the next page.

"Does this book contain the names of all the Americans of royal descent?" General Earle was asked.

"O, no," he said, "tracing them up is, of course, a very slow process. This is the third edition. New names are added with each edition."

So far as could be learned, very few details of the Order of the Crown have as yet been settled. It is strictly a woman's organization. Mr. Browning is the only man concerned with the organization, and the only reason for his membership in it is that he is equipped to check up the genealogies of candidates for membership. These genealogies are to be prepared by the candidates themselves, at their own expense. Any descendant of a King is eligible.—New York Sun.

Canada's New Yukon Mining Rules.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 18.—The Dominion government has issued the amended regulations regarding placer mining in the Canadian Yukon. Every miner and every employé of a miner must take out a miner's certificate, the fee for which will be $10, and in the case of a company $50 to $100, according to the amount of capital stock. A miner's license will confer a right to mine, fish, hunt, and to cut timber necessary for mining. Provision for obtaining miners' certificates will be made at a number of cities and towns in Canada. Mining claims will be 250 feet wide and discoverers' claims 500 feet. Every alternate ten claims shall be reserved by the Government of Canada, which may dispose of them at public auction. Subaqueous mining leases will be issued in five-mile sections, with a fee of $100 per mile per annum and the usual royalty on the output of gold therefrom.

The fee for recording and renewing mining claims will be $15. Any number of miners, not less than five, who may be in a district more than 100 miles distant from the office of a government mining recorder, may appoint an acting recorder, who may record claims, and who shall within three months transfer his record and fees collected to the nearest official mining recorder. A royalty of 10 per cent on the gold mined shall be levied and collected by the government officers appointed for the purpose, but provision is made for the exemption of the annual product of any mining claim up to $2,500, so that claims that do not produce more will not be liable for royalty.

Provisions are made to prevent speculation in claims by throwing a claim open to entry which has not been worked a certain number of days, unless reasonable cause is shown for failure to work it; and [illegible] providing that a record shall not be issued for more than one claim in the same locality to any miner. There are other provisions guarding the public interest and at the same time affording improved facilities for mining the wealth of the Canadian Yukon.

She Was Once a Geisha.

Sir Edwin Arnold's Japanese bride, according to the Japanese newspapers, was once a Geisha, named Tama, with whom the elderly poet became infatuated during his last visit to Japan.

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ALTER IT TO SUIT.

Machine Men Manipulate the Primary Election Bill.

NOW ON THIRD READING.

La Monte's Grain Tax Is Defeated in the House.

BIG MAJORITY AGAINST IT.

Race Track Legislation Is Now in Prospect.

SCRAMBLE TO PASS A TAX BILL.

SPRINGFIELD BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Springfield, Ill., Jan. 19.

Senator Crawford's primary election bill was sent to third reading in the Senate today. It was, on motion of its author, amended by a proviso that a primary election district shall consist of territory embracing not more than 1,600 voters of the political party holding the primary. The original bill made the limit 1,200. There was considerable debate over the proposition. Crawford insisted that he favored the smaller district, but many did not agree with him, because the larger the number of districts the greater the total expense of the primaries. To prevent dissension the maximum had been made 1,800. The bill will be sent to the House tomorrow.

This bill is in the exact shape desired by the Republican machine in Cook County. It means two primary districts in such wards as the First; three in the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh; two in the Eighth; two in the Seventeenth; three in the Ninth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth; two in the Twenty-ninth, and so on. According to the bill the polls are open from 1 to 7 in the afternoon. This means 360 minutes to take votes, or four votes a minute. Crawford says the amendment is made to please some of the Cook County men. He means the machine members of the Legislature.

Representative La Monte's bill taxing grain in elevators died the death in the House today. It was put on its passage and received eighteen affirmative votes, while seventy-eight votes were recorded in the negative. Mr. La Monte made an extended argument in favor of the measure, historical, biblical, and statistical. Judge Sherman and some others opposed the measure and it was killed off. Mr. La Monte has entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill failed to pass. The railroads of the State gave the measure united opposition.

In the course of his speech Mr. La Monte said it was rank injustice that millions of bushels of grain locked up in elevators should escape taxation. Proceeding, Mr. La Monte delivered a set speech on the subject of taxation, going far back into antiquity. He declared that men who evade just taxation "dally with damnation." "The Assessor's office," he said, "is a wide open door with a toboggan slide attachment leading to the yawning depths of hell." He declared that the country was drifting towards a fearful day of reckoning, another French revolution.

Mr. Sherman—I think the shortest way to stop this thing is to withdraw my motion to postpone. [Laughter.]

Mr. La Monte attempted to proceed with his speech, but Mr. Sherman made the point of order that his motion was no longer before the House, and was not a proper subject for discussion. This was sustained, and Mr. La Monte discontinued his speech. No amount of speaking, however, would have saved the bill.

There is quite a little feeling in the Senate over the probable disposition of Mr. Nohe's bill taxing foreign corporations. It is now on the order of House bills on first reading in the Senate. Senator Dunlap wants it referred to the Committee on Revenue. Senators Dwyer and Lundin desire its reference to the Committee on Municipalities. Both sides express great fear it may be killed in committee. The result may be the advancement of the bill without reference to second reading.

Two pool bills will probably make their appearance in the Legislature tomorrow. They allow forty-five days' racing on each track, pools to be sold on the events on such tracks and no other. Five per cent of the gross receipts is to be paid into the treasury of the county where the track is located, and by the County Treasurer remitted to the State Treasurer. The bills are to be introduced simultaneously in the House and Senate. Next week will determine the question as to whether or not an effort will be made to pass the bills.

The Senate is now engaged in cooking a revenue bill, and if it should become a law the men who vote for it will rue the day they ever supported it. The bill is on the order of second reading, and the whole afternoon was spent in amending and discussing it. The debate will be resumed tomorrow. There is a contest between the House and Senate as to which body can first pass a revenue bill and send it to the other, thus shirking the responsibility of final action on the measure.

Speaker Curtis is sending out for all the Republican members to come here at once, so he can send the House revenue bill, now on first reading, to the Senate before that body can give one to the House. The Senate will try to get there first.

The Senate this afternoon slapped three drastic amendments on the revenue bill. First of all, it applied the principle of the Compton bill, pending in the House, regarding the taxation of the equity and the mortgage. This came from Senator Templeton, who, by the way, has been regarded as a man of good judgment.

The Templeton amendment requires owners of the equity of mortgaged property to return to the Assessor the value of the equity and that of the mortgage and interest. These are to be entered on the assessment book and the County Clerk is required to extend the taxes on each valuation. Tax receipts are given separately and on the mortgage. The mortgagor or owner of equity is declared to be entitled to a credit on interest or principal for such tax as he may pay on the same. Complainants on foreclosure are required to show certificates of county clerks that all the taxes on the incumbrances have been paid for the duration of the mortgage, otherwise judgment of foreclosure shall not be entered. The complainant must also, previous to foreclosure, redeem from all tax sales of the mortgage and interest. Neither equity nor mortgage is in any way released from taxation, and is subject to sale where the taxes thereon remain due and unpaid.

Mr. Templeton in his speech said THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE wished to relieve from taxation the man who has money to loan and throw the burden on the man who is compelled to borrow.

Senators Crawford and Berry showed that the taxation of mortgages would drive capital out of the State by millions.

A motion to table the Templeton amendment was lost by an eyelash, the vote standing: Yeas, 19; nays, 20. The amendment was then adopted by a vote of yeas 20 to nays 11.

The yeas were: Anthony, Chapman, Crawford, Dresser, Dunlap, Dwyer, Fort, Granger, Hull, Landrigan, Lundin, Mahoney, McAdams, Morrison, Munroe, Netterstrom, Pemberton, Putnam, Templeton, and Willoughby—20. The nays were: Baxter, Campbell, Case, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Hamilton, Harding, Humphrey, Littler, Sullivan, Warder—11.

The remaining Senators were absent or did not vote. Senator Crawford changed his vote from negative to affirmative so as to move to reconsider.

Crawford will make his motion to reconsider tomorrow, and, as there is a great deal of talk about the matter tonight, the chances are the effort will be successful. Some of the Senators are just beginning to get it through their heads what this amendment means. They see now, as they did not this afternoon, that the borrower is going to get the worst of it every time, and that the inevitable result of it will be the withdrawal of many million dollars now at interest in Illinois on farm loans.

Then John Landrigan got in an amendment providing in substance that all bank deposits shall be subject to taxation in the hands of the banker. Under the existing scheme the banker gets the credit for his deposits on the ground that it is an indebtedness. The Landrigan idea is to tax the deposit as well as the other tangible property of the bank, except such indebtedness as would be evinced by a certificate of deposit bearing interest. Thereupon some of the Senators who are either interested in banks or know something about the business proceeded to make a fight. But Landrigan is quite a man of affairs, having served on the State Board of Equalization for a great many years and on the State Board of Agriculture for a great many more years, and therefore he knows a thing or two. His amendment was adopted on a viva voce vote, and will probably be reconsidered and knocked out tomorrow, as some of the Senators are after it hot foot.

After a while Lundin, who does not like newspapers because they have from time to time taken more or less cuticle off his back, offered an amendment striking out of the bill the clause exempting corporations organized for mining, manufacturing, or for stock breeding, or for the publication of newspapers from assessment by the State Board of Equalization. Lundin made a little speech in support of this amendment, in the course of which he said that he felt he could not vote for a bill which should exclude such corporations. Senator Crawford and Senator Munroe opposed the amendment, and Crawford moved to table it, but the motion failed by a vote of yeas 10 to nays 23. Senator Mahoney wanted such corporations placed under the control of the State Board of Equalization, and Berriman claimed that the corporations named enjoyed no special privileges nor did they have franchise granted by city, county, or State, and therefore should be assessed as private individuals.

Then did Senator David T. Littler of Sangamon swing gayly into action. The Senator has no love for newspapers except during a campaign in which he is a candidate for elective office. Having been in many battles for himself or for his friends, and having been in and around Washington a great deal, and his name having been connected with various propositions, he has been the subject of more or less newspaper talk. When it comes to taxing a newspaper, particularly a Chicago newspaper, David strikes a theme that is quite to his liking. In his anxiety to get at some of the Chicago papers and bring them to grief he quite forgot that there are many influential journals in Illinois owned by stock companies. Some of them are right here in Springfield, too. David would make all these dance attendance on the State Board of Equalization. In the course of David's talk he said:

"I know of a newspaper company which pays taxes on $15,000 and the proprietor boasts that he has refused $5,000,000 for his plant, the income of which is something like a quarter of a million of dollars. If this amendment is adopted it will bring more than $20,000,000 on the tax books."

The proposition for the double column assessments, showing in one column the fair cash value of the property assessed and in the other the valuation put upon the same for taxation purposes, was stricken out.

So much for the revenue bill as it stands tonight. The ground will be gone all over again tomorrow. The Landrigan proposition will almost certainly be beaten. It's about an even thing as to the fate of Templeton's wild idea regarding the taxation of the mortgage and the equity. Every fellow who has a spite against the newspapers is with Lundin. They forget the thousands of manufacturing corporations in the State, such as the agricultural implement works, the iron and steel mills, the boiler manufactories, the barb wire mills, and so on, that would, if this bill became a law, be compelled to hire attorneys and send them to the State Board of Equalization to look after their assessments.

They take no note of the day of reckoning that will surely come. Incidentally it might be well to record the fact that a number of members of the State Board of Equalization are here, and they are willing to see the jurisdiction of that august body enlarged to the greatest extent.

The House today defeated, by an overwhelming vote, a motion to reconsider the vote by which McEniry's bill taxing gas companies failed to pass.

B. M. Mitchell has offered a bill levying a 10 per cent tax on electric light companies fortunate enough to earn $50,000 or over per annum.

WRONG MAN GETS THE PLACE

Robert R. Miller, Who Was Not an Applicant, Sent as Consul to Callao, Peru.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The grand army of officeseekers will be interested to learn that a man is now occupying a consular position who neither asked nor received the appointment, and that the man who was appointed and confirmed is still clamoring for a place.

Robert K. Miller of Milwaukee, after months of waiting, received word by telegraph some time ago from a friend that his appointment as consul to Callao, Peru, was assured, and that the papers and instructions would be forwarded without delay. Days passed and weeks went by. Robert K. Miller heard nothing further. In his anxiety Miller finally decided to come here and see his Senator. The statesman immediately visited the department with his constituent.

"What is the matter with the papers of Mr. Miller? Why is his appointment held up here?" shouted the Senator.

"There is nothing the matter with him," was the reply. "Mr. Miller has been officiating at Callao for a month or more."

"Nonsense," cried the Senator, "that is Mr. Miller by my side. Mr. Robert K. Miller of Milwaukee."

Hastily referring to a record book the bureau chief discovered that Robert R. Miller was accredited to the position, had received the papers, taken the oath, and accepted charge of the office about four weeks previous to the date of the Senator's call.

Finally it was agreed, with the consent of all, that Robert R. Miller should remain where he was, and that Robert K. Miller should be nominated for an African consulship. Then another mixup occurred, for another Robert Miller showed up who was applicant for a consular appointment in England, and wanted to know why he had been sent to Africa.

ARMOR PLATE PROBLEM IS UP.

Secretary Long Gives Some Interesting Figures to the Senate Naval Committee.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.—Secretary Long, accompanied by Chief Constructor Hichborn, Chief O'Neill of the Bureau of Ordnance, and Judge Advocate General Lemley, appeared before the Senate Committe on Naval Affairs today. The Secretary said in response to questions that the Navy department had prepared full plans and specifications calling for an armor plant under the last naval appropriation bill and that estimates on the cost of land, tools, and machinery necessary to equip the plant had been made. The bids were to be opened on the 20th inst., and he thought several bids would be made.

Secretary Long said also that in view of the report of the committee which he had appointed to consider the question of a government armor plant and their report upon the great cost and delay it would involve, he had entered into further negotiations with private armor plants now furnishing armor for other ships, and he believed that he could make a contract for the supply of armor plate for the Illinois, Alabama, and Wisconsin now under course of construction which would be ready whenever the ships were ready to receive it, at the rate of $400 per ton. The Secretary recommended, in view of the circumstances, that an arrangement to this effect should be made.

From the Secretary's statement, corroborated by statements by Commodore Hichborn and Captain O'Neill, it appears that the cost of a government plant properly equipped would be from $3,500,000 to $4,500,000. He said that this estimate included all machinery for making armor plate, guns, and projectiles, and added that if the government adopted the policy of providing its own plant no armor could be expected from such plant for about three years.

WHITE HOUSE IS GAY

Formal Reception by President and Mrs. McKinley.

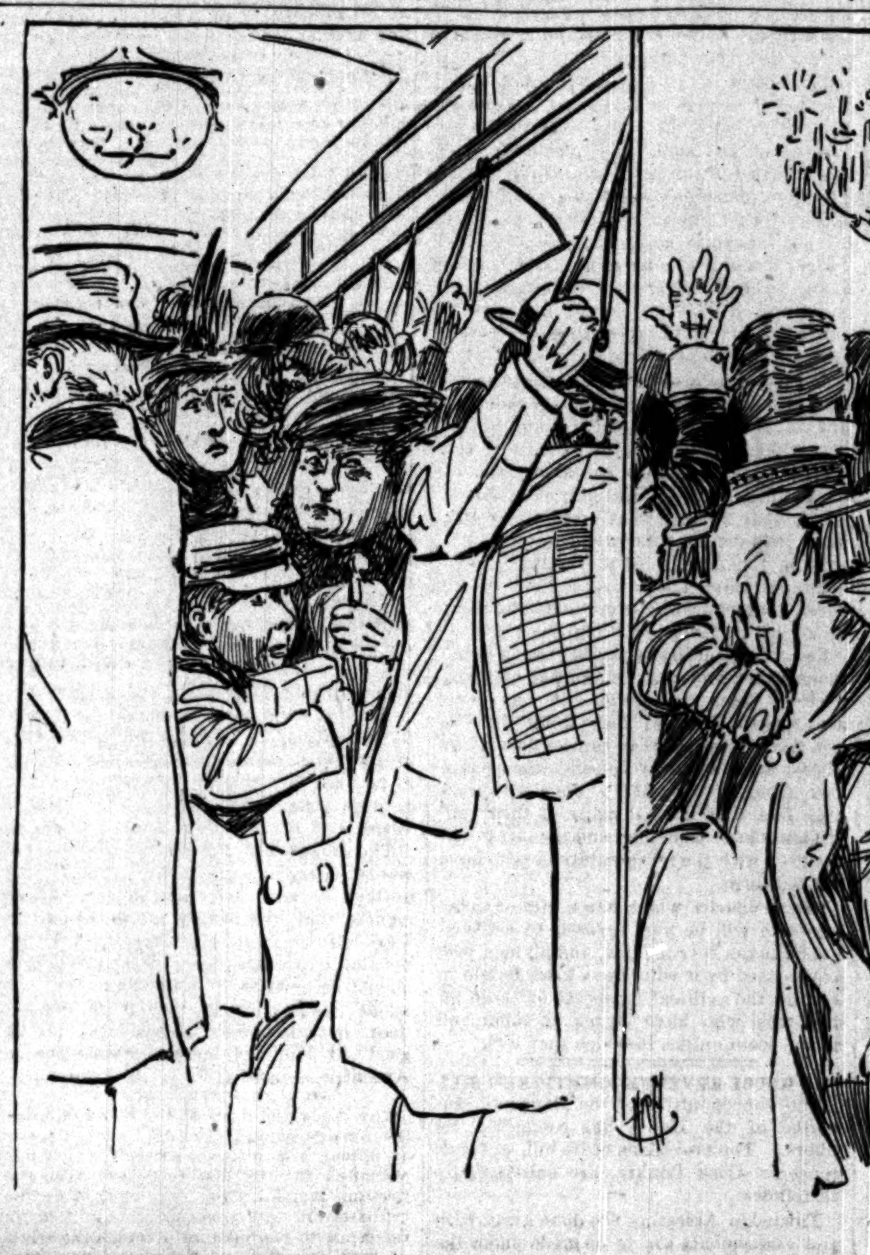
DIPLOMATS ARE GUESTS.

Description of Gowns Worn by the Cabinet Women.

INNOVATIONS ARE NOTED.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.

The first formal reception given by President and Mrs. McKinley to the diplomatic corps and part of the Congress demonstrated very effectually the success of the measures that had been taken beforehand to prevent the old crushes characteristic of these great official functions. The corps of watchmen and police stationed at the gates of the Executive Mansion were sufficient to carry out instructions in regard to the arrival of carriages of the members of the diplomatic corps who were invited for 8:15.



AN EVENING IN ONE OF CHICAGO'S STREET CARS. AND THE CRUSH AT THE WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION.

The first innovation that greeted the visitors was the very much better arrangement for disposing of wraps and overcoats. Instead of the old system, which filled the outer corridor with unsightly cases, there were curtains stretched across, with a sufficient corps of attendants to assist the guests as they entered.

The idea of continuous music was carried out by stationing part of the Marine Band in the conservatory and the Cavalry Band in the east hallway, thus obviating the intense volume of sound that made conversation difficult on other occasions. The decorations of the lower apartments were much the same as on former occasions.

Summoned by a Bugle Call.

The flower-banked mirror rests and massing of palms and crotons in the east room were familiarly effective. In the blue parlor, where the distinguished party were to assemble later, there was a simulated bower overhead formed of asparagus ferns, which were starred with colored incandescent lights. The foreign guests, who were invited first, as they arrived were ushered into the red parlor, many of the women taking their places behind the line. They were:

Miss Mabel McKinley,
Miss Barber,
The Misses Gary,
Miss Alger,
The Misses McKenna,
Mrs. Bingham,
Mrs. Heistand,
Mrs. Pike of Chicago,
Miss Swift of Detroit,
Mrs. McCallum,
Miss Hayes of St. Louis.

A bugle call announced to the Presidential party the arrival of 9, the hour for the reception. When they descended the stairway the Marine Band in the conservatory struck up the familiar strains of "Hail to the Chief," without which no White House reception would be considered strictly formal, official, and proper.

Colonel Bingham and Lieutenant Gilmore walked in front of the Presidential party, which proceeded to the blue parlor. Mrs. McKinley took her seat in one of the gold chairs. The President, the wife of the Vice President, and the women of the Cabinet stood, and the first reception of '98 and the new administration was on.

The women of the Cabinet were beautifully gowned, and excited many admiring comments. Taken as a whole they are an unusually handsome group of women, and carry the McKinley administration into the list of pronounced social successes.

Mrs. McKinley's gown was of white striped moire and satin. The bodice, which opened over a soft lace front, was trimmed in deep point lace, with diamond pins. She wore diamond earrings, and an aigrette caught with a diamond star.

Gowns of Other Guests.

Mrs. Hobart's gown was of superb white corded silk, with many ostrich tips edging the bodice and trimming the skirt, which was festooned with silk embroidery in pearls. A diamond buckle held the sash in place, and diamonds were worn in her hair.

Mrs. Sherman's gown was of flowered lavender brocade over violet velvet, trimmed with a profusion of point lace.

Mrs. Gage was regal in a gown of geranium pink velvet. The low cut bodice was crossed with rhinestone buckles, which extended down the skirt. Shoulder knots of black velvet adorned the short sleeves, and a bow of the same was in her hair. The ornaments were pearls.

Mrs. Alger's gown was of white satin embroidered in pearls, with an edge of violet colored velvet about the low cut bodice. She wore parma violets.

Mrs. McKenna's gown was of brocaded lavender silk, with bodice of lace, sleeveless, and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Gary's gown was of white moire trimmed with point lace.

Miss Long, who represented her mother, wore a modish gown of white satin.

Miss Bliss also represented her mother, and was gowned girlishly in white satin, with white roses.

Miss Wilson wore a gown of pink mousseline de soie over silk, with a cluster of roses on the bodice.

Secretary of State Sherman made the introductions of the foreign representatives to the President. Sir Julian Pauncefote, dean of the corps, was presented first, wearing his gorgeous gold laced uniform and the red sash of his knighthood. He was accompanied by Lady Pauncefote and the Misses Pauncefote.

Lady Pauncefote's gown was of pale green brocade, trimmed in darker velvet. She wore a diamond tiara.

The new Ambassador from France, M. Cambon, paid his respects to the President and his wife, and following him came the new German Ambassador, Baron von Holleben, wearing the costume of the Royal Guards, the attachés of each Ambassador with the women of the corps accompanied them.

Sherman Attentive to Mme. De Lome.

Mme. Dupuy de Lome, the wife of the Spanish Minister, in a superb carded lavender silk, trimmed in point lace, was one of the handsomest matrons present. Secretary Sherman paid her conspicuous attention during the evening.

The diamonds of all the ladies present were as nothing in size and number to those worn by the wife of the Chinese Minister. They covered her headdress and the front of her gorgeous gown, which was of priceless brocade. Minister Wu Ting Fang wore a most gorgeous garment, in which red satin predominated. He wore a red turban and carried a fan, which he wielded vigorously.

The Turkish attaché, Edhem Bey, with a gold-laced uniform, wearing a fez, was a striking figure.

The Japanese Minister made deep salaams, as did the attachés of the new Chinese Legation, who were there in great numbers.

The Baroness Hengelmuller, wife of the Austro-Hungarian Minister, was superbly gowned in green and pink brocade, with diamonds that shone resplendently.

The gowns worn by the women of the diplomatic corps were exceedingly beautiful.

Mrs. Mason, wife of the Chicago Senator, was gowned in light blue moire, trimmed in lace.

Miss Leiter wore a rich costume of pink satin, the bodice trimmed with point lace. Several handsome pearl and diamond ornaments gleamed on the corsage and in her simply arranged hair she wore a pink rose.

Chicago and Illinois Guests.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Marsh of Illinois were also present. Mrs. Marsh, who is a sister of Mrs. Fuller, wife of the Chief Justice, wore a gown of lavender brocaded satin, trimmed with lace and velvet.

Among the Chicago and Illinois people who paid their respects to the President and his official family were:

Senator and Mrs. Mason, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Controller of the Currency and Mrs. Dawes, Miss Leiter, Representative and Mrs. Boutell, Representative and Mrs. Foss, Representative and Mrs. Mann, Horace Clark, Representative and Mrs. Hopkins, Representative and Mrs. Marsh, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip, Indian Commissioner Needles, Representative and Mrs. Hinrichsen, Representative and Mrs. Prince, Representative and Mrs. Smith, Representative and Mrs. Cannon, and Representative and Mrs. Campbell.

The splendid mansion in Connecticut avenue occupied by the family of Postmaster General Gary was surrounded during the calling hours today by the smartest of turnouts, and a constant throng of callers passed in and out the entire late afternoon. Mrs. Gary, in a superb gown of pink and white brocaded satin, with beautiful trimmings about the bodice, welcomed the guests near the entrance of the first drawing-room. Miss Gary stood at her mother's right and chatted pleasantly with callers as they came. Assisting Mrs. and Miss Gary were Mrs. Harry Randolph, Mrs. Francis Pegram, Mrs. Stanley Grant, and Miss Trust, all of Baltimore, and Miss Hagner of this city.

Mrs. and Miss Long, wife and daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, received in the parlors of the Portland, where they make their home. They were aided in extending hospitality by Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Crowninshield, Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Kimball, Miss Kennedy, Miss Deering, Miss Harmon, Miss Mattingly, and Miss Condit Smith.

Sir Julian Accepts a Court Decree.

Now that it has been decided by his own court that the British Ambassador must make the first call upon the Vice President Sir Julian has accepted the situation gracefully and with Lady Pauncefote made his first call upon the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart this afternoon. Mrs. Hobart also presented to all her friends the wife of the Attorney General that is to be, Mrs. Griggs. Almost all of the society people in town called upon the wife of the Vice President, and the general verdict is that she is to be immensely popular. Besides Mrs. Griggs Mrs. Hobart had with her Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. R. Wayne Barker, Mrs. Hazen, Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Newton, Miss Poor, Miss Glover, Miss Boardman, Miss Nott, Miss Hunt, Miss Lovering.

Mrs. Sherman had with her for the afternoon's reception Miss Lizzie Sherman, daughter of the late General W. T. Sherman, Miss Robert McCallum, her daughter, Mrs. William T. Griffith, and Miss Hoyt of New York. The Secretary was in evidence also and took most of the men in charge, especially the diplomats, who gathered about him.

Mrs. Gage's reception was a popular one. She was assisted by Mrs. Stanley Brown, Miss Lucy Page, her guest, and the Misses Newlands.

At Mrs. Alger's reception there was the usual predominance of the army and navy contingent. She was assisted by her guests, Miss Pike of Chicago, Miss Swift of Detroit, Mrs. Sheridan, Miss Miles, Miss Elsie Anderson, Miss Mullen, Miss Sayburn, Miss Leiber, Miss Bliss, and Mrs. Radcliffe.

Mrs. McKenna, wife of the Attorney General, was assisted in greeting callers at the pleasant home of the family on California avenue by her daughter, Miss McKenna, and her second daughter, Miss Marie McKenna, who was the débutante of yesterday, and their house guest, Miss Hayes of St. Louis, Miss Maud Gorham, and her guest, Miss Clarke of Alabama.

A. M. ATWELL IS SUED

T. H. Kelly Seeks to Recover $325 Advanced on Notes.

LETTER MEN IMPLICATED

Carriers' Association Refuses to Honor Its Paper.

REPUDIATES THE OFFICERS.

Amos M. Atwell, whose connection with the proposed publication of the police history of Chicago has been the subject of investigation by the Berry investigating committee, is made codefendant with the officers of the Chicago Letter Carriers' association in a suit brought by Thomas H. Kelly, a broker in the Roanoke Building, in the Superior Court yesterday. The suit is based on a series of notes given by Charles Enders, President of the Letter Carriers' association, countersigned by C. W. Wells, secretary. The notes represent an aggregate face value of $9,000, and the plaintiff seeks to recover the sum of $325, which he advanced to Atwell on the notes.

In August last the Chicago letter carriers entered into a contract with Atwell whereby he was to have the management of the "Letter Carriers' Fair," and his consideration was to be 66 2-3 per cent of the earnings. For some weeks Atwell and those whom he had interested in the plan were at work on the project and allege to have been progressing well, when the authorities at Washington notified the postmaster that the proposed fair was not in accord with the rules of the Postoffice department. The project of a fair was then abandoned, but Atwell held the association to its contract.

President Charles Enders, Secretary C. W. Wells, and other members of the association met Atwell at the offices of his attorney, W. D. Carlisle, 120 Randolph street, late in the month of August and entered into an agreement whereby Atwell was to receive $1,300 for the services he had rendered and to indemnify him for the expense he had gone to in his work on the proposed fair. A check for $350 was paid Atwell, and three notes aggregating $950 were given him, payable quarterly. Atwell placed the notes with Broker Kelly and borrowed $300 on them.

The first of the notes came due on Jan. 1, but the association refused to meet it on the grounds that the officers who had signed the notes—namely: the President and secretary—had no authority to make them. The attorneys for the association say the association is not an incorporation nor a partnership, and that Mr. Kelly cannot collect on the paper he holds as collateral. On the other hand, the attorneys for Mr. Kelly insist that either the two officers who signed the notes had full power and that their signatures bind the association or they are guilty of forgery.

Attorney Carlisle, who represents Mr. Kelly, has opened communication with the Washington authorities and expects to have an opinion from the Postmaster General before many days.

"Enders or Wells had no right to sign any notes binding the association," said Attorney Monaghan yesterday, "and we intend to contest the case on those grounds. Atwell got the better of the letter carriers in the original contract, but he will not be able to get the better of them on those notes. The notes upon which Kelly sues are absolutely worthless."

Attorney Carlisle said: "Atwell's transaction in this case has been above board and perfectly honorable. He set a price on his services and accepted the paper of the association in good faith. Both Enders and Wells informed me that they had full power to negotiate with Mr. Atwell, and upon those premises their signatures were accepted as binding. We will collect on those notes even if we have to take the matter before the President of the United States."

Civil Service Investigation.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.—When the investigation of the civil service by the Senate committee was resumed today by Chief Clerk E. D. Bailey of the Chief Examiner's office, Civil Service commission, advised a general reclassification of government offices. The present grouping he described as accidental, based on salaries, while he believed it should be based on the kind of work done, which would be of great advantage in preparing examinations for applicans.

Report Favorably for Bryan.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today authorized a favorable report upon the nomination of C. P. Bryan to be Minister to Brazil and upon E. H. Conger, who is transferred from Brazil to China. No opposition has developed to Mr. Bryan's appointment to Brazil.

Healy Goes to Springfield.

President Healy of the County board went to Springfield last night on invitation of the Special Committee of Seventeen on Revenue Reform to make a last effort in endeavoring to secure the passage of a revenue measure at Springfield which will give relief to Chicago.

JUST WAIT AND SEE.

(Continued from first page.)

double track owned by the company, which is valued at $12,000,000. An English insurance company located at London and the estate of the late W. W. Corcoran, who donated his art gallery to Washington, are the stockholders. Last year the receipts of this railway company approximated $1,000,000, despite the fact that during October, November, and December the road's operations were crippled by the destruction of its power-house.

REDUCTION IN CARRIER FORCE.

Spirited Debate in the Senate Over Alleged Crippling of Mail Delivery Service.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.—A spirited debate was precipitated in the Senate today by the introduction of a resolution by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts providing for an inquiry by the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads concerning the recent order of the Postmaster General reducing the force of letter carriers in several cities of the country. Mr. Hoar declared that the order had had the effect of a dynamite bomb in creating consternation among the business-men throughout the country, while apparently all that was needed by the Postoffice department was an appropriation of $150,000 fully to maintain the efficiency of the carrier service.

The debate took a wide range, Mr. Wolcott, chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, insisting that many New England people represented by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Hoar] were responsible for the deficiency in the funds of the Postoffice department, because they insisted that the government should carry second-class mail at an enormous loss, and Mr. Allen of Nebraska charging that the government was annually defrauded out of millions of dollars through the underweighing of mail matter. The resolution in a modified form is still pending.

Mr. Vest gave notice that he would move tomorrow to take up for consideration the Teller resolution reported by the Finance committee providing that bonds of the United States may be paid in standard silver dollars. Mr. Vest's notice seems to indicate an intention on the part of some Senators to displace, temporarily, the Hawaiian annexation treaty, as it is evident, as Mr. White of California said, that the consideration of the resolution would "precipitate some slight discussion."

A joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to make a survey of a ship canal from the lower part of Lake Michigan to the Wabash River was offered by Mr. Turpie [Ind.], and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Postmaster Porth received orders from Washington today to so arrange all of the residence routes in this city so that there shall be only two deliveries of mail a day after Feb. 1. By the new arrangement at least fifteen and possibly twenty carriers will be dropped from the lists of the local office.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Postmaster Hicks today received a message from Washington urging him to act promptly and reduce the number of letter carriers in this city. If the force is reduced to any extent and there is any delay in delivery there will be a great howl. Many exchanges protested vigorously against such action today, and there is considerable indignation over the retrenchment.

Nominations.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

To be Consuls—Oscar Durante of Illinois at Catania, Italy; Marcus R. Sulser of Indiana at Liege, Belgium; Henry M. Hunt of Illinois at Antigua, West Indies.

Postmasters—Nebraska—Herbert M. Bushnell, Lincoln.

Wisconsin—Robert C. Pugh, Hayward.

Illinois Postmasters.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Brownlow Cox of Ellen Spring and Robert Bradbury of Cottage Home were today appointed fourth-class postmasters in Illinois.

It Heals Women.

McElree's Wine of Cardui is a bitter, vegetable wine, with extraordinary tonic qualities. Its peculiar tendency to strengthen and regulate the distinctly feminine organs has made it the most valuable remedy for diseases peculiar to women, of modern medical discoveries. It does not force a result, but simply restores the organs to a healthy condition, and they perform their function as nature intended. It relieves the pains endured by so many women suffering from all those troublesome female diseases. Above all, it is a harmless tonic that should be used by every woman in the world during the monthly period, to insure perfect health. If taken every day in the year it will improve any woman's health.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

FULTON, Tenn., April 19th, 1897.

My wife was in bad condition and our physician said it would take six months to give her relief. It didn't seem to me she could live six months. But we commenced to give her Wine of Cardui and by the time she had taken three bottles she had good health again. I can say to suffering women "take Wine of Cardui and be healed."

T. J. PARKS.

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT. For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co. Chattanooga, Tenn.

WINE OF CARDUI IS SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

TWO LETTERS

From a Man Afflicted With Catarrh of Long Standing.

Dr. Hartman received the following letters from Mr. James Lawson, Holt's Summit, Mo. The first letter, written June 8th, 1894, reads as follows: "I am glad to say that your Pe-ru-na has done me so much good. I have taken two bottles and am almost cured. I think one more bottle will cure me. I recommend it to all who are victims of chronic catarrh, as I was." In a letter written Sept. 12, 1897, he says: "I here take pleasure in recommending Pe-ru-na for catarrh. I had been troubled with catarrh for ten years. I consulted the best physicians that could be had, but they said that I could not be cured. I finally decided to take Pe-ru-na, and after I had taken the first bottle I began gaining flesh and felt better, and after taking four bottles I am as sound and well as when I was a child. I owe my life to Dr. Hartman for his valuable medicine. I would like a few of your latest publications so that I may show my friends what Pe-ru-na does for suffering humanity."

Dr. Hartman's latest book, entitled "Winter Catarrh," will be sent free by addressing The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Don't Neglect That Cold

No matter how slight it may seem to you, for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza and apparently insignificant Chest Pains often lead to Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Consumption and other fatal Lung Diseases if neglected.

Avert All Danger by Promptly Applying a

Benson's Porous Plaster

to the chest (front and back) upon the first appearance of such warning symptoms. It affords prompt prevention against these dangerous complications, and sure cure. Always reliable. But only the genuine effective. Price 25 cents. Refuse substitutes.

Seabury & Johnson, Mfg. Chemists, N. Y.

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The Best Teas of Japan are the best teas of the world. Carefully grown and prepared by an improved process which insures perfect purity and retains all the strength and flavor of the succulent leaves and buds.

A cup of Japan Tea "invigorates in the morning and refreshes at night."

Every pound critically inspected by the Japanese officials.

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世界第一

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

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Tribune Special Guide TO THE Klondike THE BEST ISSUED. FREE OF COST.

PAY SCALES GO OVER

School Board Committee Considers Teachers' Petition.

DEFERS TAKING ACTION.

Majority Seems Favorable to Granting an Increase.

THREE SCHEDULES IN HAND.

President Halle Presents a Compromise Scheme.

EXTRA COST BY VARIOUS PLANS.

Three propositions of salary scales for teachers in Chicago's public schools were discussed by the School Management committee of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon, and after a prolonged session action on the salary question was deferred for two weeks. Though no test vote was taken it was apparent from the debate that the majority of the committee at present is in favor of recommending to the board some recognition of the request made by the grade teachers.

The petition for increase of salary for grade teachers at the rate of $50 a year during the eighth, ninth, and tenth years of their service, until a maximum of $1,000 is reached, and for placing primary teachers in the same schedule, was placed before the committee, with the signatures of over 1,000 representative citizens.

The members of the committee present at the meeting were:

Thomas Brenan,
George E. Adams,
Mrs. C. K. Sherman,
Joseph H. Strong,
John T. Keating,
Mrs. Ella G. Hull,
Mrs. Evelyn A. Frake,
Thomas Cusack,
P. F. Pettibone.

President Halle and Superintendent Lane were also present.

The committee had before it for consideration tables of figures giving estimates of the added cost during a term of ten years that would be involved in the adoption of each proposition.

Shown by the Schedules.

The schedule based on the teachers' petition for an equalization of salaries in primary and grammar grades and increase of salary in the eighth, ninth, and tenth years of service at a rate of $50 a year, bringing the maximum up to $1,000, showed the added expense the first year would be $224,400, increasing to a total additional expense the tenth year of $783,550.

Another schedule, prepared at the suggestion of Chairman Brenan, showed what would be the additional expense with an annual increase of $40 in salary after the present maxima are reached, until all reach the maximum of $1,000. This showed the added cost the first year would be $148,138, increasing to $774,600 at the end of the term.

From the foregoing figures, in both cases, is to be deducted $60,975 for any year under consideration in case the proposition to equalize the pay of primary and grade teachers is eliminated.

President Halle suggested a plan to allow the primary and grammar grade teachers to go on under the present schedule until they reach the maximum salaries fixed for each, $800 and $850 respectively, and then give them an increase at the rate of $25 for each additional year of service until each should reach a maximum of $1,000. This would affect at once all who have reached the present maximum for each class. This, Mr. Halle said, could be done this year without crippling the board, and for several years to come, whereas the other propositions, he said, were impossible unless the revenues of the board are increased by act of Legislature.

President Halle was prepared with estimates of the additional cost that would be entailed by adopting his suggestion through a term of years, the figures he gave being as follows:

First year	$ 54,475	Fifth	$365,775
Second	117,225	Sixth	467,100
Third	189,475	Seventh	573,025
Fourth	272,400		

In the case of the adoption of any of these propositions it is expected to have the increase take effect from Jan. 1 last.

Kindegarten Teachers' Petition.

Miss Olive Russell, Miss Emma McCune, and Miss C. J. Parrey were present as a committee representing the 130 kindergarten teachers in the Chicago public schools, asking that they be paid according to the schedule of the primary teachers, and included with them if they are placed on an equal footing with the grammar grade teachers. The committee was presented a petition signed by all the teachers affected and having about 1,200 additional signatures. The matter was referred to a subcommittee to include the supervisor of kindergarten work.

There was considerable discussion of the question whether teachers in Chicago are paid more or less for the same grade of work than in other cities. Superintendent Lane maintained Boston was the only large city paying larger salaries than Chicago. His opinion was questioned by Mrs. Hull, Chairman Brenan, and others, and a request was made to have figures prepared for presentation to the committee at its meeting two weeks later showing the average and maximum salaries received by teachers in various grades in the schools of other large cities.

The committee referred to the district superintendents a proposition to give the teachers the first week of each school year, on salary, in which to attend teachers' institutes.

Mrs. Frake secured the indorsement of the committee on a report she presented for a subcommittee on the use of school halls for entertainments, in which it was recommended the use of a hall be permitted twice each year, the admission charged in any case not to be more than 25 cents, the money raised to be used for the improvement of the school library or other school facilities, supplies to be purchased through the regular agencies of the board.

Superintendent Lane says he has investigated, and believes there are no teachers holding positions in the public schools of Chicago who are not citizens of the United States or have not declared their intention to become so.

WOMAN'S CLUB AFTER SCHOOLS.

Educational Department Starts a Campaign Against Unsanitary Conditions in Buildings.

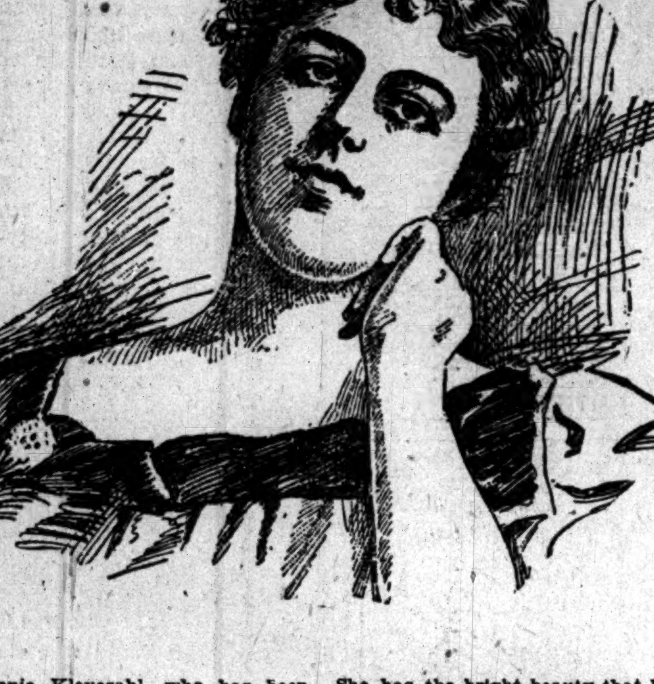
Members of the educational department of the Woman's club have instituted a vigorous campaign against the germs which infest the atmosphere of the public school buildings. In groups of two or three or singly they are systematically calling at each of the buildings and taking copious notes. While the children sing "Come, Come Away" in a lusty chorus, lorgnetted eyes look eagerly for cobwebby corners or cracks where the dust is more than two days old.

The new work is not confined to the educational department. It was promoted there, and the special committee, of which Miss Sadie American is chairman, was appointed from its ranks. But every woman in the club has been asked to assist in the investigation. Blanks have been sent to each member, with a request that, armed with them, she shall visit one or more of the schools nearest her residence. These blanks contain printed questions relating to the sanitary condition of the buildings. These are to be filled out and sent to Miss American, who, in the name of the club, will register a formal complaint with the Board of Education.

There was a large attendance at the regular literary meeting yesterday afternoon. A paper was read by Mrs. Andrew McLeish on "Present Educational Renaissance." Those who participated in the discussion which followed were:

Miss Josephine Locke,
Miss Elizabeth Harrison,
Miss Clara Conway,
Miss Beedy,
Miss Bryant,
Miss Paine,
Mrs. Gertrude Blackwelder.

MISS MINNIE KLEVESAHL, QUEEN OF THE GOLDEN WEST.



Miss Minnie Klevesahl, who has been chosen to be Queen of the Golden West during the jubilee week in San Francisco, is one of California's most beautiful native daughters. She was born in San Francisco about twenty years ago, and has grown up to womanhood in the glorious climate. She has the bright beauty that life in the ozone and oxygen of the coast confers on California women, and she is most popular among the young people of the metropolis of the Golden State.

Miss Klevesahl was chosen Queen of the jubilee by the unanimous vote of the Daughters of the Golden West.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Quizzing the Fates.

TOM and I had quarreled fearfully. He called me vain and heartless, and I said he was mean and a tyrant. He walked to the window and looked out at the falling snow, and I went up-stairs and brought down all the love letters and notes he had sent me, which I had tied with blue ribbons and put away so carefully with the bunches of violets that were always Tom's favorite gift to me.

I took off the ring from my hand and threw it and the letters down before him. "Go," I said. "I never want to see you again."

Tom left the room without saying a word. I heard the front door shut with a bang and then buried my face in the sofa pillows to stifle the sobs.

It is wonderful how tears will relieve the anger of a woman. Let her only cry it out and she will rise softened and subdued. I began to wish I had not been so hasty, and the little things I had so magnified seemed insignificant now. I wanted to forgive and to be forgiven, and longed for some sign of repentance from Tom.

But the days slipped into a week, and no word came from Tom. Then two weeks, then three went by. Pride, which lasts longer than anger, forbade me to write and ask him to come back. I waited in silence.

And then one day, as I looked over the morning paper, I read these words:

THE MOST WONDERFUL CLAIRVOYANT AND TRUTH TELLER OF THE AGE.
REUNITES THE SEPARATED.
Brings Happiness and Peace. There is nothing too difficult for her occult powers.
CONFIDENTIAL.
COME AND BE CONVINCED.

I let the paper fall to the floor. "Shall I go?" I asked myself. "How foolish; and yet, what harm can there be?" A moment's hesitation and my mind was made up. "It will do no harm," I said, firmly, "and it may do some good."

◆

My first visit was to a little house out on Twenty-second street. Mme. Y—— was interviewing a patron and I must wait, and I was shown into a dim little back parlor lighted only by a skylight. Two or three portraits on the walls looked solemnly down at me, and some symbolic mottoes gave added significance, while the rain outside, falling on the skylight, heightened the sense of mystery that seemed to pervade the little room. I was beginning to feel nervous, and almost wished I hadn't come, when the door into the outer room opened and a well dressed woman came out, followed by Mme. Y——, who bowed and smilingly asked what she could do for me.

Whatever feeling of mystery or awe had begun to steal over me was dispelled by the presence of Mme. Y——. There was nothing mysterious about her. She was a small blonde woman, energetic and sharp-voiced. She asked me if there was any particular subject on which I wished to consult her, but I timidly told her I only wanted to get a glimpse into the future. Madame was a palm reader, and she took my hand with a firm grasp and looked long and intently at the lines in my palm. Then she began, in a monotonous voice:

"It is not a remarkable hand. I do not see very much in it. True, the life line is long, but it is uneventful. You will live a very ordinary, commonplace life. (How I longed to ask her about Tom, but was too timid.) I think you have a little trouble on your mind now, but it is not a love affair. (How wise she was.) You are going to get a letter soon and go on a little journey. You will go suddenly. I think some one is sick. Have you any relatives who would leave you anything if they should die?" asked Madame. "I think you are going to get a little legacy."

Perhaps Madame saw the disappointment in my face, and she sought to comfort me by finding me a lover, for she added: "You are going to meet a short, blonde gentleman in a business way, and the acquaintance will ripen into an intimacy. (Tom is dark and tall.) He will be a good friend to you, and some day he will be your dearest friend. You are not going to be married very soon—mind, I do not say you will never marry; but it will be two or three years. This is about all I can tell you." And I thought it was quite enough.

◆

I was out on the street again, disappointed, and no wiser than before regarding the information I sought. "She was a poor fortune teller," I said to myself. "I will try some one else."

This time I selected from my list a real clairvoyant who lived away out on Cottage Grove avenue. Mme. M—— was a striking contrast to Mme. Y——, both in appearance and in her manner of dealing with you. She was not to be classed with the fortune tellers and card readers and palm readers. She was a student of the occult, of the mystic powers, and a follower of Mme. Blavatsky. She was young, perhaps not more than 30, and very beautiful. A gown of soft, clinging yellow material gave added effect to the dark, lustrous eyes and the dreamy expression of her face. She seemed a fitting high priestess of the unseen powers she claimed to represent, and the low, modulated voice was perfect music. Her surroundings befitted her character. The flat was small, but exquisitely furnished, with pictures and vases and bric-à-brac that betokened the refined taste of the possessor.

Mme. M—— was so beautiful and so gracious that under the influence of the low, musical voice all my reserve gave way, and I told her why I had come.

"My poor child," she said, sympathetically, "why didn't you come to me at once? Of course I can help you."

"Do you really think so, madame?" I asked, eagerly.

"Do not doubt it," replied Mme. M——. "Why, it was only a few days ago that I reunited a husband and wife. A lady came to me and said, 'O, Mme. M——, my husband says he is going to leave me and go to California.'

"'Just go home, my dear,' I said. 'He will not go.'

"Then she came again. 'O, Madame, my husband is going to leave me; he is packing his trunks now.'

"The next day she came in despair and said: 'O, Madame, what shall I do? My husband has left me and has gone to California.'

"'Go home and stay there,' I said. 'He will not go far.'

"I did not see her again for three days. Then her face was radiant with joy as she exclaimed: 'O, Mme. M——, my husband has returned. He only went as far as Denver, and came back.'"

This little incident, as Mme. M—— related it to me, gave me so much confidence that I answered all her questions frankly. She asked me the month and the day of the month in which I was born, and then consulted a little astronomical chart that lay on the table before her. I was born under the planet Venus, Madame said, which had given me some excellent points of character, only I might perhaps be a little too prone to fall in love. It had given me certain powers and capabilities that would enable me to accomplish whatever I set myself to do, did not another planet—Mars—cross my path and thwart my efforts. Now, it would be her duty to counteract the evil influence of this planet Mars and let the planet Venus influence me only for good. "Your lover is true to you," she said; "but he is under the influence of this evil planet; this evil influence I must remove, and it may take some little time."

"Would I have to come here often?" I asked, timidly.

"O, not at all," said Madame, quickly. "I could work just as well with you a thousand miles away as though you were only in the next room."

And then I asked her how much it would cost, reckoning in my mind how much I could afford to pay even to have Tom come back.

"O," said Madame, "that will be easy. You will pay me $10 at once, that I will have to pay out for incense which I burn in the night time between 12 and 2 o'clock, when all the world is asleep. It is only then that I can commune with these unseen powers. Then, when your lover returns and you are happy again, you will pay me $40 more."

I did not think I could afford to pay $50, even for a lover, and began to wonder how I should beat a retreat. But Madame did not press the matter. She said, gently: "I know you cannot decide today, dear; but go home and think it over, and then come back. I know I am going to help you."

Then we drifted into a friendly conversation, Madame telling me a great deal about herself and the high and ennobling influence of her work. "You see, dear," she said, "we true clairvoyants occupy just the same high plane toward humanity as the physician or the minister. All sorts and conditions of people consult us—the poor servant girl alone in a strange land, to the rich lady who leaves her carriage a few blocks away and walks to my house. O, the secrets that are told to us, which we never tell! They come in their sorrows and their joys—the business-man worried over stocks and exchange, the mother anxious for her child, the maiden wondering if sweet love dreams shall come true, the minister seeking wisdom to guide his parishioners aright—all come to us for advice and help, and we never send them away uncomforted."

It was late in the afternoon when I bade Mme. M—— a reluctant good-by, promising to come again to see her. As I went out, a fashionably dressed lady came up the steps. Mme. M—— had another patron.

◆

That evening, as I sat thinking of my afternoon's experience with the fortune tellers, and planning to go again to see Mme. M——, there came a ring at the bell, but I was too absorbed to notice it until, a moment later, a voice that I knew spoke my name.

"Tom," I exclaimed, jumping up.

"Yes," said Tom. "I have come to tell you how much I love you."

HAND IN HAND FOR LIFE.

NUPTIALS OF MISS MABELLE ADAMS AND WALTER KIMBARK.

Ceremony Performed at St. Chrysostom's—In the Bridal Party—Luncheons, Dinners, Teas, and Breakfasts—Whist and Dancing—Charity Ball Under Auspices of Philanthropic Department of the Matheon Club—"At Homes."

The wedding of Miss Mabelle Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Harvey Adams, to Mr. Walter Kimbark, son of Mr. and Mrs. Seneca D. Kimbark, was celebrated last evening at St. Chrysostom's Church. The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Thaddeus A. Snively, in the presence of a large company of guests. The church was decorated with a profusion of palms and Easter lilies. The bridal party entered to the strains of the wedding march from "Lohengrin," played upon the organ by Mr. Martin. The four ushers, who came first, were:

Mr. George Kirkham,
Mr. James Lord,
Mr. Washington Streeter,
Mr. George Jenney.

Miss Belle Adams, who was the bride's only attendant, preceded the bride, who was supported by her father. The bride wore a robe of white duchesse satin, veiled with point appliqué, made demi-train, and high in the neck. She wore a tulle veil and carried a white prayer book. Her cousin was attired in white organdie over yellow taffeta silk and carried white roses and lilies of the valley. The groom's brother, Mr. Charles Kimbark, was the best man. The service at the church was followed by a wedding supper for the family and bridal party at 90 Pine street, where the bride and groom will reside. Mr. and Mrs. Kimbark have deferred their wedding journey until March. Among those invited to the church were:

Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Lawrence,
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Heyworth,
Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Higinbotham,
Colonel and Mrs. Henry L. Turner,
Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand W. Peck,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stevens,
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Clow,
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Clow,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clow,
Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McNally,
Mr. and Mrs. Fred McNally,
Mr. and Mrs. Tanner of New York,
Miss Higinbotham,
Miss Wahl,
Mr. John Lincoln,
Mr. John B. Kitchen,
Mr. George Ferguson,
Mr. W. C. Card,
Mr. L. W. Farlin,
Mr. Alfred Eaton,
Mr. John Jenks,
Mr. W. C. Streeter,
Dr. Frank C. Greene.

◆

Mrs. W. W. Kimball, 1801 Prairie avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday. Covers were laid for fourteen.

Mrs. James A. Miner, 4421 Ellis avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock to eight guests. The table was trimmed with pink and the floral decorations were violets and pink roses. The guests were:

Mrs. Carter Harrison Jr.,
Mrs. S. Badger,
Mrs. Samuel Wells,
Mrs. Frank Otis,
Mrs. Clarence Peck,
Mrs. Carl Stone,
Mrs. Brown,
Miss Barr.

◆

Mrs. Thomas S. Chard, 534 North State street, gave a whist party yesterday afternoon for twenty-eight women.

◆

A charity ball will be given this evening under the auspices of the philanthropic department of the Matheon club at the Ashland clubhouse, 575 Washington boulevard. The patronesses are:

Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. C. C. Kohlsaat,
Mrs. Alonzo Wygant,
Mrs. John McLaren,
Mrs. George Birkhoff,
Mrs. Obediah Sands,
Mrs. W. H. Alsip,
Mrs. Philip Auten,
Mrs. Chas. Fitz-Simons,
Mrs. T. W. Brophy,
Mrs. A. N. Reece,
Mrs. Marc Sherwood.

◆

Mrs. John B. Mayo, 2312 Calumet avenue, will be "at home" tomorrow afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock. She will be assisted in receiving by:

Mrs. Clinton Locke,
Mrs. A. Douthitt,
Mrs. Cowan,
Mrs. Wilkinson,
Mrs. Nye.

Mrs. Mayo was assisted last Friday by Mrs. Gross, Mrs. Hayden, and Mrs. Stevens.

◆

Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, 3724 Michigan boulevard, will give a luncheon on Monday.

Mrs. E. S. Bristol will give a dinner this evening at her residence, 1642 Adams street, for her cousins, Mrs. M. A. Greenman, missionary at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, and Mrs. Jennie Metz of Sheridan, Wyo.

Mrs. John De Koven, 402 Dearborn avenue, will give a dinner on Feb. 1.

Mrs. Samuel M. Nickerson, 317 Erie street, will give a dinner on Tuesday, Feb. 1.

Mrs. C. T. Boal, 1732 Michigan boulevard, will give a buffet breakfast on Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock. It will be the first of a series of affairs given by Mrs. Boal. Those invited will number 150.

Mrs. Robert Shaw, 385 Ashland boulevard, has postponed her luncheon until Tuesday.

Mrs. Charles Fitz-Simons, 161 Ashland boulevard, will give a luncheon on Tuesday for forty persons.

Mrs. Warren Ewen, 249 Goethe street, will give a luncheon on Wednesday, Jan. 26, for her daughter, Miss Ewen.

Mrs. William Troost and Miss Troost, 417 Dearborn avenue, will give a tea on Saturday from 4 to 6 o'clock. Those who will assist in receiving and will preside at the tables are:

Mrs. H. F. Williams,
Mrs. W. H. Hubbard,
Mrs. Lynden Evans,
Mrs. Charles Street,
Mrs. A. C. Magnus,
Mrs. M. D. Simpson of Riverside,
Mrs. William Phillips of Evanston.

◆

Mrs. Sara A. Hubbard will give the third of a series of drawing-room lectures this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Henry A. Blair, 2735 Prairie avenue. The subject will be "Manners Makyth Man." Among those expected to be present are:

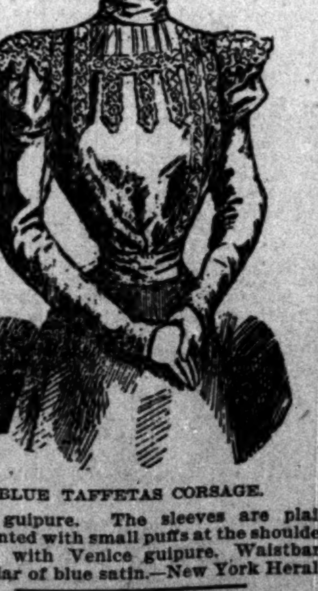
Mrs. J. N. Jewett,
Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth,
Mrs. J. T. Bowen,
Mrs. Peter Schuttler,
Mrs. G. A. Soden,
Mrs. C. L. Hutchinson,
Mrs. H. L. Frank,
Mrs. Chas. Fitz-Simons,
Mrs. Joseph Beifeld,
Mrs. E. N. Hill,
Mrs. L. A. C. Wood,
Mrs. A. D. Lapham,
Mrs. J. R. Hoxie,
Mrs. Mahlon Ogden,
Mrs. J. J. Herrick,
Mrs. F. M. Staples,
Mrs. J. J. Bryant,
Mrs. Frederick Hellyer,
Mrs. N. H. Mundy,
Mrs. R. A. Kettle,
Mrs. L. B. Stephens,
Mrs. J. W. Cloud,
Mrs. W. F. Burrows,
Mrs. W. H. Aldrich,
Mrs. J. Winterbotham,
Mrs. S. C. Griggs,
Mrs. W. R. Page.

◆

Sedalia, Mo., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—John J. Murphy of Chicago, district superintendent for the Wagner Palace Car company, and Miss Julia Agnes Golden of this city, were married at St. Vincent De Paul Church tonight by the Rev. Father D. Healy. The attendants were Arthur J. Murphy of New York City, auditor for the Wagner Car company, brother of the groom, and Miss Nora Golden of Sedalia, sister of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy left after the ceremony for Chicago.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The corsage represented is by Barroin. It is of sky blue taffetas, with a yoke ornamented with plaits of white satin and stripes of



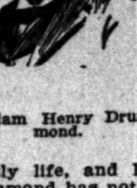
BLUE TAFFETAS CORSAGE.

Venice guipure. The sleeves are plain, ornamented with small puffs at the shoulder, covered with Venice guipure. Waistband and collar of blue satin.—New York Herald.

$5——Indianapolis and Return——$5.
Four trains daily via Monon Route. Tickets on sale Jan. 23, 24, and 25, good returning until Jan. 28. City ticket office, 232 Clark-st. Depot, Dearborn Station.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

Dr. William Henry Drummond's Quaint French-Canadian Poems.



William Henry Drummond.

TO AN appreciable degree, William Henry Drummond deserves to be called the James Whitcomb Riley of Canada. In his volume of collected poems, "The Habitant" (Putnam), he has done for the broken English of the French-Canadians what Riley has done for the Hoosier dialect—he has put into it the humor and pathos of homely life, and has made it sing. Dr. Drummond has not Riley's depth of poetic genius, but he has enough of it to be a true and popular artist in a totally untrodden field.

As Dr. Louis Fréchette says in his French preface to "The Habitant," the author is a pathfinder of a new land of song. It was indeed a difficult task to take the illiterate but sturdy, honest, and instinctively poetic "habitant farmer" and portray him in a humorous dialect without once degenerating into buffoonery or the slightest note of contempt. Dr. Drummond truly loves the people from whom he has drawn this interesting type, and it is not impossible that his poems may do more than all the laws of the Canadian Parliament in cementing a friendship between the anciently hostile French and British elements in the dominion.

To many readers the character of Dr. Drummond's poems will be at once known on being told that the volume contains that little masterpiece, "The Wreck of the Julie Plante." This is one of his earlier and more familiar poems, also one of his best. Like nearly all his verse, it tells a story—in this case a legend of a storm on Lake St. Peter. Could anything be more charming than the closing stanzas?

> De night was dark lak' wan black cat,
> De wave run high an' fas',
> W'en de captinne tak' de Rosie girl
> An' tie her to de mas'.
> Den' he also tak' de life preserve,
> An' jomp off on de lak',
> An' say, "Good-by, ma Rosie, dear,
> I go drown for your sak'."
>
> Nex' morning very early
> 'Bout ha'f pas' two—three—four—
> De captinne—scow—an' de poor Rosie
> Was corpses on de shore,
> For de win' she blow lak' hurricane,
> Bimeby she blow some more,
> An' de scow bus' up on Lac St. Pierre,
> Wan arpent from de shore.

Nor is the poem complete without the half humorous "moral," which is thoroughly in accord with the character of the contented old farmer who is supposed to be telling the story, and whose own personality is all the time being delightfully revealed:

> Now all good wood scow sailor man,
> Tak' warning by dat storm,
> An' go an' marry some nice French girl
> An' leeve on wan big farm.
> De win' can blow lak' hurricane,
> An' s'pose she blow some more,
> You can't go down on Lac St. Pierre
> So long you stay on shore.

In an entirely original and effective way Dr. Drummond has done much the same thing that Gilbert Parker did in his delineation of Pierre, in the "Pierre and His People" stories. But instead of portraying the peripatetic trapper type of French Canadian he has chosen the contented, thrifty, stay-at-home farmer type. It is thus that the habitant introduces himself in the first poem of the collection:

> De place I get born, me, is up on de reever,
> Near foot of de rapide dat's call Cheval Blanc;
> Beeg mountain behin' it, so high you can't climb it,
> An' whole place she's mebbe two honder arpent.
>
> O! dat was de place w'en de spring tam she's comin',
> W'en snow go away, an' de sky is all blue—
> W'en ice lef' de water, an' sun is get hotter,
> An' back on de medder is sing de gou-glou—
>
> W'en small sheep is firs' comin' out on de pasture,
> Deir nice leetle tail stickin' up on deir back,
> Dey ronne wit' deir moder, an' play wit' each oder,
> An' jomp all de tam jus' de sam' dey was crack.

Farther along in the same poem is a pretty picture of the old farmer and his family in their snug little cabin on a cold winter evening, with the oldest girl shyly waiting for her lover:

> De boy an' de girl, dey was readin' its lesson,
> De cat on de corner, she's bite heem de pup,
> Ole "Carleau" he's snorin' an' beeg stove is roarin'
> So loud dat I'm scare purty soon she bus' up.
>
> Philomene—dat's de oldes'—is sit on de winder
> An' kip jus' so quiet lak wan leetle mouse,
> She say de more finer moon never was shiner—
> Very fonny, for moon isn't dat side de house.
>
> But purty soon, den, we hear foot on de outside,
> An' some wan is place it hees han' on de latch,
> Dat's Isidore Goulay, las' fall on the Brulé
> He's tak' it firs' prize on the gran' ploughin' match.

Perhaps the best narrative poem in the book is "How Bateese Came Home." In the same quaint mixture of French and English the old man relates how in his youth one of his young companions grew ambitious, and determined to leave farming and go over into "les Etats Unis" and make his fortune. His departure is described, with many a homely touch of nature, and then comes a lapse of a dozen years. One day the wanderer comes back, wearing a high silk hat, wastefully smoking many five-cent cigars, and in general cutting a large swell. He has anglicized his name, scarcely knows his old friends, has forgotten all his French, and, after treating everybody, and getting royally drunk himself, he leaves Canada again in disdain.

A few years later a freight train comes along through the town with a poor chap on the caboose, carrying a flabby valise—"Begosh! I nearly tak' de fit. It is—it is Bateese." This time he knows his old friends very well, and can speak French fluently. "I bus' mesef on Central Fall—I don't go dere no more." He settles on the farm, and lives happy ever after. Thus does the habitant hark back to his old moral.

The book is handsomely issued, with many photogravure illustrations, and its contents will be found thoroughly enjoyable, especially by those who know enough French to catch the humor of the patois which Dr. Drummond has here immortalized. But the chief charm of the work is its fidelity to human nature, and to the best side of the French-Canadian character, and this any one can enjoy.

Fresh Literary Notes.

More than six months ago David Christie Murray went out into the desert places of North Wales to devote himself to a work of fiction, animated by a serious purpose, which has long lain at the back of his mind. This book is to be called "Despair's Last Journey," and will represent the writer's own views of the facts of life; it will probably be finished in time for publication in the spring.

The admirable and handy running encyclopedia of the world's chief events, called "Current History," has been transferred to the New England Publishing company of Boston. The number for the third quarter of 1897, somewhat belated, has just made its appearance. The Klondike discoveries, the crisis in the Eastern question, the big coal strike, the progress of the Cuban revolt, and all the kindred questions of recent history are here summarized in convenient shape, with a few portraits scattered through the pages to enliven their appearance. Alfred S. Johnson is the editor.

No historian has exerted so great and so widespread an influence in Germany as Friedrich Christoph Schlosser, with his "Universal History of the German People," which appeared for the first time more than half a century ago. The vitality of this work is astonishing. The book has been republished time after time, and no less than 95,000 copies have been sold. The first popular edition of it was issued some five years ago and was soon exhausted. A second is now in process of publication. It will consist of nineteen volumes, the price of each volume being 2 marks.

Says Henry Hess in the African Critic: "I hear that Mr. Kipling has lately been deluged with invitations from assiduous lion hunters. Lady Jeune tried to get him for one of her receptions, and failed. Mrs. George Curzon held out the chance of meeting Mr. Balfour as an inducement; but Mr. Kipling was coy. Even the Duchess of Devonshire received a polite refusal. The clubs, too, tried for him. Of course, a log-rolling fraternity like the Omar Khayyâm clique knew better than to apply; but even the presence of 'Bobs' failed to secure the presence of Mr. Kipling at a recent Savage club dinner."

Dr. Moncure D. Conway, who recently resigned his ministry of South-place Chapel, Finsbury, England, in order to return to New York, a step necessitatd by the illness of his wife, is now engaged in writing his "Recollections." Seeing that he has had friendly relations with many eminent men in the United States and Europe during the last forty years, his reminiscences are expected to prove very interesting. Dr. Conway declined the ministry of Theodore Parker's church in Boston in 1876 to return to South-place, where he originally succeeded the celebrated W. J. Fox, M. P.

"What Is Art?" That is the title of Tolstoi's long-expected book. It is appearing simultaneously in Russian and English, and high importance is attached to it. "I have accomplished as well as I could," says Tolstoi, "this work, which has occupied me for fifteen years." He does not mean that he has been writing the book all that time, but that fifteen years ago he began to write on art. He thought he might be able to go through with the task without any sort of break. He soon found, however, that his views were not sufficiently clear to enable him to arrange them in a satisfactory way. Six or seven times, in the course of years, he sat down to the volume, but always with the same result. At last he has overcome the difficulties which beset him, and he trusts that the views he advocates may not be without effect on the future of art.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now Chas. H. Fletcher on every bear the fac-simile signature of wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, Chas. H. Fletcher on the and has the signature of wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

POTTER NOT A PLAGIARIST.

He Explains That His Drama, "The Conquerors," Is as Nearly Original as Plays Can Ever Be.

(SPECIAL CABLE BY RAOUL DUVAL.)

Paris, Jan. 19.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—Paul Potter, who arrived in Paris yesterday, was asked today about the charge of his having plagiarized from Sardou in his play of "The Conquerors." He said:

"No successful play has been produced without involving charges of plagiarism. Sardou never produced a drama that was not traced by wiseacres to other sources. The fact is, only thirty-six dramatic situations exist. All playwrights must use these, with slight variations.

"Sardou wrote 'La Haine' many years ago, and every situation had been used before him. In that play the central idea was a Ghibeline woman, wronged by a Guelph artisan. She stabs, then pities, then loves him. The central idea in 'The Conquerors' is that a French aristocratic girl thinks herself wronged by a Prussian officer, while the audience recognizes his entire innocence. Hence, the scenes which spring from this central idea have only a superficial resemblance to the scenes springing from Sardou's central figure idea. Giving the same point of departure to ten playwrights, the results will be much alike. Pinero and Lindau, having the same point of departure, produced 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray' and 'Shadows' on almost exactly the same lines. Yet neither borrowed from the other.

"Sardou's play 'La Haine' was not relished because the heroine was really wronged; 'The Conquerors' succeeds because the audience knows the heroine is laboring under a delusion. In Sardou's play the hero and heroine die together; in mine they are happily united. I claim that no fair mind can compare both plays and find anything but the resemblance, without which no drama whatever can be written."

French and German comedies will be played at the University of Chicago on next Friday night for the first time. Professors will assume the leading parts and appear in peasant costume, while the students, whose knowledge of the languages is not equal to prolonged speeches, will be satisfied with the minor rôles. Kent Theater will be metamorphosed into French vineyards and German villages, and an effort will be made to have everything in keeping with the scenes described in the plays. The proceeds will be devoted to the work of the University Settlement.

The plays that will be given are, "En Wagon" by Vercousin; "Der Vetter Aus Bremen" by Körner; and "La Poudre Aux Yeux" by Labiche and Martin.

Simple Truth

As Told by the Board of Health.

The Increasing Death Rate and Constant Growth in the Number of Persons Afflicted

Proves That the Old Methods Used in Treating Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption Are Worthless.

The People Themselves Responsible for This Failure to Stop the Progress of These Diseases.

There has never been any doubt in the minds of the medical profession as to the worthlessness of sprays, douches, and atomizers in the treatment of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Consumption. There should be none left in the minds of the people when confronted with such evidence as is furnished by the Board of Health of this city, their weekly reports not only showing that more people die annually from these diseases than from all other diseases combined, but also a startling increase in the number of persons afflicted.

What can be the cause of this rapid increase and growing fatality in these diseases, is the first question to arise in the thoughts of the reader. Not the regular practicing physicians, for they long since gave up the old and dangerous method of treatment by sprays, douches, and atomizers, and are better prepared today than ever before to successfully treat these ailments. It seems that the fault lies with the people themselves, for it is a well-known fact that during the past four years there has been a perfect craze on their part for experimenting with advertised cure-alls instead of trusting to the science, skill, and knowledge of the legitimate medical profession. This is especially true in cases where the patient was suffering with catarrh, bronchitis, and consumption—the results of this reckless experimenting being readily seen in the increased death rate and larger percentage of people suffering from these diseases, to say nothing of the hundreds who have lost their hearing and sense of smell and taste, by forcing liquid medicines into the air passages with powerful sprays and atomizers. How to stop this experimental craze of the people has been the study of every true physician in the land. It seems there is no other way of reaching them except through the columns of the daily papers, and as the regular physician cannot advertise without losing his standing in the medical world, it has been decided that the manufacturers of "Hyomei," the only cure for Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis, and Asthma ever used and indorsed by the medical profession, is advertised to the public. That the use of "Hyomei" will soon put a stop to further experimenting on the part of those suffering from diseases of the air passages cannot be doubted, for it is the one treatment indorsed by the physicians.

It is the one treatment which does not require the use of sprays and atomizers.

It is the only one which the manufacturers have enough confidence in to guarantee.

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There is no danger, no risk. Your money is refunded if it fails to relieve.

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Here are some serviceable used pianos—genuine bargains: Bauer Upright, $125; Conover Upright, $125; Fischer Upright, $175; Hallet & Davis Upright, $150; Jewett Upright, $190; Knabe Upright, $325.

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ribune Special Guide
TO THE
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REE OF COST
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

PROFITS IN TELEPHONES.

NET REVENUES OF CHICAGO AND CENTRAL UNION COMPANIES.

Gross Earnings of Chicago Company Over $2,000,000 for the Year and of Central Union Nearly $1,500,000—Western Stone Clears Profit of $3,729.66 for Year—W. B. Walker Becomes Director—Biscuit Active and Firm.

The Chicago and Central Union Telephone companies have prospered during the last year. The annual meetings of these two corporations were held yesterday, and the financial reports showed improved business, with increases in net earnings over the year previous.

The Chicago Telephone company increased its net earnings by $24,400 and the Central Union company by $65,332.

Following is the financial statement of the Chicago Telephone company.

JAN. 1 TO DEC. 31.

	1896.	1897.
Gross earnings	$1,955,829.03	$2,072,079.55
Expenses	1,355,624.05	1,447,386.08
Net earnings	$600,204.98	$624,693.47
Dividends paid	499,224.00	520,380.00
Surplus for year	$100,980.98	$104,313.47

JAN. 1, 1898.

Capital stock outstanding $4,336,500.00
Chicago, Jan. 19, 1898.

The report read by President Clark said:

At the close of the year 17,689 telephones were operated by the Chicago Telephone company. Of these, 14,105 were in the Chicago Telephone Exchange, which increased about 1,200 telephones during the year. A large portion of this increase was in telephones placed in private residences, for which a number of new and advantageous rates have been offered.

The plant of the company in the Chicago Exchange now comprises 39,961 miles of wire, being an increase of 4,189 miles during the year. Of the above, less than 8,800 miles of open wire are now carried on poles, 23,850 miles being contained in underground cables, and 7,315 miles in cables attached to poles.

The records of the exchange show that during the year the telephones installed were used a greater number of times than ever before, the average number of daily calls now being upwards of 210,000.

The underground plant of the company was increased materially during the year, extensive work being done in the down-town district to provide for the wires leading to two new exchanges which are now being established. The first, to be known as "Central" Office, will be opened in the Title and Trust Building, 100 Washington street, as soon as the necessary switchboards can be obtained. New and enlarged accommodations have been ararnged for the "Harrison" Office, which, at a later date, will be removed to the Manhattan Building, 307 Dearborn street. A new exchange is also to be established this year a short distance west from the river. In these new exchanges the operating apparatus will be of the latest design by which the subscriber is enabled to control the movements of the operator by means of electric-light signals, as in the express system.

About one-half of the total number of telephones in Chicago are now of long distance pattern, operated upon metallic circuits, and the development of the entire exchange is in the direction of giving the very best kind of service to all subscribers.

The former directors were reëlected.

Central Union's Big Increase.

At the meeting of the Central Union Telephone company the former directors were reëlected. The following circular statement was given out:

To the Stockholders: The following are the comparative figures of the financial transactions of the company for the years 1897 and 1896 ending Dec. 31:

	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$1,436,898	$1,333,082
Expenses—For administration, operating, maintenance, and interest	1,156,505	1,091,872
Net revenue	$280,393	$241,200
Surplus	280,393	175,156
Added to construction account:		
At exchanges	$333,436	$416,942
For toll lines	487,004	271,659
Total	$820,440	$688,602

For the six months from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1896, there was received in gross revenue $67,213.19 from property operated in the State of Iowa, and a net revenue of $26,148.37; therefore, to make the comparison of earnings and expenditures for the years 1897 and 1896 upon an equal basis the Iowa earnings, as above, should be eliminated, since we have received no revenue from that source in 1897. The actual difference, in favor of 1897, upon this basis is: Increase of gross earnings, $171,029; increase of net earnings, $65,332. The number of exchanges in operation this year is 153, an increase of [illegible]. The number of subscribers Dec. 31, 1897, was 16,318, an increase of 4,674. The number of toll stations is 1,157, an increase of 202. The number of miles of wire in intertown lines is now 24,446. There has been constructed during the year, in this class of property, 2,298 miles of pole line and 5,582 miles of wire, almost the entire amount of which is of copper metallic circuit.

This practically completes the backbone and rib work of a modern intercommunicating system between cities and towns. On account of the completion of these lines late in the season the benefits of their increased earning power have not been realized in the year just past.

There yet remains, however, much development to be made in branch lines and spurs, as well as considerable reconstruction of old lines into modern, its strengthening features to the larger centers, the whole leading up to a comprehensive and universal system by means of these intercommunicating lines.

The work of remodeling the Indianapolis Exchange is now complete, and it is in all respects the most modern plant of its class in the country, embracing many improvements not heretofore known to the art. In addition to this many improvements have been made at other exchange points, to care and provide for the growth of the business, as well as to add to the facility and completeness of operation. The cost of these improvements is as shown in the financial exhibit. There still remains to be done some important and comprehensive work of this class, in two or three important cities, in the very near future, provisions and plans for which are now being prepared.

Western Stone Shows Net Profit.

The annual meeting of the Western Stone company was held in the afternoon. The following directors were elected, among whom William B. Walker succeeds Bryan Lathrop:

Messrs. Madden and Munroe were reëlected as President and Vice President. C. L. Hutchinson, C. H. Wacker, M. B. Madden, A. M. Day, J. L. Norton, J. H. Dwight, G. H. Munroe, L. C. Huck, C. B. Kimbell, H. H. Getty, and W. B. Walker.

Receipts from all sources for the year were $398,275.17, and disbursements, including $31,240 interest on bonded and mortgaged debt, were $394,545.51, leaving $3,729.66 profit. President Madden in his report said:

This has been a year of serious disappointment to those engaged in the production, manufacture, and sale of building materials. The building trades and their kindred branches have suffered severely during the year 1897. Few buildings of importance have been erected. Capital has been idle. Labor unemployed. The volume of business has reached its lowest ebb.

Prices have been lower than at any time in twenty years.

The struggle with every one in the line to make both ends meet has been constant. Fortunately this company has succeeded in doing so. Notwithstanding the general and extraordinary depression it closes the year with a small profit.

That the bottom has been reached there can be no doubt. The tendency must henceforth be upward. Renewed activity is already apparent. A better feeling prevails. New projects are being pushed. The outlook is brighter than it has been for four years.

The working machinery has been maintained in its usual high state of perfection. Wornout parts of tramways, derricks, and buildings have been replaced. All have been newly painted. The company is well equipped to handle the largely increased volume of business which present indications seem to foreshadow.

Dividends are sure to follow an increased business. The company was never in better condition. It does not owe a dollar. It has not borrowed one for the last three years. It has paid off $8,000.00 of bonds and $10,000.00 of mortgages in 1897. It has always met its interest and current obligations promptly. It will continue to do so.

It produced stone cheaper in 1897 than ever before. It is in a condition to secure the business when there is any, and meet the want of the trade as no other company can.

It has an available net surplus of $128,369.07, made up as follows:

Stone and supplies on hand	$69,499
Bills receivable, accounts receivable, and cash	72,185
Total	$141,685
From which must be deducted current bills for December	13,316
Leaving a balance of	$128,369

The company's well trained and efficient corps of employés has been zealous in the discharge of its duties, and can be depended upon to protect the interests of the stockholders.

Biscuit Stock Becomes Active.

New York Biscuit stock was in strong demand yesterday and quotations moved to within a fraction of the redemption price of 65. The closing was at 64⅛. The practical culmination of the deal, as announced in the circular sent out two days ago, accounts for the heavy trading of yesterday in the stock.

Quotations for future delivery on the stocks of the proposed new biscuit company were made on the Stock Exchange during the afternoon as follows: Common, 15 bid, 17 asked; preferred, 83 bid, 90 asked.

Chicago Edison company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent payable Feb. 1. Books close Jan. 24 to Feb. 2.

Closing quotations on the Stock Exchange were as follows: N. Y. B., 64⅛; S. S. El., 60; W. Chi. St. R. R., 100¼; W. Chi. cons. 5s, 94¼; W. Chi. deb. 6s, 111; Strawboard, 31; Lake Street, 14¼; trust cert., 12¼; deb., 73¼; Chicago Edison, 143; Chat. Un., 45; City Ry., 237½; Chi. B. & M., [illegible]; Chi. Gas Lt. & Coke 5s, 106¼; Consumers' 5s, [illegible]; Street's, 21⅝.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Checks.	60 days.
Sterling—		
Bankers', selling	485	482¾
Do's for payment	484	482⅜
Paris francs—		
Bankers'	520	521¼
Commercial	521¼	522½
German marks—		
Bankers'	95 1-16	94⅝
Commercial	94⅞	94 1-16

Market dull.

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 19.	Jan. 12.
New York	$149,674,041	$147,767,916
Chicago	16,192,220	18,642,400
Boston	21,271,153	20,083,796
Philadelphia	13,296,880	13,859,210
St. Louis	5,661,636	5,525,504
Baltimore	2,985,806	3,506,599
New Orleans	2,291,792	4,748,920

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 75c premium; St. Louis, 50c permium bid, 75c asked.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Stocks in Wall Street Improve in Tone and Activity.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The market for stocks today improved in tone and activity as the day wore on, and at the close the general list showed fractional improvements, while in some cases there was a rise of from 1 to 2½ points. The close was strong at the best prices of the day. The extreme ease of money, call loans being as low as 1½, was a potential influence in the market's late strength.

There were several other beneficial features in the news of the day; the weekly earnings of railways in nearly every case were net increases running up to $20,000 in Chesapeake and Ohio and $30,000 in Louisville and Nashville. The $15,000,000 Illinois Central terminal bonds were considerably oversubscribed.

These facts, together with the action of the House of Representatives at Washington in sustaining points of order against Cuban resolutions, caused a rising tide in quotations, the traders taking the view that legislative action in behalf of Cuba, for a while at least, was improbable.

Washington reports regarding the currency question had little influence on the London market, for Americans and Berlin and Frankfort were reported as taking a pathetic view of the subject. The transactions in Sugar and Northern Pacific were in considerable volume. Sugar rose on street gossip that it was time for a resumption of the bull campaign in that specialty. Northern Pacific left off at 1¼ advance on hopeful expressions regarding the earnings by friends of the property.

There were vague rumors of the likelihood of an effort to secure legislative permission for the consolidation of local gas companies, and Consolidated Gas rose sharply and retained part of the gain. Metropolitan Traction, after erratic fluctuation, closed at an improvement. There were rumors of the possibility of that company declaring a scrip dividend. Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis was strong on the favorable December earnings. The grangers and local transportation shares shared in the day's appreciation of values. Oregon Navigation was up 2 points, Oregon Improvement trust receipts, 2¼; Oregon Short Line, 1⅝; Northern Pacific, 1¼; do preferred, 1¼; and Union Pacific trust certificates, 1½. Other notable gains were: Laclede Gas preferred, 1½; New York, Susquehanna and Western, 1½; Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, 1¼; do preferred, 2½; and Tennessee Coal and Iron, 1⅜. There were no important losses.

The bond market maintained a fair degree of strength, with transactions largely centered in the speculative lines. The aggregate sales were $3,450,000.

Total sals of stocks today, 287,600 shares, including 3,215 Chesapeake and Ohio, 11,560 Burlington, 3,000 Louisville and Nashville, 23,985 Manhattan, 7,750 Metropolitan, 3,557 Hawaiian, 5,620 Missouri Pacific, 7,295 New York Central, 42,450 Northern Pacific, 23,499 do preferred, 3,991 Rhode Island, 8,125 St. Paul, 27,105 Union Pacific, 5,870 Chicago Great Western, 10,060 People's Gas, 3,655 Consolidated Gas, 41,609 Sugar.

Money on call, 1½@2½ per cent; last loan, 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@3¾ per cent. Sterling exchange dull and easier, with actual business in bankers' at 484¼@484⅜ for demand and 482⅜@482¾ for sixty days. Posted rates, 483@483½ and 485½@486. Commercial bills, 481⅝. Silver certificates, 56¼@57¼. Bar silver, 56⅝. Mexican dollars, 45¼.

Government bonds weak. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds firm.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— Jan18.	Jan.17.
Amn. Sugar	41,300	137⅞	136¼	137⅝	136¼
Amn. Tobacco	500	87	86⅝	86⅝	87⅞
Amn. Cot. Oil pfd	300	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	75⅜
Amn. Express	5	118½	118½	118½	119
Atchison	700	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12¼
Do pfd	1,000	30⅜	29⅝	30⅜	29⅝
Ann Arbor Ry	25	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	.....
Amn. Spirits Co	33	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
Brunswick	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	.....
Bkln. Rap. Tran	4,200	40⅛	39⅛	40	39⅝
Bay State Gas	1,000	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
B. & O. S. W. pfd	115	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	.....
Bkln. Un. Gas	40	120½	120½	120½	120
C. L. W.	5,000	17⅛	17⅛	17	16¾
C. B. & Q.	11,300	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜	99
C. & N. W.	600	122⅜	121⅝	122⅜	121⅝
C. M. & St. P.	8,000	95⅛	94½	95⅛	94⅜
Do pfd	290	144¼	144¼	144¼	144⅛
C. R. I. & P.	3,900	89⅞	89⅛	89⅞	89¼
C. St. P. M. & O.	100	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	75
Ches. & Ohio	2,700	22⅛	21⅞	22	21⅞
C. C. C. & St. L.	200	34	33⅜	34	34⅛
C. R. R. of N. J.	500	95⅛	94⅛	95⅛	94⅛
C. & E. I. pfd	1,000	106⅜	106	106	107
Can. Pac.	100	89	89	89	87⅞
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	3,400	184	181¼	183	181
Col. Fuel & I. Co.	100	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	.....
Con. Ice	600	33	32⅝	33	32
Do pfd	100	86¼	86¼	86¼	86
Chic. & Alton	75	167	167	167	.....
C. I. & L.	400	9¼	9¼	.....	9⅛
Do pfd	500	32¼	31	32¼	32
Chi. Gt. West	5,900	15	14½	14½	14¼
Do pfd B	1	23	23	23	.....
Chic. Term	800	8½	8⅜	8½	8½
Do pfd	2,100	27¼	27	27	27¼
D. L. & W.	1,800	158¼	153	153	.....
D & R. G.	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	.....
Do pfd	100	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
Erie	600	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14¼
Do 1st pfd	300	37½	37½	37½	.....
Edison	400	130	130	130	.....
Flint & P. M.	100	12	12	12	.....
Gen. Electric	300	35	34⅝	34⅝	35
H. C. & S. Co.	2,700	31⅜	31	31⅜	31⅜
Ill. Cent	1,000	107	106½	107	106½
K. C. P. & G.	400	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
Louis. & Nash	2,800	56⅝	56	56⅝	56
L. E. & W.	100	17	17	17	.....
Do pfd	30	72	72	72	72¼
Laclede Gas	900	48	47	47¼	46
Do pfd	100	94¼	94¼	94¼	92
Manhattan	23,800	117⅜	116¼	117⅜	116⅜
Mich. Cent	550	104⅜	104	104⅜	104½
M. K. & T. pfd	800	36	34⅜	36	35
Met. Traction	8,300	141	137¼	140⅜	140
Mob. & Ohio	1,100	30	29¼	30	28⅞
Mo. Pac	3,300	34¼	33⅜	33⅞	33⅜
N. Y. L. E. & W.	100	121¼	121¼	121¼	.....
Nor. Pac	34,700	27⅛	26¼	27⅛	25⅞
Do pfd	19,300	64⅝	64	64⅝	63⅜
N. Y. Central	7,100	112⅞	112⅛	112⅛	112
Norfolk & W.	50	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	.....
Do pfd	400	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
N. Y. Sus. & W.	100	12	12	12	.....
Do pfd	100	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅛
North Amn. Co.	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛
N. Y. Ont. & W.	1,300	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	15⅝
Nat. Lead	1,000	36⅛	36	36	36⅛
Do pfd	75	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅛
N. Y. N. H. & H.	30	188⅜	188⅜	188⅜	189
Ogn. Imp.	2,000	29	28⅛	28⅛	.....
Ogn. Ry & Nav.	2,600	48	46½	48	46½
Do pfd	300	72	71½	72	72
Ogn. Short Line	3,200	23¼	21⅝	23¼	21⅛
People's Gas	9,200	97	96	96⅞	96
Penn. R. R.	1,200	116⅛	116	116	115⅞
Pacific Mail	800	31⅜	31	31	31
Pullman	200	176	176	176	.....
P. D. & E.	300	1⅛	1	1⅛	.....
P. C. C. & St. L.	1,400	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	42
Do pfd	200	67	66⅜	67	64⅛
Reading	1,200	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Do 1st pfd	1,700	50⅛	50	50⅛	50
Do 2d pfd	100	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	.....
Southern Ry	500	9	9	9	9
Do pfd	2,500	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	30⅛
St.J. & G.I. 1st pfd	200	49	49	49	.....
Do 2d pfd	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	.....
So. Pac	300	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
St. L. & S. F.	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Do 1st pfd	200	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	56⅜
Do 2d pfd	1,200	25⅞	25	25⅛	25⅛
Third Ave.	250	176⅛	175⅞	175⅞	176
Texas Pac	500	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Tenn. Coal & Iron	2,800	26⅛	25	26⅛	24⅞
Union Pac.	25,200	32⅛	30⅞	32⅛	30⅞
U. P. D. & G.	900	9⅞	9½	9½	9
U. S. Rubber	30	15	15	15	.....
U. S. Leather	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	.....
Do pfd	600	64⅛	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
U. S. Express	35	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	.....
West Chicago	200	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
W. & L. E.	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
Do pfd	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13
Wabash	600	7	7	7	.....
Do pfd	1,400	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛
Western Union	900	91	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
Wis. Cent	1,300	3⅜	3	3⅛	3⅛

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	158	United States	41
American	118½	Fargo	112

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 4s, reg	128	U. S. 2ds	100
U. S. new 4s, coup	129	U. S. 5s, reg	113¼
U. S. 4s	112⅞	U. S. 5s, coup	114½
U. S. 4s, coup	114¼	District 3-65s	116

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS
10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

42000	Atch gen 4s	91¼@⅞
66000	do adjmt 4s	59@⅛
10000	Ann Arbor 4s	83
10000	Atl-D 1st	95½
8000	Bkln U G 5s	113⅛
2000	BW-W 1st	90
30000	BR T 5s	94⅞@95
11000	B C R-N 1st coll tr 5s	107⅞@109
1000	CSO 1st gtd	110⅛
20000	Cen Ga Mob div 5s	95⅞
10000	do con 5s	92
10000	do 1st ins	43
2000	CNJ gen 5s	112¼
6000	do reg	111⅛@112
11000	CB-Q con 7s	115½
2000	do Ia div 4s	102¼
26000	C-EI gen 5s	104@⅛
2000	C-Erie 1st	112½
1000	Col-9th ave	123
5000	C-NW sf 6s	117@⅛
9000	do gold bonds	116⅛@¼
8000	CStL-NO 5s	123
37000	CRI-P ex 5s	105⅛@⅜
25000	do reg	105⅞
1000	CSPM-O con	137
126000	Chi Term 4s	85⅛@86
4000	C-O con 5s	114⅛
5000	do A	120⅛
26000	do 4½s	82⅛@⅞
5000	CCC-St L St L div 4s	97
14000	C-C 1st tr	71
2000	CGL-CCO 5s	105⅛
3000	CL-W 1st	102⅛
3000	DM-M L G	17⅛
1000	D-R G 4s	90⅛
11000	ETV-G con 5s	110⅜@⅛
1000	do reor lien 4 5s	96
5000	Edi El 1st	112
10000	EL-BS 5s	103
10000	Erie gen lien 3-4s	71⅛
34000	do prior bds 4s	91⅛@⅛
3000	E-TH 1st	[illegible]
3000	Ft W-DC 1st	73
4000	GH-H 1st	110⅞
15000	H-TC 1st	[illegible]
15000	do gm 4s	78⅛@⅞
4000	ID-W 1st	104
26000	KP 1st con tr	92⅛@93⅛
10000	do DM div tr	117
2000	LS-MS 3½s	108
5000	do 2d	110⅞
1000	LE-W 1st	86
5000	L-N unf 4s	[illegible]
15000	do cons	103
2000	LA con 4s	101⅛
53000	Met St R R gen 5s	116@¼
4000	M-N main lin 1910	126⅛
2000	M-STP term 5s	114@⅛
10000	do C-PW 5s	116⅛@⅞
2000	do SO Mn div	119
1000	Man El 4s	97
1000	M-StP gm 4s	105
5000	do S-W div	118⅛@119⅛
1000	MK-E 1st	96⅛
1000	MK-T 1st 4s	87⅛@⅛
7000	do 2d	64@⅛
6000	M-O gm 4s	78
5000	MK-T of T 5s	82¼@83
16000	M-P con 6s	95½
26000	do tr 5s	65@⅛
10000	NYC 1st reg	116⅛
1000	do deb 4s	103⅜
5000	do deb 5s	110⅛
23000	NYC-St L 4s	106⅜@107
1000	N Starch 6s	106
14000	NRR Cal 5s	101⅜@102
3000	NY O-W con 5s	107⅛
18000	do ref 4s	99⅛
15000	N-W con 4s	79⅝@80
50000	N P gen lien 3s	62⅛@⅛
79000	do prior 4s inc	96⅞@97
1000	do term 1st	107
7000	do 1st 6s	117
5000	do 1st 6s reg	116⅛
37000	Or Imp 1st tr	106@⅛
140000	do con 5s tr	53@55
10000	O Im con 5s	55
45000	Ohio S gm 4s	13⅛@14⅛
1000	O M A-St L 1st	80
15000	OR-N 4s	95⅛@⅛
1000	OSL 6s	125⅛
69000	do con 5s	97⅛@98⅛
18000	do inc A 5s	60⅛@61
10000	do inc B	43⅛
5000	P-W 4s	78⅛
10000	P Gas cons	120
3000	PMo 4s	105
32000	Rdg gen 4s	83⅛@84
15000	RGW 1st 4s	83⅛@⅛
3200	St L-IM gm 5s	89@¼
5000	StL-SF 4s	74⅛@⅛
13000	do gm 5s	103⅛@¼
3000	do gm 6s	116⅛
9000	St P M-M con 6s	128⅛
5000	do 4½s	107⅛
9000	do Mt ext 4s	95
15000	S P Cal 5s	94⅛@95
10000	SC-GA 1st	96⅛
38000	SLS-E 1st tr	70@73
20000	SO Ry 5s	92⅛@⅛
1000	St J-GI 1st	71⅛
7000	S R T 6s	58@⅛
5000	SV-NE 1st	84
15000	Tex P 1st 5s	98⅛@99⅛
512000	do 2d inc	30⅛@31⅛
5000	Third ave 5s	123⅛
5000	Tenn Sett 3s	90
157000	U PD-G 1st tr	55⅛@56⅛
4000	U S Lea 6s	115
10000	Man El 4s tr	84
10000	UP 1st 96 tr	121⅛
1000	do 1st 97 tr	121⅛
67000	do 1st 98 tr	122⅛@⅛
113000	do P M ctf	119⅛@120
14000	U P sf tr	123⅛
11000	Wab 1st 5s	108⅛
29000	do 2d	82
2000	do D-C ext	96⅛
10000	WNY-P gm	49
10000	do inc	12⅛
12000	W-E 1st	97
403000	Wis C 1st tr	40@48⅛
5000	do inc	6⅛
4000	WS gtd 4s	109⅞
2000	do reg	109½

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Quotations on Stocks, Cash, and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—In Boston Montana rose from 152¼ to 154⅛ and Butte from 24⅛ to 25⅞, closing at 25⅝, with brisk trading, some covering of shorts, and good support by bullish speculative interests in the last named. Oregon Short Line was active, while Stock-Yards gained from 110½ to 112. Bell Telephone lost 1 more, to 269½; Pioneer Gold rallied 5 1-16 to 6 1-16; New Haven and Hartford was in good request at 189. Oregon Short Line incomes, Series A, were ¼ up, at 60¼. Boston Elevated improved ¼, to 61⅝; Dominion Coal lost ¼, to 21; Osceola gained 1, to 42.

Call loans, 2¼@3½ per cent. Time money, 2¾@4 per cent. Clearing-house rate, 2 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sugar	3,000	136⅛	137⅞	136⅛	137½
Atchison	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Do pfd	500	29⅞	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛
Bay State Gas	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Bell Telephone	20	270	270½	270	270½
Chi. Junc. Ry	550	111	112	110⅞	112
Do pfd	25	110	110	109⅞	109⅞
Centennial	1,600	11⅛	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛
Erie Telephone	50	71	71½	71	71½
Fitchburg pfd	50	99⅞	99	99⅞	99⅞
Illinois Steel	30	49½	49½	49½	49½
Mexican Cent	325	6	6	6	6
Union Pacific	3,100	31	32	30⅞	31⅞
West End R. R.	125	84	84	83⅞	83⅞

BONDS.

$5000 Atch 4s	90	$1000 Gas 2d	71
52,000 do adj	59@59⅛	55000 W C 5s	40@43⅛
7000 Gas 1st 5s	90@90⅛	4000 St Plain 5s	85½

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Quotations on Stocks and Cash at London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Jan 19.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

The stock markets here today were quiet and irregular to dull. Grand Trunks and Americans had the best markets, although the latter were unfavorably affected at the opening by the news that the United States Senate Financial committee had reported favorably Senator Teller's bill for paying the bonds in silver.

The continent bought Americans, and German buying of Northern Pacific was a feature. New York exchange is closely watched, especially in view of the ease of money here. There was a general reaction in Argentines.

The reference in these dispatches yesterday to the financial position in Austria was based on economic conditions. The shortage of the harvest in Austria-Hungary is much greater than has been anticipated.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The market for American securities, after a weak opening, was steadier on New York buying. The close was firm and the demand moderate. Linseed oil, 16s. Turpentine spirits, 24s. Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres today at 164.30.

Closing: Consols for money, 112 9-16; do for the account, 112 11-16; Canadian Pacific, 90⅝; Erie, 15¼; Erie seconds, 38⅝; Illinois Central, 109¼; Mexican ordinary, 20⅝; St. Paul common, 97⅝; New York Central, 116; Pennsylvania, 59⅝; Reading, 11¼; Mexican Central, new 4s, 68⅝; Atchison, 13¼; Louisville and Nashville, 58¼; bar silver, dull, 26¼d per ounce.

Money, 1 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three-months bills, 2¼ per cent.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Three per cent rentes, 103f 15c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 21½c for checks.

Business was weak on the bourse today until the close, when there was a slight recovery. Rentes were heavy. Spanish securities were maintained on the Washington advices of the House refusing to take up the bill to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. Rio Tintos became firmer at the close on the rise in the price of copper.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—Business on the bourse was irregular today. Italian and Turkish securities were dull on Paris advices. American securities were weakening on reports from Washington regarding the currency question. Austrian securities were heavy, in consequence of the riots at Prague. There was a strong demand for Canadian Pacific securities at the close, which caused a rise in prices.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Opening and Closing Quotations at Boston, New York, San Francisco.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—Following were the closing quotations on mining stocks here today:

Allouez Mining Co	90	Franklin	12
Atlantic	25½	Osceola	41
Boston & Mont	154⅜	Quincy	113
Butte & Boston	25⅝	Tamarack	140
Calumet & Hecla	498	Wolverine	18⅝
Centennial	11⅜		

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Chollar	18	Ontario	250
Crown Point	20	Ophir	50
Con. Cal. & Va.	100	Plymouth	8
Deadwood	70	Quicksilver	100
Gould & Curry	28	Do pfd	900
Hale & Norcross	110	Sierra Nevada	50
Homestake	3700	Standard	145
Iron Silver	35	Union Con	30
Mexican	15	Yellow Jacket	25

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	13	Kentuck Con	4
Alpha Con	6	Mexican	20
Andes	10	Occidental Con	145
Belcher	37	Ophir	52
Best & Belcher	44	Overman	9
Bullion	5	Potosi	30
Challenge Con	28	Savage	14
Chollar	21	Sierra Nevada	54
Con. Cal. & Va	110	Silver Hill	3
Con. Imperial	1	Union Con	35
Crown Point	24	Utah Con	8
Gould & Currie	30	Yellow Jacket	31
Hale & Norcross	120	Standard	150
Justice	35		

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Jan. 17	18,627	105	39,201	17,831
Tuesday, Jan. 18	3,656	506	27,040	15,833
Wednesday, Jan. 19	15,000	300	33,000	20,000
Totals	37,283	911	99,241	53,664
Same period last week	34,500	1,068	108,407	49,048
Same period 1897	32,403	1,873	125,211	46,020
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 17	4,712	1	7,317	1,674
Tuesday, Jan. 18	1,467	.....	6,855	877
Wednesday, Jan. 19	3,500	.....	6,000	2,000
Totals	9,679	1	20,172	4,551
Same period last week	8,391	66	13,763	7,162
Same period 1897	8,469	5	16,720	2,479

Today's receipts are estimated at 11,000 cattle, 35,000 hogs, and 12,000 sheep, against 10,001 cattle, 26,400 hogs, and 11,372 sheep a week ago, and 7,910 cattle, 30,930 hogs, and 9,131 sheep the corresponding Thursday a year ago.

Packers bought 22,900 hogs, as follows: Armour, 8,500; Anglo-American, 1,200; Boyd & Lunham, 1,000; Chicago, 800; Continental, 600; Hammond, 1,000; Lipton 1,000; International, 800; Morris, 1,800; Swift, 4,400; Viles & Robbins, 500; and city butchers, 1,300. Armour and Swift received 600 light hogs from Louisville. Droves of packing hogs averaging 180@320 lbs cost $3.58@3.72.

Cattle—All desirable grades of cattle met with a good demand at steady prices, while the common grades sold rather slowly, with prices weak to 10c lower. A load of 1,431-lb steers sold at $5.40, with $5.20 the next highest for 1,392@1,586 lbs. Steers averaging 930@1,660 lbs sold at $3.90@5.10, bulk $4.25@4.90; fed Western steers, $4.20@4.85; straight Texas steers, $3.50@4.25; native cows, $2.00@3.75; heifers, $2.60@4.30; bulls, $2.50@3.90; stags, $3.25@4.20; veal calves, $3.50@6.50; and stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.30.

Hogs—The market opened about 5c higher, but later the advance was lost and the finish was weak, with 4,000 left in the pens. Receipts were below expectations, but the quality was good. Packers acted very bearish late in the day. Heavy sold at $3.45@3.77½, bulk $3.60@3.75; light, $3.50@3.72½, bulk $3.60@3.67½; mixed, $3.50@3.77½, bulk $3.60@3.67½; pigs, $3.25@3.65.

Sheep—There was no change in the sheep market, but lambs declined about 10c, selling largely at $5.00@5.55, with tops at $5.70 and inferior stock at $4.00. Western lambs sold at $4.90@5.65; native sheep, $3.00@4.55; Westerns, $3.60@4.50; and thin Texas at $2.50@3.25.

At the annual meeting of the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company the old Board of Directors and executive officers were reëlected, as follows: President, N. Thayer of Boston; Vice President and General Manager, John B. Sherman; Secretary and Treasurer, J. C. Denison; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Walter Doughty; General Superintendent, James H. Ashby; Assistant Superintendent, Dayton G. Gray; Superintendent of Railway Department, Richard Fitzgerald; Board of Directors, N. Thayer of Boston, F. H. Winston, John J. Mitchell, P. A. Valentine, John B. Sherman, A. H. Veeder, James H. Ashby. The directors decided to reduce the price of corn from $1.00 to 75c per bu and tame hay from $1.50 to $1.25 per 100 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; market weak; native beef steers, $3.65@4.80; Western steers, $3.60@4.35; Texas steers, $3.00@3.60; cows and heifers, $2.80@3.90; canners, $2.00@2.75; stockers and feeders, $3.70@4.60; calves, $4.00@6.00; bulls, stags, etc., $2.25@3.60. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market strong, 5c higher; heavy, $3.45@3.60; mixed, $3.50@3.55; light, $3.55@3.65; bulk of sales, $3.50@3.50. Sheep—Receipts, 5,400; market steady; fair to choice natives, $3.70@4.50; fair to choice Westerns, $3.60@4.35; common and stock sheep, $3.00@3.85; lambs, $4.50@5.50.

St. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600; market steady; shipping steers, $4.00@5.25; butcher to dressed beef grades, $3.40@4.80; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.50; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.35; Texas and Indian steers, $3.35@4.50; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market 5c higher; Yorkers, $3.40@3.55; packers, $3.40@3.65; butchers, $3.60@3.75. Sheep—Receipts, 800; market steady; native muttons, $4.00@4.70; Texas muttons, $3.75@4.50; lambs, $5.00@5.85.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,000; best steady, others slow; Texas steers, $3.00@4.20; Texas cows, $2.50@3.25; native steers, $3.75@5.00; native cows and heifers, $2.25@4.10; stockers and feeders, $3.50@5.00; bulls, $2.00@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 19,000; market slow, weak to 5c lower; bulk of sales, $3.45@3.57½; heavies, $3.45@3.60; packers, $3.50@3.60; mixed, $3.45@3.65; lights, $3.35@3.55; Yorkers, $3.50@3.55; lights, $3.00@3.40. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market weak. Lambs, $4.25@5.50; muttons, $3.50@4.35.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,038; native steers, $4.40@5.10; stags and oxen, $2.65@4.50; bulls, $3.00@3.60; dry cows, $2.20@3.50. Cables quote American steers at 10@11c; refrigerator beef, 8¼@9¼c. Exports, 10 beeves and 3,612 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 55; veals, $5.00@8.50; grassers, $3.00@3.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 11,507; sheep, $3.50@4.75; lambs, $5.60@6.30. Hogs—Receipts, 7,460; firm at $4.10@4.50.

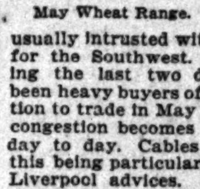
EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 19.—Cattle—Steady; prime, $4.75@4.85; common, $3.25@3.60; bulls, stags, and cows, $2.00@3.70. Hogs—Active and higher; prime medium, $3.90@3.95; fair to best Yorkers, $3.85@3.95; pigs, $3.70@3.95; heavy, $3.70@3.80; roughs, $2.25@3.40. Sheep—Steady; choice, $4.70@4.80; common, $3.25@3.75; choice lambs, $5.80@6.00; common to good, $4.50@5.75. Veal calves, $6.50@7.25.

JULY AGAIN IS ACTIVE.

DEFERRED WHEAT DELIVERY MAKES NET GAIN OF ⅛ CENT.

St. Louis Shorts Continue Covering Operations—Action of Liverpool Is Disappointing—May Wheat Sells into Puts—Provisions Steady on Buying by Cudahy—Commission House Trade Larger than Usual—Country Offerings of Corn Are Larger.

July wheat was again the interesting future in the wheat market. There was more buying of short wheat for Southwestern account, and at the close the discount of July wheat below May was 8½c, against 9¼c at the close on Tuesday. While May wheat closed with a net loss of ⅛@¼c, July advanced ⅝c. The relative weakness of May suggested to some of the traders that Leiter was selling May wheat in greater volume than he was buying July. On the other hand, a majority of the wheat pit people agree that the recent Leiter operations in the market have been overestimated. From their point of view the buying through the house usually intrusted with the Leiter orders was for the Southwest. St. Louis shorts during the last two days have undoubtedly been heavy buyers of wheat. The disinclination to trade in May wheat on account of the congestion becomes more pronounced from day to day. Cables were rather irregular, this being particularly the case in regard to Liverpool advices. Liverpool opened fractionally higher, weakened soon after, and closed with a net loss of ⅛@¼d. The early feeling was easy, and the price of May wheat got to puts. Most of the subsequent advance was lost before the close. At the high point May sold at 91½c and July at 83c. The general trade was light and the market dull. Some new export business was reported from the seaboard. Paris closed 5@15 centimes higher and Antwerp 12½ centimes higher. On the advance of the day the strength in New York was a factor. Clearances were equivalent to 529,000 bu, as against 360,000 bu received at primary markets. The two Northwestern markets received 335 cars, against 367 a week ago and 212 a year ago. Local receipts were 17 cars, with 93,000 bu of wheat inspected out of store. The cash market was dull, with wheat of contract grade in relatively better demand than the lower grades. Some No. 2 red wheat in store was quoted 1c over the January price.



May Wheat Range.

Cudahy Still Buying Provisions.

Cudahy continued to be the leading spirit in provisions on the bull side. He was generally credited with liberal purchases. Anglo-American Packing company also bought early, and there was considerable buying by shorts. The commission houses had a better trade than usual on both sides. The local market for live hogs was 2½@5c higher on receipts of 30,000, and the principal markets of the West had 1,400 more than a year ago. May lard and ribs were at a common price most of the day. Part of the early speculative advance was lost before the close on rather freer offering of product.

Good Buying in Corn.

There was a weak opening and a strong close in corn, the improvement as compared with Tuesday being ⅛c. The early weakness made the market more than usually active, there being some heavy selling by Lindblom, Logan, Bartlett-Frazier, and Counselman. The local buying was by Carrington-Hannah, Milmine-Bodman, Barrett-Farnum, and Gifford. There was a good deal of corn bought for New York. At times during the session Rumsey and Trego-Smith were fairly free sellers. Local receipts overran the estimated and contributed to the easier feeling in the early market. Today's estimated—375 cars—indicate a better condition of country roads than advices to commission houses would tend to show. At present and for some time in the future these conditions are expected to be market factors. The final close was strong at points within ⅛c outside for the day. At all primary points receipts were 650,000 bu and shipments 311,000 bu. Eastern clearances were 483,000 bu. Samples were steady. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4, 26c; No. 3, 26¾@27c; No. 3 yellow, 27c; No. 2, 27⅜@27½c; No. 2 yellow, 27½@28c; No. 3 white, 27¼c. Billed through: No. 4, 24½@24⅝c; No. 3, 24¾@25¼c; No. 3 yellow, 25@25½c; No. 2, 25¼c; No. 2 yellow, 25⅝@26c; No. 3 white, 25⅝@26¼c.

Oats showed rather more than usual activity, covering a range of ¼c, and closing at Tuesday's price of 23⅝c for May. This was an ⅛c under the high point, 23¾c, at which point Seaverns was a good buyer, taking about all the local offerings. There were heavy purchases on New York account. The bulk of the selling was done by Carrington-Hannah and elevator interests. Local receipts were 315,000 bu and shipments 140,000 bu. Samples were in good supply and firm. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4 white, 23¾@24c; No. 3 white, 24@25c; No. 2, 23c. Billed through: No. 4, 22c; No. 4 white, 23@23¾c; No. 3, 22@22⅝c; No. 3 white, 23½@24⅝c; No. 2, 22½@22¾c.

Rye ruled extremely dull, there being no transaction in May, with the market 47c sellers and 46½c bid. No. 2 regular sold at 44¾c, with No. 3 1c under. Barley was firm on light receipts. Feed grades were quotably 27½ to 28c and malting grades 28 to 40c, outside figures being more readily obtainable than the day before. Timothy was dull and easier, March being offered at $2.80. There was rather more clover offered, the market being dull at $5.10 to $5.15 for contract grade. Flax was also dull and inclined to drag. May sold at $1.23½, No. 1 Northwestern being nominally $1.24. Receipts were 6 cars; no shipments.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

"I believe they are worth the money," said John Cudahy yesterday, when asked for his opinion of provisions. "It does not look as if we were to get any more heavy runs of hogs, and the indications are that the country supply is less than last year. On the other hand, the cash demand is good. In all probability local stocks of lard at the end of this month will be less by 65,000 to 70,000 tierces than a year ago. The Liverpool supply will probably show a falling off from the corresponding period last year of 35,000 tierces."

The promptness with which the directory of the Board of Trade reinstated Francis J. Kennett as a member of the board is naturally exciting some comment. There is curiosity displayed to know how much, if any, figure the issue of his reinstatement cut in the recent election. The subject of reinstatement has been brought up so often that it became something of an issue even before the election was held. On the original trial there were not enough votes against Mr. Kennett to secure expulsion, but there was a respectable majority for suspension. When the first move was made for reinstatement the proposition was defeated by a vote of 7 to 7, the deciding vote being cast by President Baker. On the next effort to secure reinstatement the directors favoring it got tangled up on a point of order, and on an appeal from President Baker's decision that the matter could not be properly considered he was sustained by a tie vote of 8 to 8. No new evidence has been brought forward, but in the decision Tuesday the vote is said to have been 15 to 3, Messrs. Eckhart, Nicol, and Carter voting in the negative. It is said that the vote to expel J. L. Ball at the same meeting was unanimous.

From all appearances the Lindblom trial will be a long-winded affair. The prosecution has filed charges covering two dozen counts, and will no doubt have twenty to thirty witnesses. On the other hand, Lindblom intimates that he will have at least 100 witnesses to support his side of the case.

Broomhall commented on the easier Argentine freights as a bullish consideration, but cited the reselling of a cargo off coast to the United Kingdom as bearish.

A cable received at St. Louis from Abel Ray of Paris states that the duty will not be removed and that the French requirements to July 1 will be 14,000,000 bu. This is considerably below all recent estimates.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 29 cars; corn, 375 cars; oats, 240 cars; hogs, 32,000.

There was a moderate trade in privileges on the curb, Allen-Grier being the principal buyers of calls. Puts sold from 91c to 90⅞c, closing at 91c. Calls sold from 91⅛@91⅝c to 91⅞@91⅝c, closing at 91⅝c. Puts on corn sold between 29c and 28⅞c, and calls between 29⅛@29⅜c and 29⅛c.

Beerbohm makes the world's available supply of wheat Jan. 1 at 124,296,000 bu, as against 152,984,000 bu a year ago. The average English price is made the highest for the date named since 1892.

	Closed Tuesday.	Price range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.	Closed Jan. 20, 1897.
WHEAT.					
January	92⅛	91⅜@	92	91⅞	77⅞
May	91⅞	91⅜@	91¼	91⅞	80⅞
July	82¼	81⅞@	83	82⅞	76⅞
CORN.					
January	26¼	....@	....	26⅜	22⅛
May	28½	28⅜@	29	28⅞	24⅛
July	29⅞	29⅜@	30	29⅞	25½
OATS.					
May	23⅝	23⅛@	23⅜	23⅝	18
MESS PORK.					
January	9.30	....@	....	9.27½	7.85
May	9.45	9.45@	9.60	9.50	8.02½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.					
January	4.62½	4.62½@	4.70	4.62½	3.95
May	4.75	4.72½@	4.80	4.72½	4.10
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.					
January	4.65	4.62½@	4.70	4.65	4.10
May	4.75	4.72½@	4.80	4.75	4.15

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Hard winter wheat	..	1	..	1
Red spring wheat	2	1	..	3
Spring wheat	1	12	..	13
Corn	67	217	7	291
Oats	42	105	20	167
Rye	3	..	..	3
Barley	..	19	37	56
Totals	115	355	64	534

Inspected out—93,200 bu spring wheat, 83,100 bu corn. Additional—4 cars wheat, 6 cars corn, 23 cars rye.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Quotations on Grain and Provisions at Leading Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Flour—Receipts, 24,450 brls; exports, 24,775 brls; steadily held, but buyers holding off for concessions.

Wheat—Receipts, 63,900 bu; exports, 209,706 bu; spot, firm, No. 2 red, $1.02¼. Options opened easy under disappointing cables, but rallied and was firm all day on fair clearances, a good export demand, strong cash position, and firmer late continental markets, closing ⅛@¼c net higher. No. 2 red January, $1.01⅛@1.01 15-16; closed, $1.01⅞; May, 92 13-16@93¼c; closed, 93c.

Corn—Receipts, 63,375 bu; exports, 70,040 bu; spot steady; No. 2, 34⅞c. Options opened steady and advanced slightly on clearances, sympathy with wheat, and good export inquiry, closing unchanged; January closed, 33⅝c; May, 33⅝@33⅞c; closed, 33⅞c.

Oats—Receipts, 66,000 bu; exports, 3,630 bu; spot, firm; No. 2, 28¼@28⅜c. Options dull, but fairly steady, closing unchanged. May closed 28⅛c. Hay, quiet. Hops, firm. Leather, quiet, hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, 19¾@20c. Hides, quiet. Wool, steady. Beef, firm. Cut meats, steady; pickled bellies, 5@6c; do shoulders, 4¾@5c; do hams, 7@7¼c. Lard, steady; Western steamed, 5c; May, 5.20c nominal; refined, steady. Pork, firm; mess, $9.50; short clear, $9.75@11.75; family, $10.00@10.50. Tallow, dull. Cottonseed oil, steady; prime crude, 19@19¼c; do yellow, 23c. Petroleum, dull. Resin, steady. Turpentine, steady, 34¼@34¾c. Rice, quiet. Molasses, quiet.

There is no improvement appreciable in the metal market. According to the New York Metal Exchange, pig iron warrants closed dull with $6.60 bid and $6.70 asked; lake copper quiet and unchanged, at $10.85 bid and $11.00 asked; tin easier, at $13.75 bid and $13.85 asked; spelter quiet, at $3.87½ bid and $4.00 asked; and lead dull, at $3.60 bid and 3.65 asked. The firm that fixes the settling price for miners and smelters quotes lead at $3.55.

Coffee—Options dull, at 5 points decline; ruled inactive and barely steady under unsatisfactory European cables, large receipts at Rio and Santos, and disappointing warehouse deliveries in this country; closed dull with prices net unchanged to 5 points decline. Sales, 4,500 bags, including January, 5.50c; March, 5.75c. Spot coffee, Rio, held higher; No. 7 invoice, 6⅛c; No. 7 jobbing, 6⅝c; mild, quiet; Cordova, 8¼@15c.

Cotton—The general phases of today's market for cotton were rather better. The English cables were quite as good as expected as to public accounts, while private cables reported less liquidation pressure and some investment demand, with the Liverpool short interest inclined to take profits. Local shorts were buyers from the start today; opening steady, with prices 1 point lower to 1 point higher, the market steadily improved and closed at practically the top prices of the session, steady at a net gain of 3@5 points. Today's improvement was largely due to indications of moderating receipts at the ports. There were no further developments in New England as to the strike situation, except such as might help rather than hurt the cotton market. The market continues to be a narrow one, with the local contingent in control.

Futures closed steady; sales, 123,200 bales; January, 5.60c; February, 5.65c; March, 5.68c; April, 5.72c; May, 5.75c; June, 5.79c; July, 5.82c; August, 5.85c; September, 5.86c; October, 5.88c; November, 5.90c.

Spot closed dull, but steady; middling uplands, 5⅞c; middling gulf, 6⅛c; sales, none.

Butter—Receipts, 5,565 pkgs; steady; Western creamery, 14½@20c; Elgins, 20c; factory, 11@15c.

Cheese—Receipts, 1,283 pkgs; quiet; large white, September, 8⅝c; small white, September, 9¼@9½c; large colored, September, 8⅝c; small colored, September, 9¼@9½c; large October, 8¼@8½c; small, October, 8¼@8⅝c; light skims, 6@6½c; part skims, 4¼@5¼c; full skims, 2@3c.

Eggs—Receipts, 3,163 pkgs; steady; State and Pennsylvania, 23@25c; Western, 23@24c.

Sugar—Raw, quiet, but steady; fair refining, 3⅜c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅛c; refined, steady; crushed, 5⅝c; powdered, 5 7-16c; granulated, 5¼c.

California dried fruits—Apples, firm; other fruits quiet, steady; evaporated apples, common, 7@7¾c; prime wire tray, 8¼c; wood dried, prime, 8¼c; choice, 8¾c; fancy, 9@9¼c. Prunes, 3@8c. Apricots, royal, 5@7½c; Moorpark, 9@11c. Peaches, unpeeled, 7@10c; peeled, 12@20c.

Standard Oil liquidating certificates were sold today on the curb at 38c, the highest price yet reached.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 19.—The story of yesterday was repeated today in a market of extreme dullness, but with prices stubborn against decline. There was no development in any quarter barring another spurt in July wheat, which narrowed the difference between May and July. There was a strong undertone to the market and bull feeling appears to be gaining ground in and about the pit, although there has been quite a bearish cast to the coloring of late. May opened at 90c, sold from 89⅞@90⅛c to 90⅛c, closing at 89⅞@90c. July opened at 88⅜c, sold from 88⅝@88⅞c, closing at the latter price. Flour—First patents, $4.65@4.90; second patents, $4.50@4.65; first clears, $3.75; second clears, $2.75@2.95. Bran in bulk, $9.50@9.75; sacked, $10.50@10.75.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 19.—Wheat slow, steady; No 1 hard, nominally 85½c; No. 2, 82@84½c; No. 3, 81@83c; No. 1 red, nominally 92c; No. 2, 91@92c; mixed, 90c; No. 3, 89@90c; No. 2 spring, 82c; No. 3, 79@80c. Corn active, steady; No. 2 mixed, 24½@25c. Oats rather slow, very firm; No. 2 white, 24½@24¾c. Rye steady; No. 2, 42c. Hay—Choice prairie, $7.00@7.50; choice timothy, $8.50@9.00. Butter steady; creamery, 14@17c; dairy, 12@14c. Eggs—Receipts heavy; fresh, 15c. Wheat receipts, 27,600 bu; shipments, 17,400 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 19.—Wheat unsettled; No. 2 red cash, elevator, 92½c; track, 95c; January, 93c bid; May, 94⅝c bid; July, 80c bid. No. 2 hard, cash, 87½c. Corn stronger; No. 2 cash, 25⅛c; January, 25⅛c; May, 26⅝c; July, 27⅝c. Oats lower; No. 2 cash, 23c; track, 24@24¼c; January, 23c bid; May, 24⅛c bid; July, 22⅛@22¼c; No. 2 white, 24¾@25c. Rye lower; 44c bid. Flaxseed quiet; $1.17. Pork firmer; standard mess, $9.25. Lard better; prime, $4.52½; choice, $4.60. Lead dull; $3.45. Spelter nominal; $3.75.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan. 19.—Close—Wheat—Cash No. 1 hard, 91½c; No. 1 Northern, 91¼c; No. 2 Northern, 84c bid. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 92½c; No. 1 Northern, 92⅛c. No. 2 white oats, 24⅝c. No. 2 rye, 45c bid. Cash flax, $1.21¼ bid. The receipts of wheat were 27,571 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 19.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, cash, 91¼c; January, 91¼c; May, 90⅞c bid; July, 89⅝c. Rye, 45c. Oats, 24⅛@23⅞c. Barley, 28c. Flax, $1.21¼. Corn, 26⅛@26c. Receipts—Wheat, 35,177 bu; corn, 14,288 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 5,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 19.—Wheat lower, steady; No. 2 cash, 91½c; May, 93c. Corn dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 27⅛c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 23c. Rye dull; No. 2 cash, 46½c. Clover-seed dull, easier; prime cash, $3.17½ bid. Oil unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, old, $1.03; new, 99¼c; No. 2 winter, 94c. Corn—No. 2, 31⅝c. Oats—No. 2 white, 28c. Barley—Firm. Rye—No. 2 in store, 50c.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 19.—Corn easier; No. 2, 26⅜c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 24¼c. Rye quiet, nominal. Whisky market steady; highproof spirits, $1.18.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 19.—Spirits turpentine closed; Reports of bids of 31⅝c for spirits turpentine. Resin unchanged. General holiday and no reports.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Quotations on Grain, Provisions, and Cotton at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.—Closing—Hams, short cut dull, 37s. Bacon firm, 27s. Corn futures steady; January, 3s 4d; February, 3s 2¼d; March, 3s 1¾d.

Hops at London [Pacific coast] firm, £4 15s@£5.

Cotton—Spot, fair demand; prices steady; American middlings, 3 3-16d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 9,200 American. Receipts, 27,000 bales, including 23,600 American. Futures opened quiet, with a moderate demand, and closed barely steady. American middlings, low middling clause, January, 3.07@3.08c buyers; January and February, 3.07c sellers; February and March, 3.07c sellers; March and April, 3.07c sellers; April and May, 3.07@3.08c buyers; May and June, 3.08@3.09c sellers; June and July, 3.09@3.10c sellers; July and August, 3.10@3.11c sellers; August and September, 3.11c buyers; October and November, 3.12@3.13c sellers; November and December, 3.13c sellers.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The wool auction sales were continued today with a good attendance of buyers. The catalogues offered were larger and contained a lot of choice greasy merino, which was taken by American buyers at 5@10c over the last series. Competition was animated, with prices showing a hardening tendency. The American buyers also purchased finest merinos, their purchases yesterday and today amounting to about 1,500 bales. The bulk of good scoured sold for Belgian account at full rates. The continental and home trade competed keenly for south Australian and west Australian stock. The offerings today were 12,500 bales.

Beet sugar—December, 9s 2¼d.

HAVRE, Jan. 19.—Coffee closed net unchanged; sales, 11,000 bags.

Wool Market Report.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow of the wool market:

"A more featureless week in the wool market has not been witnessed in a very long time. Last year at this time the market was very active. The difference in the situation is shown in the fact that a week ago the sales of wool since Jan. 1, 1898, were 10,958,000 lbs, against 7,168,600 lbs in 1897, whereas the sales in the present time are 14,335,000 lbs, against 13,690,700 lbs last year.

"As a matter of fact the present volume of business would a few years ago have been considered very satisfactory. The enormous transactions which characterized the tariff year have made the earlier period seem quite remote. Some persons, however, are now awakening to the fact that the market is at present in about what may be truthfully called a normal condition.

"A feeling of confidence exists on all sides. The demand for wool has been of a general nature the last week, and the sales for the most part represent stock that has been absorbed for current needs. Prices are firmly maintained, and it would be difficult to point out a locality where concessions would be likely to be made.

"The sales of the week amount to 2,846,000 lbs domestic and 531,000 lbs foreign, making a total of 3,377,000 lbs.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Dry goods show a slight gain in cotton lines and about the same conditions in woolens and other divisions. The market is still quite dull, except in some places, but there is a firmer holding of prices, and goods had a more decided tone with sellers. The strike has evidently begun to make itself felt in the local market, and this is calculated to give hope and vim to the market. In staple cotton goods the market is strong, though the demand is limited somewhat. Print cloths are strengthening. Reports from Fall River today show that the market is on a decidedly firmer basis. Odd goods in all grades demonstrate this. Bids are refused which would have been welcome a few days ago. The market for 38½-inch 64 squares is very strong, at 3 1-16c, and other goods are proportionately firm. Extras are still quoted at 2¼c, but this is strictly nominal.

TRIBUNE TRADE REVIEW.

FAIR ACTIVITY AND A STEADY TONE TO DRUGS.

While Quotations Are Without Special Change the Tendency Is Upward Rather than Toward a Lower Range of Prices—Country Collections Show Outside Districts to Be in a Prosperous and Healthful Condition—Vegetable Oils Moving Freely.

There is seasonable but no special activity in drugs and chemicals, with the market tending upward rather than showing any easing tendencies. The present tone of the market is considered an entirely healthful one. Retailers and distributers at interior points are increasing their stocks, and all branches of the trade are encouraged by the prospects for an enlarged distribution and consumption of the staple items. Collections are improving and there is a larger percentage of dealers of financial soundness than at any date since the panic of 1893. In opium there is a better inquiry for case lots and sellers report a slightly larger movement than that of recent previous weeks. The tone of the market is firmer, latest cables showing an improvement in prices abroad. Import cost is over $3.00. Arrivals at Constantinople and Smyrna have fallen off of late, and crop reports are unfavorable to a large yield for the new crop. Cases are quoted $2.75 and $2.77½@2.80 for open parcels. Powdered is unchanged at $3.40@3.45. There is a moderate trade in alcohols, but excessive production and competition between factors has a tendency to keep prices down.

Manufacturers and distributers report a continued increase in demand for paints and painters' supplies. Orders for early spring delivery are making a good showing, as they call for from 35 to 50 per cent larger quantities than those which came to hand last year at this time. A feature of the current situation is the rather large amount of goods that are being shipped to interior distributers and dealers since about the 10th of the month, indicating that the outside trade are preparing for an early campaign this season.

The market position of linseed oil is considerably stronger than a week ago, influenced by the firm seed market, the lower price for cake and the improvement in demand. Leading crushers report the inquiry quite active, and sales mainly in from 10-brl to carload quantities. The aggregate business now closing is said to be larger than one or two years ago, and the outlook is encouraging for a large spring movement at satisfactory prices. Buyers in some instances evince confidence in the market by making purchases in excess of their requirements. Crushers' stocks are not large, and there is nothing like an active campaign for orders being prosecuted. The market is quoted at 39@40c for raw, and 41@42c for boiled, carlots. Jobbers quote single barrels at 1c above those prices.

DROP IN DAIRY PRODUCE PRICES.

High Grade Butter and Eggs Are a Fraction Lower.

An easier tone pervaded about all the street markets yesterday, there being a drop in both butter and eggs. This was the result of heavy receipts and a remarkably slow demand. To date this week butter receipts exceed last week's by nearly 3,000 tubs. Egg receipts are 2,300 cases larger. Poultry was steady to firm, there being a good demand and light receipts of turkeys. Vegetables are without feature.

The following prices on produce are quoted in wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 18½c; firsts, 16@17c; seconds, 13@15c. Dairies: Extras, 17c; firsts, 14@16c; seconds, 11@12c.

Cheese—Fancy full cream cheddar, 8@8¼c; twins, 8@8¼c; Young Americas, 8½c.

Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 10½c; chickens, 6@6½c; ducks, 7@7½c; geese, 7@7½c.

Eggs—Firsts, loss off, cases returned, 19c.

Game—Jacksnipe, $1.25@1.50 per doz; golden plover, $1.25@1.50 per doz; mallard ducks, $3.00@4.25 per doz; redheads, $4.00@4.25 per doz; prairie chickens, $6.00@6.50 per doz; quail, 90c@$1.25 per doz; woodcock, $4.25@4.50 per doz.

Green fruits—Apples, common, $2.50 per brl; fine, $3.00@3.50 per brl; fancy, $5.00@6.00 per brl; bananas, 90c@$1.00 per bunch; cranberries, $1.75@2.00 per bu; lemons, California, $2.50@3.50 per box; oranges, California, $2.50@3.50 per box; Florida, $2.50@3.75.

Highproof spirits—Steady on the basis of $1.19 for finished goods.

Hay—Receipts, 1,287 tons; shipments, 30 tons. Choice timothy, on track, $9.00@9.50; No. 1 timothy, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 timothy, $7.00@7.50; No. 3 timothy, $6.00@6.50; choice prairie, $7.50@8.50; No. 1 prairie, $6.50@7.50; No. 2 prairie, $5.50@6.00.

Potatoes—Burbanks, 58@60c per bu; Hebrons, 52@58c; Peerless, 52@58c; Kings, 52@56c; Rose, 50@56c; mixed, red, 52@54c; mixed, white, 53@55c; sweet, Illinois, $2.00@2.50.

Vegetables—Beans, hand-picked pea, $1.00 per bu; beets, 25@30c per doz; Brussels sprouts, 10@12½c per qt; cabbages, home grown, 75@85c per brl; Michigan celery, 15@20c per doz; cauliflower, California, $2.25@2.50; carrots, $1.25@1.50 per brl; egg plant, 25@35c per doz; onions, red and yellow, bulk, 50@65c per bu; string beans, green, $2.75 per bu; wax, Florida, $2.50@2.75 per bu; lettuce, Louisiana, 40@50c per 3 to 4 doz case; tomatoes, Florida, $3.00 per 6-basket case; turnips, Canada rutabagas, 27@30c per bu; squash, Hubbard, 50c@$1.00 per doz.

Flour Output.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 19.—The Northwestern Miller gives the flour output last week at four centers as follows:

	Jan. 15, 1898, brls.	Jan. 16, 1897, brls.	Jan. 18, 1896, brls.
Minneapolis	220,245	165,130	211,950
Head lakes	44,540	22,120	60,825
Milwaukee	24,175	26,625	36,050
Total, spring	288,960	212,875	308,825
St. Louis	45,400	60,700	56,000
Aggregate	333,360	273,575	364,825
*Previous week	293,690	225,200	307,650

*Applying to Minneapolis, Superior-Duluth-Milwaukee.

CONDITION OF THE STATE BANKS

Auditor Issues a Statement of Resources and Liabilities on January 9.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The State Auditor today issued the following statement of the condition of all the State banks in Illinois at the close of business Jan. 9:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$84,602,931
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	238,813
United States bonds, including prem'ms	1,045,891
Other bonds and stocks, including premiums	18,004,634
Cash on hand	17,006,915
Due from other banks	29,428,309
Banking house	589,515
Other real estate	935,197
Furniture and fixtures	217,336
Current expenses	105,427
Checks and other cash items	2,824,586
Collections	78,244
Total resources	$150,077,808

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$18,000,600
Surplus fund	7,547,992
Undivided profits	2,825,651
Dividends unpaid	43,164
Savings deposits subject to notice	33,090,657
Individual deposits subject to check	64,906,279
Demand certificates of deposit	4,127,968
Time certificates of deposit	7,995,849
Certified checks	598,849
Cashier's checks outstanding	508,486
Due to other banks	10,226,529
Bills payable	107,800
Notes and bills rediscounted	13,007
Total liabilities	$150,077,808

Edward McGuirk Is Dead.

Edward McGuirk, the ex-fire Lieutenant who was shot Jan. 9 by James Burton, died yesterday at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. McGuirk was shot by Burton in the latter's store, 86 La Salle avenue, during a quarrel. Before McGuirk died he told Captain Hoffman of the East Chicago Avenue Station that Burton shot him, but he did not blame him for it. Burton was rearrested. McGuirk was 28 years old and married. He lived at 284 East Superior street.

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The Audit Company examines and reports upon the accounts and financial condition of corporations, copartnerships, and individuals, and examines and reports upon the physical condition of railroad, manufacturing, and other properties.
Its services are of value to investors, financial institutions, borrowers of money, directors of corporations, merchants, firms, and purchasers of properties.

OFFICE OF
THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND
AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

CHICAGO, Ill., December 2, 1897.

A special meeting of the stockholders of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, duly called by the Board of Directors, will be held at the general offices of the company, No. 144 Van Buren-st., in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, on the fifteenth [15th] day of February, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering, voting and deciding whether the stockholders of the company will consent to and will authorize the creation of a bonded debt by the issue, at such times and in such amounts as from time to time the Board of Directors may determine, of bonds, payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, and not exceeding the aggregate principal sum of one hundred million dollars [$100,000,000], maturing January 1, 1988, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable semi annually; and the execution of a mortgage or deed of trust to such trustee or trustees as may be designated by the Board of Directors, to be dated January 1, A. D. 1898, to secure all such bonds, which are to be issued for the purpose of refunding, redeeming, or paying, at or before maturity, outstanding obligations of this company, and of such other companies whose railroads shall hereafter be acquired by consolidation or purchase by The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and for the purpose of the future enlargement, improvement, or extension of the property of this company; and also whether the stockholders of the company will consent to, and approve of, such mortgages for securing the said bonds as shall be submitted to the said meeting, and will ratify the proceedings of the Board of Directors authorizing such bonds and such mortgage or deed of trust and indicating the property to be covered thereby; and for the further purpose of considering, voting and deciding whether Article VIII. of the Articles of Consolidation of this company, adopted the 2d day of June, in the year A. D. 1880, as the said Article was amended at the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1889, shall be further amended so as to read: "The highest amount of funded debt to which the company shall be subject shall not exceed $100,000,000."

R. R. CABLE, President.
W. G. PURDY, Secretary.

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NOTICE.
WAKEM & McLAUGHLIN beg to announce reduction of Insurance rates on Merchandise in the Importers' Warehouses A, B, C, D and E to 53 cents and on G and H to 70 cents.

POLL OF NEW WARDS.

Democrats Claim Twenty Under Their Gerrymander.

GRANT TEN REPUBLICAN.

Estimate Is Guesswork of McInerney Committeemen.

PROSPECTS IN THE COUNCIL.

McGann Takes Hold of Sixty-sixth Street Tunnel.

EVANSTON IMPROVEMENTS NOTED.

Alderman McInerney and the other Democrats, who are pushing the ordinance dividing the city into new wards, make the claim that if their gerrymander is adopted it will result in giving twenty Democratic wards, with ten Republican, and four doubtful. The way they have figured it out is shown in the following table, which also gives the new numbers which the wards will have under the gerrymander:

Present ward number.	New ward number.	Political plurality
1st	1st	Democratic
2d	2d	Democratic
3d	3d	Republican
4th	4th	Republican
5th	6th	Democratic
6th	5th	Democratic
7th	17th	Democratic
8th	16th	Democratic
9th	15th	Democratic
10th	14th	Doubtful
11th	19th	Doubtful
12th	20th	Republican
13th	21st	Doubtful
14th	25th	Republican
15th	26th	Republican
16th	24th	Democratic
17th	23d	Democratic
18th	22d	Democratic
19th	18th	Democratic
20th	30th	Doubtful
21st	31st	Democratic
22d	32d	Democratic
23d	33d	Democratic
24th	34th	Democratic
25th	29th	Republican
26th	28th	Democratic
27th	27th	Democratic
28th	13th	Democratic
29th	12th	Democratic
30th	11th	Democratic
31st	10th	Republican
32d	7th	Republican
33d	8th	Republican
34th	9th	Republican

The committee took no particular vote on which to base its estimates of the probable political complexion of the new wards, but relied on the knowledge of its various members of the status of the different localities affected. The estimate printed above is consequently the collective guess of the members of the committee as to how the wards are apt to act in the matter of returning Republican or Democratic Aldermen to the Council, the gerrymander having no other object in view than to make that body reliably Democratic.

The estimates are accordingly given for what they are worth. Their chief value is in showing what the Democratic Aldermen think they will be able to accomplish by the passage of the ordinance. Whether they are correct in the estimates is another question. The rule of gerrymanders is they never realize the hopes of the legislators who contrive them.

Alderman McInerney claims "thirty-six votes for his ordinance, or one more than a majority of the Council. Whether he has them will be shown on the roll-call a week from next Monday, when the measure will come up for passage. Had it not been for the compromise whereby the West Side wards were left intact the ordinance would never have stood a ghost of a show in the Council, but, as the Democratic Aldermen from that territory were placated by having their wards let alone, they now probably will vote for the ordinance. Alderman Brennan, for instance, changed front three times in two days, but is now once more among the supporters of the ordinance, as his ward, the Eighteenth, is left undisturbed. He was an open rebel when the committee threatened to change it.

The twenty-eight Republicans in the Council will vote against the ordinance, leaving six Democrats to be secured to defeat it. Alderman Maltby announced yesterday he would vote against the measure, and it is known Alderman Alwart of the Twentieth Ward will do likewise. This leaves four more Democrats to be secured if the ordinance is to be beaten. It is going to be a close vote and predictions made now are not valuable.

Aldermen Maltby and Alwart both object to the ordinance because it takes part of the Twentieth Ward, the "Goose Island" precincts, and adds it to the Twenty-second, Alderman Maltby's ward. It is acknowledged this was done to give Oil Inspector Burke an advantage over Maltby in the ward primaries, the residents of those precincts being more amenable to the Burke influences.

"I don't care about that phase of the case," said Alderman Maltby. "Those matters adjust themselves, and you cannot influence them much by legislation. What I do object to is, while we are passing an ordinance which professes to equalize the inequalities in population between wards, you take territory from a small ward like the Twentieth and add it to the Twenty-second, which is nearly twice its size. The effect is to increase instead of decrease the irregularity complained of."

Commissioner McGann took possession of the Sixty-sixth street tunnel yesterday and will complete the work on behalf of the city. There is a balance of $15,000 yet withheld from the contractors and the commissioner thinks that will be sufficient to do the work with. Ross & Ross, the old contractors who had practically abandoned the job, appeared during the morning with some workmen and announced their desire to go on with it, but were kept off the work by policemen who had been sent there for that purpose.

Mrs. E. A. Paul, who has had charge of the street-cleaning work in the down-town district as a civil service employé, was one of 328 candidates who took the examination yesterday for street-cleaning inspector in the Bureau of Street and Alley Cleaning. She took the examination at the request of Commissioner McGann, who is anxious that she shall come out at the head of the list, a thing which all the other candidates are much afraid is likely to happen.

Mayor Harrison told a delegation which called on him yesterday to secure his aid in having the salaries of some favorite city employés raised that he would have nothing to do with the matter.

"We are not going to have any extra money to raise salaries with," he said, "and if you increase the pay of one man it will simply result in cutting down that of another."

Speaking of the protest of the citizens in the neighborhood of Van Buren street and Forty-second avenue against the saloon there, City Collector Martin said:

"The petition for the license came accompanied by what purported to be a petition of a majority of the property-owners. I turned it over to the police to be verified, and they reported it as being all right. Then I issued the license."

A rule has been adopted by the Civil Service commission which permits the reinstatement of city employés laid off because of a shortage of funds in the departments.

The City of Evanston has completed during the last year, at a cost of $265,103, improvements to its streets which have made it the foremost city in the State. According to the reports of Commissioner of Public Works Williams, a total of twenty-five miles of pavement has been reached, which means that nearly every important street has received its share of improvement. During the last year over seven miles of pavement were laid, and of this one-half is macadam, while the remainder is of brick or asphalt. Commissioner Williams speaks discouragingly of the future and states that "the new special assessment law will not only hinder and delay public improvements but will revive approximate estimates and the old rebate law."

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, IT IS SAID, MAY NOT BID FOR K. P.

Opinion Is Gaining Ground That the Government Will Have to Buy the Property—Chicago and Alton and Denver and Rio Grande May Secure the Line—Roads Running Southwest Forced to Continue Homeseekers' Excursions—Other Items of Interest.

The opinion is gaining ground in railway circles that the Union Pacific Reorganization committee has given up the idea of bidding for the Kansas Pacific railway when it is sold under foreclosure proceedings. So far as can be learned, no syndicate has yet been formed for the purchase of the property, and it looks as if the government will have to buy the road in order to secure the payment of the money owed it. The act passed a few days ago by Congress authorizing the purchase of the property is taken as an indication that no satisfactory offer has been made to the government. There is a probability, however, that a syndicate will be formed soon, composed of parties interested in the Chicago and Alton and the Denver and Rio Grande, with a view of purchasing the property. The Kansas Pacific has been the connecting link between the Alton and the Rio Grande for many years, and the former is now running trains over it to Denver. There is no other outlet for the Alton from Kansas City unless it can make arrangements with the Kansas Central. This road, however, has several missing links before it becomes a through line to Denver, and the Alton would be compelled to build from some point on its line in Missouri to Leavenworth. The Denver and Rio Grande has long been desirous of securing an outlet from Denver to the Missouri River, and by securing an interest in the Kansas Pacific would accomplish its object.

There is one drawback to the above scheme and it is that the line of the Kansas Pacific from the Colorado State line to Denver is not included in the property on which the government has a lien. It is probable, however, that the owners of that property, most of whom are interested in the Union Pacific, would be willing to let it go at a reasonable figure or make a traffic contract. In any event, a new road from the Colorado-Kansas State line to Denver could be built cheaply. The ownership of the Kansas Pacific by the government would be bad for all the lines in Kansas, as they could not well compete with the government, and for this reason they are exceedingly anxious that some one else should secure it.

Action has just been taken by the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf road that will make it impossible for the roads running from Chicago to points in the Southwest to discontinue homeseekers' excursions. Notice has been given by General Passenger Agent Orr that his road will run these excursions daily. He explains that contracts have been made and the excursions have been advertised, and therefore he cannot discontinue them. Mr. Orr says agents of the company along the lines of the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern, Omaha and St. Louis, and Kansas City and Northern roads, which are owned by the Pittsburg and Gulf, can sell homeseekers' tickets to Kansas City. The land department will furnish them with free transportation from Kansas City to their starting points.

Railroad officials here seem to be convinced that the Nebraska maximum freight rate case will be decided in their favor by the Supreme Court. Pending the decision, it is said, the situation remains unchanged, and the roads are still making their own schedules of rates. The fact that the Supreme Court is in no hurry to decide the matter is taken as an indication that the contention of the roads will be confirmed. The hearing of the South Dakota maximum rate case, which is identical with the Nebraska cases, is now going on before a Master in Chancery in this city. It is not believed that a decision in this case will be rendered until the Nebraska cases have been decided.

The Canadian government has decided to subsidize a railway project which will be of great importance to Ontario. It is the James' Bay railway, which is to receive a grant of $270,000. The road is to have its terminus at Hudson Bay. The avowed object is to open large tracts of valuable timber and mineral lands north of Toronto and to develop the fish resources of Hudson Bay. This road, it is claimed, will bring a summer steamship line several hundred miles nearer Liverpool, and wheat from the Northwest can be exported cheaper in consequence. The road takes the place of the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay railroad project.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.—In the Senate today Mr. Tillman presented a resolution, for which he asked immediate consideration, extending the authority of the Interstate Commerce committee so that it might inquire to what extent railroad companies issue passes, whether the railroads give transportation for any other consideration than cash, and what arrangements they had with newspapers regarding transportation.

Mr. Cullom, chairman of the committee, objected to the consideration of the resolution, as it would involve a long and tedious investigation by the committee, which was anxious to get some bill before Congress during the present session. He said that he had no desire to evade the truth in any part of the investigation, but he was satisfied that the committee now had sufficient testimony before it to indicate the need of stringent legislation. It has been shown, he said, that in the scalping business not only insiders but the agents of some railroads were engaged.

"I do not want to investigate throughout the year," he said, "but desire to prepare some bill which will cure the ills we have found."

Mr. Chandler presented and secured the passage of a resolution directing the Committee on Interstate Commerce to inquire whether the fund provided for in rules 16 and 17 of the Joint Traffic association is lawfully in existence; to examine the details of its expenditure as to whether or not it had been expended for lawful purposes; and whether any illegal or improper use of the funds could be prohibited and punished by law.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 19.—The Kansas City, Lawrence and Topeka Electric Railroad and Power company, which was granted a charter by the Secretary of State at Topeka a few days ago with a capital stock of $3,000,000, was organized under this charter in Kansas City, Kas., today. E. B. Purcell of Manhattan, Kas., a former director and promoter of the Santa Fé railroad, was chosen President; John G. Johns, a wealthy stockman and railroad promoter of Houston, Tex., was elected Secretary; Edward G. Anderson, an attorney of Kansas City, Kas., was made Assistant Secretary; and James Haggart of Kansas City, Mo., was chosen Treasurer. The directors are these four officers, Henry McGrew and W. L. Wood of Kansas City, Kas., and E. E. Holmes and A. N. Gossett of Kansas City, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 19.—Citizens of Texas, southern Kansas, northeastern Oklahoma, and Indian Territory are determined to have a shorter railway line to St. Louis. They have constructed twelve miles of track from Henrietta, Tex., without one cent of working capital. Stock was issued to a number of farmers and merchants, who paid for it by work upon the road bed. The farmers in many instances worked themselves, while the merchants hired teamsters to take their places in constructing the road bed. Citizens along the line of the proposed road are endeavoring to secure the coöperation of the St. Louis business-men.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 19.—The Central Washington railroad was sold here under foreclosure. It was bid in by Attorney Thomas Shepard of Seattle, representing the bondholders, for $100,000. The road extends from Cheney to Coulee City, in the Grand Coulee, west of Spokane, 108 miles.

The Alton gave notice yesterday that on Jan. 29 and Jan. 30 it will run cheap excursions to St. Louis from Peoria, Bloomington, Higginsville, Fulton, Godfrey, and intermediate stations.

It is said that the position of assistant general passenger agent, which was abolished when Howard Payne resigned to become assistant general passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific, will be reëstablished, and that General Traveling Passenger Agent Samuel Hutchinson will be given the place. J. B. Frumley, general agent of the passenger department of the Union Pacific at Kansas City, it is said, will succeed Mr. Hutchinson.

COAL WAR MAY END.

Indications That the Deadlock Will Be Broken.

COMPROMISE IS IN SIGHT.

Better Feeling Prevails in Discussing Differences.

MUTUAL CONCESSIONS MADE.

For the first time since the opening of the interstate joint convention of coal miners and operators there was evidence last night of a break in the deadlock which has prevented any definite action for three days and nights. Several important points in the controversy are in process of settlement, and the convention may complete its work by Saturday night.

One of the most promising signs of a break in the deadlock came out of a joint caucus of the Ohio and Pennsylvania representatives on the joint Scale committee. After two days and nights spent in debate the Ohio members offered a compromise on the question of differentials between the two States. The Pennsylvania men demand that the entire nine cents be wiped out, and have offered to conform to Ohio working rules and working hours and adopt the same sized screens that are used in Ohio. After an hour spent in caucus the Ohio men offered to cut the differential to four cents. While the offer was not accepted the best of feeling prevailed, and everything indicates a final settlement of this question soon.

H. L. Chapman of Ohio leads the fight against the removal of the differential, and, according to the other members of the committee, he is the last to yield an inch to the Pennsylvania men.

Waiting for the Settlement.

The whole convention has been waiting for the settlement of the Pennsylvania-Ohio fight, and nothing definite could be done toward adjusting the kindred trouble between Illinois and Indiana interests pending the outcome.

Some of the operators say that while the settlement of the interstate differentials is important, and while it is true that nothing could be done until the question was disposed of, there still remain several knotty problems even more difficult to solve. For instance, it is urged, the wage scale proper has not been touched upon nor has a basic scale been fixed in any field. When the "hand scale" is disposed of the question of a machine scale will arise, and on this point alone a split in the convention has been predicted.

The small operators, backed by the miners, maintain that the machine scale must be raised from one-half to three-fifths of the prices paid for hand mining. The big Eastern operators, it is said, will concede almost anything rather than permit the adoption of a higher machine scale.

W. P. Rend says if the miners and small operators insist on the demand it will "break up the convention in a row."

Smaller Operators' Position.

On the other hand, one of the smaller operators has this to say, and the sentiment expressed is echoed by State Secretary Ryan of Illinois and State Secretary Lewis of Ohio, and other prominent miners:

"An effort is being made by the large operators—owners of machine mines—to secure an increase in the difference between the price paid for machine and the price paid for hand mining. This effort is being made for the purpose of maintaining the difference which now exists. They do not hope to increase this difference, but hope, through a feint to increase it, to hold the advantage they have already obtained.

"If they are even allowed to maintain this difference, all that the miners have secured through the great strike of last year will be lost, and the hand mine operators will be doomed.

"Previous to the strike and the great increase in the mining price secured by the miners, machine mining was not very profitable, and in many instances the mining machinery was allowed to lie idle, the coal being all produced by hand, while in others a portion of a mine would be operated by hand and a portion by the machines. Since the strike and the establishment of the present high prices for hand mining it has been found that the machines can be run at a high profit, and in some of the mines hand mining has been entirely discontinued, and the coal is all being produced now by machinery.

"If this convention ratifies such an arrangement as this they at once doom the hand mines to extinction and put an end once and for all to the hope of better times for the miner and the smaller operators."

Coming Together on Wage Scale.

While the interstate differences and disputes are being disposed of the miners and operators of the several States are slowly coming together on the wage scale, State differentials, and local grievances.

In Illinois the miners appear to have a shade the best of the argument. They have fixed a scale and agreed among themselves as to other points, while the operators have adopted a basis of differentials which is displeasing to the mine owners and miners of two or three fields. What is known as the "C. and A." district, from Chatham to Carlinville, has been raised five cents by the operators, and the Peoria field has been cut down three cents. There is also a fight over the Pana field.

For nearly a year the miners have tried to settle these questions with the operators. Conferences have been called, but the operators refused to attend. The tables were turned yesterday, when the operators asked that the miners select a committee of twenty-one to meet a like number of operators to "talk over" the scale. The committee was finally appointed.

President Ratchford of the miners told the convention that a vote should be reached soon. He believed no amount of debate could change votes on the main propositions, and longer delay would be useless.

NO LIGHT ON A FIRE MYSTERY.

Inspector Conway Still Investigating the $200,000 Damage in the Walker Building.

The testimony of three witnesses failed to throw any light on the cause of the fire which caused $200,000 damage to firms in the Walker Building last Monday morning. Fire Inspector Conway was closeted with the three men nearly all of yesterday afternoon. When they concluded their testimony he said if the other witnesses say as little as they the origin of the fire will remain as much a mystery as ever. The inspector refused to give the names of the men with whom he talked, but said they were members of firms which had suffered by the fire. Their testimony in general was that all they knew of the fire was what they had read in the newspapers. The investigation will be resumed at 10 o'clock today.

Illinois Central Dividend.

New York, Jan. 19.—The Illinois Central railroad company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent.

The $157,000,000 3½ per cent first mortgage Illinois Central St. Louis division and terminal and Louisville division and terminal bonds, it is announced by the underwriting syndicate of banks, have been considerably oversubscribed, a fair proportion coming from abroad. They were offered at 95 and interest.

Asks for a Receiver.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Suit has been brought by minority stockholders of the South and North railroad charging the Louisville and Nashville company with having during its year of control of Louisville and Nashville property shamefully wrecked property to acquire its ownership. Their petition asks for a receiver.

Ticket Broker Rice Arrested.

E. W. Rice, ticket broker, 284 Clark street, was arrested last night charged with receiving money by false pretenses. Jennie B. Gahan of Hot Springs, Ark., swore to the complaint.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Edward M. Teall, President of the Underwriters' association, James W. Nye, and Eugene Harbeck were appointed by the Executive committee at the meeting yesterday to confer with W. F. Goodwin and settle the dispute regarding the right of Goodwin, Hall & Henshaw to appoint an outsider as agent of one of their companies. The communication from the agency asking an explanation of the action of the committee in rejecting the application for membership was read and referred to the subcommittee with power to act. The matter is regarded as of more than usual importance, as Mr. Goodwin is acknowledged to have acted within his right under the rules of the association. While the members of the Executive committee do not dispute this fact, they realize that the granting of the application in this case would mean a rush on the part of all the members of the local board to appoint real estate men, lawyers, and all property-owners as agents of the companies. This would end the existence of the association. It is generally believed a compromise will be reached, although many of the agents believe the only solution of the trouble is for Mr. Goodwin to withdraw from his position.

The Investigating committee was selected yesterday as follows: H. W. Magill, H. J. Ullman, F. S. James, W. S. Warren, and R. M. Bissell. It was decided to have experts on the Patent Device committee, which consists of Messrs. Glidden, Robinson, and Merrill. The entire Executive committee will act as the Finance committee of the association.

The adjourned meeting of the association will be held tomorrow afternoon. A number of amendments to the rules have been proposed, and it is expected action will be taken in some important matters.

The election of M. O. Brown as Secretary of the Westchester will not materially affect the office of the Western department of the company. Fred W. Lotz, who has been assistant manager of the department, will continue in charge of the office, and Mr. Brown will be here a part of the time to direct the Western business. The advancement of Mr. Brown to the position of Secretary of the company was received with pleasure by local insurance men. He is an underwriter of wide experience and has the entire confidence of his associates. Mr. Brown is in New York at present, and is expected here next Saturday.

A movement has been started among the Western managers to secure a uniform statement blank to be used by the commissioners in all the Western States. The Eastern commissioners last year agreed to a form which has proved very satisfactory to the companies. Commissioner Betts of Connecticut says of the new forms:

"At the Insurance Commissioners' convention at Old Point Comfort the new blank was adopted by a very large majority, and there has never been a time but what the Connecticut department has been in favor of it. The fire blanks were sent out to the various companies by this department about Dec. 1, and we have had no controversy with any company, and as far as I know only one company doing business in this State has even objected to filing the statement on the blank called for. Several companies have already filed their annual statements to this department on the new blank all complete, and the balance will be obliged according to law to furnish this department with the same on or before Feb. 1."

John J. Mayberry, resident Secretary of the Rhode Island Underwriters, in a letter to "The Tribune" says the statement that the company has withdrawn from the State is a little misleading. He states the position of the association as follows:

"While it is true that the name 'Rhode Island Underwriters' association' may pass from its former prominent place on our policy blank, there will be no essential change in our policy contract, and we shall continue the issue of a joint policy in Chicago through the agency of Moore & Janes. At all other agencies in the State we shall probably enter the policies of the individual companies composing the association—namely: The Equitable Fire and Marine and the Merchants' Insurance companies of Providence, R. I., but in every case back of the policies used of either company will be, by legal contract between the two corporations, the strength of both, and our organization for administration will remain unchanged. We have no intention whatever of retiring from Illinois. It may also be truthfully said that this association is in no sense an 'annex,' as the two companies composing it have for many years conducted their entire business in the Western States under the caption 'Rhode Island Underwriters' association.' These two companies have not heretofore operated in the West individually."

Advices from Topeka, Kas., say that the State has been flooded recently with insurance literature alleged to be from "The Great Britain" insurance corporation, with headquarters at 1950 La Salle street, Chicago. The dispatch further states that the Kansas authorities, prompted to the move by the neglect of the alleged company to comply with the ordinary laws of the State, started an investigation, with the result that they concluded that there was no such corporation or business concern as "The Great Britain" insurance corporation. Inquiries in Chicago brought out the following facts: There is no such number as 1950 La Salle street; life insurance men say that there is no such company in their line as "The Great Britain"; fire insurance men say that there is no such company in their line as "The Great Britain."

Harrison Clarkson, manager of the Rating bureau, Topeka, Kas., is in the city in conference with the managers on the question of rates.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 19.—[Special]—The charges made before the Board of Public Works against the habits and character of F. A. Kurtz, State Insurance Commissioner, have been dismissed by the board, and Mr. Kurtz will be continued in his position.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 19.—A transcript has been filed in the United States Court of Appeals from the United States Court that presents a peculiar insurance question. Some time ago Dr. J. C. McClother took poison by mistake for medicine at Kansas City. He had an accident insurance policy for $5,000 in the Providence Mutual Accident company of Philadelphia. His widow brought suit to collect $5,000, but it was decided against her on the ground that death from poison was not an accident within the meaning of the word in the policy. She has now taken recourse to the Court of Appeals to reverse the decision.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—When asked today why he was making an examination of the condition of the Metropolitan Life of New York and why he had employed Amasa Thornton to make the examination, Insurance Superintendent Van Cleave said:

"There were no charges against the Metropolitan Life Insurance company of New York. All companies are now filing their annual statements, and the department in due course of business desires accurate information so as to be able to check up and approve the annual statements. Amasa Thornton, who was delegated to check up the securities and real estate of the Metropolitan company, was formerly an examiner in the New York Insurance department and was highly recommended by New York business-men for the work."

Galesburg, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—At the annual meeting of the Convenant Mutual Life association today an important amendment was made in the bylaws, substituting a stipulated premium in the policies for post-mortem assessments, in order to avoid any future deficit from the old post-mortem policies. The change to the new policy is made optional with the old members. The reports showed a total of 45,000 members, a gain of over 2,600 for the year, and $16,087,125 written in insurance in 1897. The old directors were reëlected. W. H. Smollinger was elected President; L. W. Sanborn, Vice President; B. F. Reinmond, Secretary; A. W. Berggren, Treasurer; W. C. Calkins, attorney; and S. D. Pollock, medical director.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 19.—Superintendent of Insurance McNall today issued an order revoking the license of the Life Insurance Clearing company of St. Paul, Minn., to do business in Kansas. He based his action on a report of the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of Minnesota, which shows the company's capital stock has been impaired to the extent of $43,000.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Governor Mount, in this week's Indiana Farmer, attacks the recent decision of the Supreme Court against taxing life insurance policies. He says: "It seems manifestly unjust to all who are trying to pay mortgages on their homes to have the Assessor list the food and clothing, with no deduction for mortgage or indebtedness, while men who carry thousands of dollars of life insurance escape taxation. In this State about $5,000,000 are annually paid on life insurance policies. Is it possible that this amount of money is to be annually invested beyond the power of taxation? The result of such law and such policy will be to discourage the investment in a home, which is taxed, and to encourage investment in intangible property that escapes taxation. The precedent thus established is both damaging and dangerous."

$100 CHECKS FOR 425 PERSONS.

Beneficiaries Under Henry L. Pierce's Will Get Their Legacies All at Once.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 18.—There was a great celebration in the suburban town of Milton tonight, when a check for $100 on the local bank was given to each of about 425 working people, beneficiaries under the will of the late Henry L. Pierce [formerly a resident of Chicago]. Mr. Pierce was identified for many years with the Walter Baker Chocolate company, and the recipients of the checks are those who were employed by this company at the time of his death.

The celebration tonight took place at one of the mills, where a banquet was given, after which W. L. Putnam, executor of the will, gave out the checks. The bank has provided itself with about $50,000 in new bills to meet checks if presented tomorrow, but as many of the beneficiaries are fairly well to do, it is not probable there will be an immediate rush for the money. A special legatee is Nathaniel Humphrey, who received $2,000 tonight. He is 80 years old, and was an employé of the mills long before Mr. Pierce went there.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Goggin—9203—Libby, McNeill & Libby vs. Henry and Julia Koch; by deft., $250.

Judge Smith—23084—John A. Thompson vs. M. J. Roughan; by deft., $3,509.48.—23378—The Davies Warehouse and Supply Co. vs. Alfred S. Livermore; same, $292.—23187—Monarch Brg. Co. vs. Vaclav Walnde; same, $279.67.—7627—Peter Van Schaack & Sons vs. Mary Freiner; same, $466.68.—3232—Ketcham Lumber Co. vs. William J. Scown; same, $1,566.56.

Judge Gibbons—23159—The American Exchange National Bank vs. William A. Grant; by deft., $848.42.—22887—Delaney & Murphy vs. John Powers; same, $362.04.

Judge Neely—23331—Parkhurst & Wilkinson Co. vs. Frederick D. Cummings; by deft., $337.79.—23042—C. W. McCann vs. J. E. Palmer; same, $1,960.—21999—James K. Peterson vs. Charles E. Rausch; same, $406.59.

Judge Tuthill—23095—Frank Zitnik et al. vs. Anthony Kozel; by deft., $1,000.—23173—Arthur L. Mason et al. vs. P. C. MacDonald; same, $314.64.

Judge Hanecy—23340—Daniel F. Printz et al. vs. T. E. Fraher, B. D. Emanuel; by deft., $377.25.—7637—Thomas Dwyer vs. Illinois Steel Co.; on findg., $75 and sat.

Judge Clifford—23447—Albert Hammond vs. Edwin B. Caldwell; by deft., $16,640.—22425—Charles S. McNett vs. Charles T. Bartlett; same, $2,008.—23376—The Lehner, Johnson, Hayes Mfg. Co. vs. William K. Homer; same, $986.82.—23192—The Piano Mfg. Co. vs. C. Hack and William Fitzgerald; same, $208.80.—22553—The Bank of Ipswich vs. George C. Sherman; same, $1,716.53.—19673—Rose Schaefer vs. West Chicago St. R. R. Co.; on verd., $25 and sat.—19631—Lena Rehmer vs. Same; same, $25 and sat.

Judge Brown—22472—The Cook & Brown Lime Co. vs. Charles G. Gronde; by deft., $63.90.—11429—J. M. Houseman vs. Fannie E. Griffith; on verd., $147.

Judge Grosscup—United States Circuit Court—24209—United States vs. Hitchcock et al.; dismissed by agreement.

Decrees.

Judge Freeman—2132—Stone vs. Kelly; def. dec.—3348—Kaspar vs. Blettner; dec. sale.—3258—Tryon vs. Orrell; dec. sale.—188689—Vinke vs. Van de Berg; dec.—1170—Ascher vs. Heinemann; dec.—2886—Barstow vs. Conran; dec. sale.—3498—Cleveland Jewish Orphan Asylum vs. Kunik; dec. sale.—3098—Earle vs. Bender; dec. sale.

Judge Ball—172623—C. P. B. & L. assn. vs. Nowak; def. dec.—3021—Austin vs. Robbins; dec. sale.—183955—Gibbs vs. Magnuson; dec. sale.—2395—Hemmelgarn vs. Bradford; def. dec.—2667—Comstock vs. Bogart; dec. sale.—3457—Worcester vs. Frank; dec. sale.

Judge Burke—9876—Weis vs. Weis et al.; dec.—8167—Kimbell vs. Starrs; dec. sale.

Judge Dunne—9842—Seffer vs. Snowhook; dec. sale.—9410—Smith vs. Smith et al.; def. dec.—10559—Blakely vs. Pincoffs; dec. sale.—141101—Nellis vs. Russell; dec. Divorces—173842—Ada J., from John H. Gish.—178547—Mary, from Alexander Hamilton.—178559—Sebastian, from Margaretha Hohennester.—172349—Agness, from Paul Neuhoff.—7317—Stracke vs. Pieper; dec. sale.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Dunne—11276, 3404.

Judge Burke—7735, 106663, 9425, 4943. 3398 on hearing.

Judge Tuley—No announcement.

Judge Freeman—241 on hearing.

Judge Shepard—No court.

Judge Stein—6270, 6057, 7090, 7107, 7108, 7110, 3768, 6163, 6787, 7204, 7209, 3907, 7210, 7213, 7396.

Judge Goggin—5019, 5011, 5014, 5124, 4675, 5129, 5130, 4324, 4791, 4197, 5644, 5647, 5655, 5753, 3299, 4435, 5758, 5759, 5851, 5340, 3531. 4913 on trial.

Judge Ball—Will hear Judge Shepard's motions.

Judge Gibbons—11023, 22239, 3251, 12213, 10425, 10683. 9951½ on trial.

Judge Brown—11422, 11564, 11575, 11613, 11638, 11677, 11701, 11705, 11718, 11751, 11786, 11829, 11844, 10172, 10657, 11350, 10242, 10655, 11547, 10251, 10832, 11131, 11308, 11661, 11161, 11082, 11391, 11669.

Judge Hanecy—21107, 17696, 8709, 8765, 8869, 8897, 8901, 7706, 6207, 5532, 8079, 8132, 8919, 8933, 8948, 8969, 8981. 8705 on trial.

Judge Hutchinson—4758, 5725, 5726, 5728, 5729, 5825, 5834, 2960, 5301, 2510½, 5621, 5519. 5624 on trial.

Judge Tuthill—7895, 7945, 7976, 7869, 7474, 7769, 2182, 4829, 4225.

Judge Smith—3659 on trial.

Judge Neely—7058, 6333, 5958, 5904. 2090 on trial.

Judge Clifford—4668, 1994, 946, 1265, 4856, 18635, 4873, 4878. 6189 on trial.

Judge Johnson—County Court—9:30 a. m., trial call 15135, 15113, 14828, 14948, 13389, 15272, 15313, 15324, 15385, 15402, 15457, 15487.

Judge Carter—County Court—9:30 a. m., motions of course; 10 a. m., 16562, 16828, 16829, 16830, 6831, 16832, 16833, 16834, 16835; 12 m., 15634.

Judge Hodson—County Court—Cicero special 595.

Judge Jones—County Court—Insane cases at Detention Hospital.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Brentano—4590 on trial. 4600.

Judge Payne—1027, 7242, 6926, 1550, 1553, 1535, 1558, 1139, 1443.

Judge Gary—Criminal Court, Branch No. 1—1157 on trial.

Judge Horton—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—2583 on trial.

Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Call not extended.

Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—2814, 2734, 348, 566, 2620, 1793, 1794.

Judge Ewing—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—99, 2581, 2868, 1129.

Judge Chetlain—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—2191, 2218, 2431, 752.

Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Showalter—United States Circuit Court of Appeals—In chambers.

Judge Grosscup—United States Circuit Court—In chambers.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States Wednesday, Jan. 19:

192—Daniel Dull et. al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John E. Blackman et. al.; argument continued by Mr. A. G. Safford for the plaintiffs in error, by Mr. Win S. Strawn for the defendants in error, and concluded by Mr. I. N. Flickinger for the plaintiffs in error.

194—Herman Keck, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States; argument commenced by Mr. Francis B. James for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Thursday, Jan. 20, will be as follows: 104, 159, 53 [and 175], 406 [and 421], 94, 195, 196, 197, 198, and 199.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD on Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1897:

N. 40th-ct., 233 s of Wabansia-av., w f, 100x125; Indiana-av., 150 n of 71st-st., w f, 50x174, Jan. 13 [Charles O. Smith to Clinton A. Colby]	$12,000
Addison-st., 200 e of Racine-av., n f, 25x125, Jan. 11 [R. L. Atkins to F. Kohlhamer]	2,000
Wilton-av., 233 s of Addison-st., e f, 37½x124½, Oct. 30, 1897 [S. A. Stone to J. Johnson]	1,550
Cornelia-st., 251 w of N. 49th-av., n f, 25x125, Oct. 1, 1896 [E. Evans to J. Shoyler]	1,250
May-st., 170 n of W. 12th, e f, 25x165¾, Jan. 22, 1894 [W. Faas to W. Engenbacher]	10,000
Same property, Jan. 22, 1894 [W. Engenbacher to T. Faas]	10,000
Madison-st., 307 w of Desplaines, n f, 70x189, undivided third interest, Jan. 10 [John B. Mix quit-claims to William E. Haines]	1
Millard-av., 312 s of 26th, e f, 24x125 1-6, Jan. 10 [Douglas Park B. Ass'n to E. A. Basener]	1,000
Throop-st., 168 n of 48th, w f, 24x124 7-10, Jan. 15 [J. Cleary to C. S. Quineen]	1,400
Shields-av., 408 n of 55th-st., w f, 31x153, Oct. 15, 1897 [S. H. Trude to T. Haas]	1,000
Champlain-av., 89 n of 44th-st., w f, 28x134, Jan. 13 [Charles O. Smith to Clinton A. Colby]	10,000
Prairie-av., n w cor 44th-st., e f, 125x160 68-100; Champlain-av., 225 n of 50th-st., w f, 25x124 8-10, Jan. 13 [same to same]	15,000
Drexel-av., s e cor 57th-st., w f, 21x130, Jan. 15 [Lon M. McGrew to E. Wallace Pease]	14,000
Yates-av., s w cor 91st-st., e f, 50x124; also 20 lots same sub, Jan. 15 [same to H. W. McEwen]	8,300
Elizabeth-av., 99 n of 92d-st., w f, 50x124, Central-av., n w cor 92d-st., e f, 23x124, Jan. 15 [same to A. Dreusicke]	1,800
Minnehaha-av., 175 s of 91st-st., w f, 75x124¾, Jan. 15 [same to A. Motschman]	1,550
Harding-av., 425 n of Lake-st., e f, 25x124, Nov. 9, 1897 [G. Parker to G. K. Bowes]	4,000
Lots 3 to 8, Blk 2, Laweca's sub of Lot 9, Darby et al. sub 26, 40, 13, Jan. 16 [P. Rathowski to J. Grochocki]	1,900
Townsend-st., s w cor Locust, e f, 24x116, more or less; Townsend-st., 72 s of Locust, w f, 24x125; Sedgwick-st., 191 n of Chicago-av., w f, 24x120, Jan. 15 [Ignatz Schiessle to Mathias Leinen]	15,000
Same property, Jan. 17 [Mathias Leinen to Johanna Schiessle]	15,000
Wentworth-av., 375 s of 72d-st., e f, 25x124, Jan. 22, 1897 [Marie Nilson to Jennie M. Whistler]	10,000
Wentworth-av., 350 s of 72d-st., e f, 25x124, Jan. 27, 1897 [same to Mary J. Templeton]	10,000
91st-st., 77½ e of Ontario-av., s f, 25x135, Dec. 31, 1897 [John Pearson to Elim A. E. Palmquist]	5,000
Maryland-av., 216 n of 75th-st., w f, 50x125, Dec. 22, 1897 [C. P. Rydholm to N. Pehrson]	1,600
63d-pl., 200 e of Lawndale-av., n f, 50x124, July 11, 1894 [J. F. Eberhart to G. F. Eberhart]	1,500
State-st., 75 s of 60th, w f, 24¾x187, Dec. 22, 1897 [N. Pehrson to C. P. Rydholm]	4,500
Prairie-av., n w cor 53d-st., e f, 150x170 8-10, Jan. 6 [Elbridge S. Hovey quit claims to Claus A. Carlson]	1
Colorado-av., 112 w of Central Park-av., n f, 25x150, Dec. 13, 1897 [S. H. Clark to T. R. Bishop]	2,500
Noble-st., 25 s of Bradley, e f, 50x125, Jan. 18 [Joseph Grochocki to Joseph Mierzwicki]	18,600
Ashland-av., s e cor Blackhawk-st., w f, 98¾x137½, Jan. 18 [same to same]	27,000
L. 3 to 7, sub L. 2, Dawson's sub L. 9, Davlin et al. N. W., 26, 40, 13, Jan. 18 [J. Grochocki to J. Mierzwicki]	2,100
L. 27, B. 39, W. Pullman, Nov. 11, 1897 [M. J. Hissong to G. W. Hanford]	3,500
N. 64th-av., 48 n of Bradley-st., w f, 72x125, Jan. 15 [L. Happel to H. Wolff]	3,200
Addison-st., 98 w of Wolcott, n f, 25x124, Jan. 15 [H. Wolff to L. Happel]	4,400
Sangamon-st., 48 s of 117th, e f, 25x125, Dec. 1, 1897 [C. O. Olson to W. F. Ward]	1,050
Vincennes-av., 50, more or less, s w of Halsted-st., n f, 85x115, Jan. 17 [Josephine Wallen to Sherman S. Kimball]	35,000
Fulton-st., n e cor Green, s f, 50x100, und ⅓ inst., Jan. 14 [Jacob E. Decker to Charles F. Unrath]	25,000
Green-st., 100 n of Fulton, w f, 50x125, more or less, und ⅓ inst., Jan. 14 [Charles F. Unrath and wife to Jacob E. Decker]	10,000
Jefferson-st., 40 n of De Koven, w f, 60x99, Dec. 23, 1897 [Salvatore La Broscano to Antonia Migliore]	6,000
Greenwood-av., 100 s of 54th-st., w f, 50x164, Dec. 18, 1897 [Frederick G. Thompson to Edward E. Hill]	5,000
Greenwood-av., 125 s of 54th-st., w f, 25x164, Jan. 14 [Edward E. Hill to Mary W. Cole]	2,500
Troy-st., 99 1-3 n of 65th, e f, 50x125, Jan. 18 [Cottage B. and L. Asso. to W. E. Ryan]	1,100
Monroe-av., 187½ n of 66th-st., e f, 50x165, Jan. 12 [John P. MacKenzie to William D. Cousin]	10,000
Same property, Jan. 18 [William D. Cousin to Mabel E. MacKenzie]	10,000
Saginaw-av., 100 s of 89th-st., e f, 25x138¾, Dec. 10, 1897 [Thomas Pieczynski to Anna K. Bachtold]	4,500
Aberdeen-st., 172 s of 52d, w f, 26x124, Dec. 29, 1897 [G. Moster to W. J. Nicholson]	4,500
Sedgwick-st., 150 s of Locust, w f, 75x129, premises Nos. 111-113-115 Sedgwick-st., subject to an incumbrance of $40,000, which grantee agrees to pay as part of purchase money, Jan. 5 [Robert S. Elder to Otis D. Bjorkquist]	1

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Artesian-av., 175 s of Potomac, e f, 25x126, Jan. 11 [P. Jacobson to S. Jacobson]	3,000
Rhodes-av., 41 n of Ellis-ct., e f, 62¼x124, Jan. 10 [Dennis H. Hayes and wife to L. A. L. Day]	25,000
Premises No. 7805 Vincennes-av., 50x105, subject to incumbrance of $4,000, Jan. 5 [Otto D. Bjorkquist to Robert S. Elder et al.]	1
Premises No. 7805 Vincennes-av., 50x105, Humboldt-blvd., s e cor Talman-av., n f, 48x166, Jan. 5 [Fred Bjorkquist, quit claim to Robert S. Elder et al]	1
Humboldt-blvd., s e cor Talman-av., n f, 48x166, subject to an incumbrance of $4,000, Jan. 5 [Otto D. Bjorkquist to Robert S. Elder et al.]	1
Premises Nos. 1114 and 1116 W. 12th-st., 50x50, more or less, Jan. 5 [Fred Bjorkquist to Robert S. Elder]	1
Premises 1114 and 1116 W. 12th-st., 50x50, subject to encumbrance of $5,000, Jan. 5 [Otto D. Bjorkquist to Robert S. Elder]	1
Dearborn-av., 129 s of Chestnut, e f, 25x150, Jan. 5 [Fred Bjorkquist to Herman C. Knoke]	1
Same property, subject to an incumbrance of $10,000, Jan. 5 [Otto D. Bjorkquist to Herman C. Knoke]	1
Adams-st., 50 e of Sacramento-av., n f, 25x121, Dec. 28, 1897 [A. Rowan to J. E. Forett]	5,000
Green Bay-av., 155 n of 91st-st., e f, 25x140, Jan. 17 [Patrick McEneely to William J. Weeks]	3,200
Same property, Jan. 18 [William J. Weeks to Anna McEneely]	3,200

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

H. W. Duncanson, two 2-story and basement brick flats at 2029 and 2031 Fillmore-av.	$ 9,000
Gust Lindell, 2-story and basement brick residence at 1137 Norwood-av.	3,000
P. Q. Bond, 2-story and basement brick flats at 1981 Fillmore-av.	4,000
A. and G. Armstrong, 3-story and basement brick apartment building at 6350 to 6358 Kimbark-av.	27,000
W. H. Garrett, 3-story and basement brick apartment building at 6020 to 6024 Princeton-av.	28,000
J. J. E. Wilcox, two 3-story and basement brick residences at 3958 and 3960 Ellis-av.	28,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE YESTERDAY LICENSED the incorporation of the following companies:

The Mandel Bros. company, at Chicago; to import and deal in merchandise; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, Leon Mandel, Emanuel Mandel, Simon Mandel.

The Chicago Dowell company, at Chicago; to deal in joiners' dowels; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, William C. Wood, Charles W. Dean, J. Warren Dean.

The Shinkle Fruit company, at Taylorville; to deal in fruit trees; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, J. R. Edmonds, E. S. Edmonds, A. D. Webb.

The Title and Trust Deposit Vault company, at Chicago; to build and conduct a safety deposit vault business; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, James G. King, Warwick A. Shaw, Charles H. Tomson.

The Crow Compounding company, at Pontiac; to deal in stock foods; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Dr. G. W. Crow, G. W. Crow, G. W. Crow Sr., George M. Capes.

The D. S. Pate Lumber company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, D. S. Pate, H. D. Osgood, George J. Pope.

The Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, at Chicago; without capital stock; incorporators, Lititia M. Quine, Frances O. Terry, Frances B. C. Horton, and others.

The International Tailoring company, at Chicago, certified to an increase of capital stock from $5,000 to $25,000.

One foreign corporation was licensed as follows: The Shelby Steel and Tube company, at Pittsburg; capital stock, $5,000,000; capital stock in Illinois, $2,500.

The Manhattan Coal company, at Springfield; to mine and deal in coal; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Henry Mueller, Henry W. Huffelman, A. H. F. Wortmann.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

IF

YOU ARE

HANDLING

YOUR MONEY CAREFULLY

You will not overlook the advantage of dealing directly with the largest manufacturers in the world when buying

A PIANO, REED ORGAN, OR PIPE ORGAN.

THE KIMBALL PIANOS are used and indorsed by the greatest living musicians.

THE KIMBALL REED ORGANS are the standard of the world.

THE KIMBALL PIPE ORGANS are furnished in chaste designs of every size, tone, power, and capacity up to the largest cathedrals and concert halls in the world.

HANDLE YOUR MONEY CAREFULLY.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash, so. of Jackson-st.

REMOVAL SALE

OF

PIANOS AND ORGANS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Cut Price.		Former Price.
$290	DECKER BROS.	$550
$120	ESTEY	$450
$110	CAMP & CO.	$350
$ 75	ARION	$300

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

SQUARE PIANOS $10 AND UPWARDS.

ORGANS $10 AND UPWARDS.

200 stools, new and second hand, 25c, 50c, $1, to close.

ESTEY & CAMP, 49, 51, 53 JACKSON-ST.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

STEINWAY PIANOS—

LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 Van Buren-st.

A. B. CHASE PIANOS—

LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 Van Buren-st.

HAZELTON BROS.' PIANOS—

LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 Van Buren-st.

STERLING PIANOS—

LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 Van Buren-st.

HUNTINGTON PIANOS—

LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 Van Buren-st.

OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Installment plan if desired. Pianos for rent. Expert tuning and repairing. Second-hand grand, square, and upright pianos.

LYON, POTTER & CO.,

Steinway Hall. 17 Van Buren-st.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS—Have a world-wide and life long reputation for both beauty of character and durability. As sold now, by the makers only, direct to the people, no agents, the price is no higher than many comparatively unknown pianos, while the value received and assurance of satisfaction are infinitely greater. Pianos of other and less costly make in great variety—new upright, complete, $157. Second-hand bargains, including the following makers: Hallet & Davis, Krakauer, Kimball, Kranich & Bach, Knabe, Steinway, Arion, Schaeffer, Decker, Palmer, Estey, and others. Organs from $10 up. Pianos from $25 up. Easy terms. HALLET & DAVIS COMPANY, Manufacturers, 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd. Factory, Boston. Established 1839.

ADAM SCHAAF, MANUFACTURER OF HIGHEST class upright pianos; low prices, easy terms, every piano warranted for ten years. Second-hand upright and square pianos, all makes, at very low prices; new pianos to rent, $3 and $4 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased; pianos tuned, moved, stored, and exchanged. Established 1873.

ADAM SCHAAF,

147-149 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.

NOW IS THE SEASON OF OUR DISCONTENT, because we have some of those bargain pianos that you'd want if you but saw them. Just offer us $200, $150, $100, and see what we'll do.

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. PIANO CO.,

Wabash-av.,

Opposite Auditorium.

CAUTION!!! Every modern Kimball piano has the name "W. W. Kimball Co." cast in the iron plate in full view; if any piano is represented as a Kimball not bearing this trademark, ask for the number and bring to us for verification. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., south of Jackson-st.

IN ADDITION TO OUR LARGE VARIETY OF new EMERSON PIANOS we have several EXCELLENT BARGAINS in instruments little used. Easy payments. EMERSON PIANO CO., JOHN W. NORTHROP, Mgr. 215-217 Wabash.

SOHMER PIANOS— STECK PIANOS— HAINES BROS.' PIANOS. Sold only by J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

JANUARY CLEARING SALE OF SLIGHTLY used, second-hand, and odd style pianos, at greatly reduced prices. STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

EMERSON PIANO, WHICH HAS BEEN LEFT with us on sale by a party who left the city, will be sold this week at an exceptionally low figure. STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

$5 PER MONTH BUYS ANY MAKE OF UPright piano; prices lower than any other house in the city. STEGER PIANO CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

FOR SALE—ONE GRAND UPRIGHT PIANO, standard make, absolutely as good as new, for one-third its value; owner leaving city. 293 Larrabee-st.

T— ARE GOING FAST—ONLY A FEW MORE left; the best chance to buy a piano at this time is at Clyde P. Warner Mfg. Co., 259 Wabash-av. Every piano goes at factory price before removal.

$150 BUYS A CHICKERING PIANO. $190 buys a Steinway, fine condition. The Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

BAUER PIANOS—JULIUS BAUER & CO., BAUER PIANOS— Manufacturers, BAUER PIANOS— 224-226 Wabash-av.

WEGMAN, BRAUMULLER, BRYANT, AND other pianos; easy payments; rent $3 and $4. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., one short flight.

$135 WILL BUY A SLIGHTLY USED KNABE piano, full size, upright case. STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

$195 BUYS A HANDSOME SOHMER UPRIGHT piano, fully worth $275. STEGER PIANO CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

FOR SALE—BAUER UPRIGHT, BLACK CASE, splendid tone; must sell; take $175. Address C 356, Tribune office.

MUST SELL THIS WEEK HIGH-GRADE UPright piano, almost new; bargain. 3612 Rhodes-av.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLAT, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SOUTH SIDE, RUBY AND DIAMOND scarf pin. Return to I. A. KOHN, 257 Monroe-st., and receive reward.

FOUND—LOCKET AND CHAIN; LET OWNER send description and name reward. Address B 957, Tribune office.

LOST—BROWN SEAL POCKETBOOK, CONtains money and cards; please return to 3033 Prairie-av.; liberal reward.

WHO HAS LOST OR HAD STOLEN A SPEEDY pacing stallion? Address fully C. H. D., Lock Box 195, Aurora, Ill.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MY WIFE, JESSIE J. WEST, NEE McColl, formerly of Fairfield, Iowa, having left my bed and board, all persons are hereby notified that I will be in nowise responsible for any debts contracted by her in my name.

SAMUEL P. WEST.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BDLG., 103 STATE-ST. OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

PERSONAL—A PARTY OF LADIES AND GENtlemen have aranged for a four weeks' trip to the Pacific coast, leaving Chicago Feb. 1, 1898, and stop at all points of interest on going trip. They have engaged a private car, and can add to the number a few others who desire to join the party and secure the advantages offered. The expense will be reasonable. References exchanged. Address X B 142, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—GENTLEMAN, 30, GOOD ADdress and manners, figuring with party regarding position, and low in funds, would like to secure room or lodging for short time; replies confidential if desired. Address B 950, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN hypnotism; home studies; twelve lectures sent on receipt of $1.00. DR. BETIERO, Box 1130, Chicago.

PERSONAL—MICROBES CAUSE BALD HEADS, loss of hair; Destrovita cures. 1310 Champlain Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper, correspondent, and general office man; experienced in mail order, manufacturing, and wholesale business; good references; would leave city. Address B 951, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING CLERK by employé of transportation company, who is thoroughly posted on freight and express rates and most advantageous routes. Address C 368, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—5 HOURS' WORK each day for small salary and use of desk, by experienced office man, 28 years of age; best references furnished. Address C 354, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 23 years old, with a business education, to work in office; understands bookkeeping thoroughly; can furnish A1 references and bond. C 348, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper in wholesale or retail house; city references; state salary. B 531, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY EXperienced and wide awake bookkeeper and general office man. Address A 672, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, AGE 22, experienced shipping clerk and packer; has best of references. Address C 369, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, BOOKkeeper, 6½ years' experience in a prominent real estate office. Address C 362, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and stenographer; young man; A1 references; salary $6 to start. B 955, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, REfined, good address, good salesman; A1 credentials; willing to do anything. Address B 960, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BOY, AGE 18; ANY capacity; reliable; references. C 343, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-CLASS custom cutter and tailor; will furnish reference. Address D 531, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER; 18 years' experience; good ref. B 503, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGINEER WITH exceptional good references. B 937, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MARRIED COUple to care for invalid and general work; will leave city. Address B 919, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS coachman to take care of fine horses, carriages, and work around house; strictly temperate and careful driver; best of references. HENRY FEMPEL, 1647 Berry-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, COLored; thoroughly understands steam heat; careful driver; A No. 1 city ref. C 355, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; COMPEtent; single; references. 102 E. 18th-st., DONNELL.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN private family; city references; has long experience. Address 166 Townsend-st. CARL MOLIN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY YOUNG COUPLE, as coachman, wife's service if required; will leave city; good references. B 918, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MARRIED COACHman, no children; service of wife if desired. Address C 345, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN, MARried; first-class city refs. B 917, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE COACHman; 3 years last place. C 353, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid, good writer; moderate salary. Address B 932, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CREDIT MAN OR attorney for a mercantile house; have been engaged in the practice of commercial law twelve years in Chicago; best references given, and reasons for desiring position; salary very reasonable. Address D 579, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRIVATE SECREtary by young lawyer; knows Europe, languages, stenography; moderate salary. Address B 535, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPORT; INCREASE your foreign business at small expense by addressing advertiser, going abroad. B 505, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN ABOUT 35 AS collector or agent for brewery or wholesale liquor house; references. Address B 904, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AT ONCE; MARRIED man; family in want. Address C 378, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF GOOD education and appearance as bookkeeper or office work; rapid, fine penman, exceptionally quick and accurate with figures; good correspondent; 8 years' experience; a good permanent position wanted. Address B 523, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY BOOKKEEPer as office assistant; city references. Address B 927, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AN IRISH-AMERICAN girl would like situation as cook in American family or will do cooking and laundry where family is small. Address C 357, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, second work or help general work in nice house. Address B 922, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMpetent and refined woman as child's nurse; excellent seamstress; good references. C 314, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR COOK and laundress; 1st-class cook. 165 S. Peoria-st., 1st flat.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO YOUNG GIRLS, one as cook and laundress, other as second. Call 3627 Armour-av., Flat 3.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR SECOND WORK or taking care of children; South Side; ref. 2232 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED German girl for second work; can give references; North Side. Address X V 19, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girl cooks and second waitress; best references; private afmily. Call 209 Rush-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL, general housework; good cook; refs. 2720 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED laundress, Swedish girl, in a private family or hospital. 2636 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GERman girl as cook or general housework; wages $5. Call or address 2945 S. Park-av., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN-AMERICAN cook, northern suburb; $25 month. MRS. MARTIN, 305 Lawrence-av., Ravenswood.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING TO TAKE home; good and cheap. Address 102 Oak-st., rear floor, front.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL, general or second work; best references. Dearborn-st., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GENERAL HOUSEwork by competent colored girl. 3112 Groveland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN COMPEtent girl for cook and general housework. 29th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPETENT COOK and laundress. 3208 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FAMILY WASHING BY the day or taken home. 40 37th-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork; references. Address 634 Dexter-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL for general housework. Address 713 E. 64th-st.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COOK OR GENeral housework; city. Address B 907, Tribune.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED dressmaker; furs remodeled, Russian blouses, caps, collarettes made reasonable; references. 295 37th-st., near Forest-av.

SITUATION WANTED—EASTERN MODISTE, first-class [stranger], wishes engagements at half rates for present only; one day's work given; no cards. Call 2420 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PERFECT FITter and designer; stylish evening dresses in 2 days; $2 per day. KATE KELLY, 27 — av., Flat C.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT DRESSmaker; S. T. Taylor system. 2439 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—SEAMSTRESS IN FAMilies; McDowell system. Address C 377, Tribune.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS housekeeper; must be respectable; references changed. Address B 906, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, by unincumbered American widow, 39; reliable, saving; plain cooking; naturally kind to children; family mending; state size of family, etc.; light work; moderate wages; references. Address 5 days, V E 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEKEEPER in a refined, educated gentleman's home by refined, thoroughly competent young lady who is a stranger in the city; references exchanged. Address B 940, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER, OR take charge of furnished rooms. B 911, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER, lady; rapid and accurate with notes and machine; neat appearance; best references. Address C 350, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 STENOGRAPHER of long experience; very rapid, very accurate, and very competent. Address for three days C 364, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED young lady stenographer; bright, active; $6. Address B 910, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER; 6 years' experience; competent, neat, and obliging; reasonable salary. B 909, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED, ACCURATE, and experienced young lady stenographer; best of references; moderate salary. C 372, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRAPHER; good writer and speller; rapid, accurate; moderate salary. Address B 930, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER of experience will work for $6; Remington. Address B 933, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER; 3 years' experience; moderate salary; Remington. Address C 376, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; good writer, long experience; moderate salary. B 931, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ACCURATE LADY stenographer and bookkeeper; good writer; A1 refs.; moderate salary. C 352, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER; 4 yrs.' experience; reliable, intelligent; $8. Address B 568, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER; owns machine; experienced; $6. Address W 819, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED A1 lady stenographer; Remington; good references. Address B 908, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER; neat and accurate; Remington. Address B 939, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BRIGHT, COMPETENT young lady stenographer; $7. B 539, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT stenographer; very rapid. B 540, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER; 2 yrs.' experience; $6. B 948, Tribune.

Miscellaneous

SITUATION WANTED—FOR LADIES ONLY, terms 50c per hour, reductions by the week, for rheumatism or nervous troubles. Call or address MASSEUSE, 91 E. 32d-st., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—A NEAT AMERICAN girl of 20 would like position as companion or second work. Address C 370, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MAID AND UPSTAIRS work; good seamstress; references. C. L., 2256 Prairie-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ASSISTANT — IN OFFICE, WHOLESALE clothing; young man; good penman and accurate at figures. Address, with refs., C 358, Tribune.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED; MUST BE quick and accurate; state experience, age, and salary. Address B 902, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER — AN EXPERT, TO AUDIT A set of books; give references and terms. Address B 938, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—ABLE TO HANDLE LARGE amount of posting; $12 per week to commence. Address B 945, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER — COMMERCIAL; QUICK AND accurate; bring references. Strauss Tailoring Co., Room 72, 175 Dearborn-st.

OFFICE CLERK—MAN UNDER 30 YEARS OF age, extra good penman and rapid figurer; mention age, references, and salary wanted. Address B 926, Tribune office.

GENTLEMAN—OF GOOD APPEARANCE, TO represent a reliable company; must speak English, Swedish, or Polish. 306 Marquette Bldg.

YOUNG MAN—WRITING FAIRLY GOOD hand and moderately quick at figures; must for the present open and sweep out office and care for one fire. Address B 901, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—BRIGHT, FOR GENERAL OFfice work and billing; state experience and salary. Address B 958, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MEN—A FEW GOOD MEN TO SELL CUSTOM made clothing at popular prices for an established house; steady employment for the right parties. Address B 913, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—CALLING ON CIGAR TRADE; novelty; big money. 405, Fort Dearborn Building.

SALESMAN—FOR CITY TRADE; APPLY IN person. 607 Masonic Temple.

SALESMEN—LARGE LIFE INSURANCE COMpany wants four, thoroughly up to date, for special and important work on the road. Can only use well-dressed and capable salesmen of experience; best of references required; salary and commission. Address B 947, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—BY CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, men to take orders for their latest magazine premium book; big chance for right men; will instruct inexperienced men; also men for high-priced subscription books. 334 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—2, HIGH GRADE; PROPOSITION strictly first-class; must be well dressed, educated, and reliable; salary. Address B 946, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TO SELL SOAPS AND DRUGgists' sundries; $100 per month and expenses; experience unnecessary. Cannon Chemical Co., St. Louis.

SALESMEN—FIVE EXPERIENCED TRAVELing salesmen; permanent position to right party; must have clean record. Box 814, Chicago, Ill.

SOLICITOR — EXPERIENCED, FOR ADVERtising and write-up work on high-class illustrated journal. BOYCE, 215 Madison-st.

2 SALESMEN—AT ONCE, TO FILL DEPARTment No. 19; refs. Address B 580, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—OFFICE BOY, AGE 16, IN WHOLESALE clothing firm. Address C 371, Tribune office.

OFFICE BOY—FOR REAL ESTATE OFFICE; German preferred; must reside with his parents; reply in own handwriting, giving age and references. Address B 944, Tribune office.

Trades.

BODY MAKERS—ON FINE COACH WORK; A steady job to good men. The Specialty Carriage Co., Cincinnati, O.

BRICKMAKER—TO SUPERINTEND NEW yard just starting; must know business thoroughly. Address C 302, Tribune office.

CARPENTERS AND SHIP CARPENTERS—FOR Seattle and Alaska; good wages; we don't pay fares. Basement, 97 Dearborn-st.

MACHINISTS—50; LATHE, PLANER, AND vise hands for enlargement of works. THE DAVIS & EGAN MACHINE TOOL CO., Cincinnati, O.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER—WITH BUSINESS experience, as confidential office man; also responsible, energetic agent to sell a new gas engine. C. H. BLOMSTRUM, Saratoga Hotel, between 4 and 7 p. m.

PRACTICAL PHOTOGRAPHER—ON MOVING picture work. Address, stating experience and wages wanted, C 379, Tribune office.

PRINTER—A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTER used to blank book and commercial work; must have references; none other wanted. J. S. McDONALD & CO., 601 Graceland-av.

PRINTER—YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD EDUcation, for steady work; state references, age, and wages expected. Address C 318, Tribune.

REED FRAMERS—AT ONCE; STEADY WORK. Apply to the National Carriage and Reed Co., Cincinnati, O.

YOUNG MAN—WITH SOME EXPERIENCE AS lining cutter on neckwear. DEICHES & SCHULDENFREIR, 229-231 E. Monroe-st.

Employment Agencies.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; NO BETter time or place could be selected; term completes during busy season; two years' apprenticeship saved; two months required; tools donated. Catalogue mailed free. Moler System Barber Schools, Clark and Van Buren.

STENOGRAPHERS—FIVE EXPERIENCED young men, Rem. operators; salaries $12 to $15 to start. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERIENCED, REMINGton; $15. King's Mercantile Agency, 269 Dearborn.

STENOGRAPHERS—2, MALE; $50 AND $60. 806, 112 Dearborn-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN, GOOD PENman, for railroad manager's office; state experience, references, age, salary expected. Address B 924, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS—DEMENT COLLEGE EMployment Bureau furnishes good positions to competent stenographers free. Apply 131-7 Wabash-av.

TYPEWRITER—TO TRANSCRIBE IN GERMAN an English manuscript of 80 pages; will pay $5. Address J. C. F. GRUMBINE, 7820 Hawthorne-av., Station P, Chicago.

YOUNG MAN—16-18, STENOGRAPHER AND typewriter, willing to make himself generally useful; state references, salary expected. Address B 952, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

INSTRUCTOR—GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC instructor by the Young Men's Gymnastic club of New Orleans, La.; state fully terms, age, experience and references; photo must accompany application. WM. H. HEYL, Sec'y, New Orleans, La.

MAN—EDUCATED AND ENERGETIC; SALary or guarantee. Call 9 to 12 m., DODD, MEAD & CO., 513 Rand-McNally Bldg.

MANAGER—WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE and has ability to earn a good salary. Also bookkeeper, salesman, and stenographer for Chicago. State age, experience, and salary expected and if you have objections to going to some other city, as branches will be established at principal points in U. S. National Office Supply Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

MEN—TWO FIRST-CLASS, TO GO EAST ON A combination book and newspaper proposition; steady employment; salary and commission; all work done in name of best newspaper. Address B 935, Tribune office.

MEN—YOUNG, ENERGETIC; COMPENSATION $75 monthly; expense and commission; $100 cash required for stock and samples. Address W 825, Tribune office.

TEACHERS—VILLAGE AND HIGH SCHOOL; principal; college professor. B 942, Tribune.

YOUNG MAN—HAVE A POSITION OPEN FOR a reliable, educated young man in the publishing business who can loan employer $500; salary $75 a month to start; business established; first-class references. Address C 812, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 19 YEARS OLD, IN gents' furnishing goods store, with reference, to keep store clean; state what salary wanted. Address B 923, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—WITH SOME EXPERIENCE AS assistant manager in restaurant; state salary expected and references. Address B 914, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL CLERK—REMINGTON, AND STENOgrapher; experienced. Address B 949, Tribune.

Domestics.

COOK—GOOD WASHER AND IRONER. 2925 Prairie-av. References required.

DOMESTICS—WHO CAN SEND ADDRESS OF Jane Whitaker to A. W. YEATER, 184 Dearborn-st., can obtain reward.

GIRLS—WORKING GIRLS' HOME; USE OF kitchen; $1.00 per week. 2420 Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK — A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; must be good cook and laundress and furnish references; German preferred. Apply after 2 p. m. at 3602 Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; must bring satisfactory references as a cook. Call at 223 54th-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; references required. 4122 Ellis-av. German preferred.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in family of two; must be good cook and laundress; references. 3239 Rhodes-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call 693 Flournoy-st.
MRS. FRIEND.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three; only a first-class girl need apply, at 5039 Jefferson-av.

HOUSEWORK—WILLING GENERAL GIRL; family of 2 in suburbs; $3. Call 10 to 12, Parlor H, Sherman House.

HOUSEWORK—SWEDISH GIRL FOR HOUSEwork; experienced. Address 219 45th-ct.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral; references required. 5211 Hibbard-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

OVERALLMAKERS—EXPERIENCED; STEAM power. COHEN'S, 168 Market-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHERS—DEMENT COLLEGE EMployment Bureau furnishes good positions to competent stenographers free. Apply 131-7 Wabash-av.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON, EXPERIenced; $10. King's Mercantile Agency, 269 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

EMBROIDERERS—116 20TH-ST., SECOND floor.

LADIES—TO SELL MEDICATED TOILET ARticle; no deposit; big sales; profitable.
LOCKHART CO., 95 Dearborn, 46.

TEACHERS—VILLAGE AND HIGH SCHOOL; college professor. Address B 941, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE WITH PARties having lists of names of men suitable to act as agents for a large corporation, manufacturing fine custom clothes, shirts, etc.; to right parties will give good position or buy lists. Address W 754, Tribune office.

AGENTS—$8.36 DAILY SELLING NICKELplated Brilliant gaslight burners; fits all kerosene lamps, gives beautiful bright gaslight; no wick, no chimney, no smoke; cheapest light known; free sample. Enterprise Mfg. Co., X 17, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS MAKING $40 TO $80 A WEEK; greatest agents' seller ever invented; both canvassing and general agents needed; particulars by mail. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS—$7 DAILY, GIVING CUSTOMERS handsome presents; sample free. MODOC SOAP CO., Cincinnati, O.

MONEY TALKS!—OUR NOVELTY SELLS; necessity in every house; $10 daily; sample 10c. Portable Indicator Co., 1133 Broadway, New York.

DRESSMAKING.

WAIST AND SKIRT PATTERNS CUT TO FIT, 50c each. McDowell Dresscutting and Millinery School, 78 State-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

METROPOLITAN SANITARIUM IS THE ONLY desirable place in Chicago for ladies to place themselves in when in need of medical treatment. No matter what your troubles are, call and see us. We guarantee you honest dealing, kind attention, expert nursing; grand private rooms; prices to suit everybody. We never make a failure. Will take one to work for board. 554 West Monroe-st., east of Ashland-blvd. DR. A. EPSTEIN, Supt.

78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32—
DR. KINGSTON HANNA, graduate University of Edinburg; skillful treatment of all female complaints by improved methods that are absolutely painless; advice free; elegant private sanitarium. Hours, 10 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 1.

DR. IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., CURES all female troubles by never-failing method, without operation or bad results; takes obstetrical cases; 23 years' experience; private home.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, REGULAR LICENSED physician; expert in all female complaints; painless; no operation; 27 years' experience; private home. Hours 9 to 4 and 7 to 8. 541 N. Clark-st.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., cor. Randolph. Chicago's successful specialists in diseases of men and women. Letters answered. Consultation free.

DR. HORTA FAUSTMAN, 331 WELLS-ST., cures all female troubles and complaints by never-failing method, without operation or bad results; 12 years' experience; private home.

DR. CORNELIUS, 636 WELLS-ST., TREATS successfully all female troubles. Terms reasonable.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY OLD est'd specialist; diseases of men only; 18 years' experience; advice free; medicine, $1. 182 State-st.

MRS. DR. YANNE, SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients; 30 years' experience. 2823 Wabash.

STRICTURES AND ALL URINARY DISEASES cured by electricity; no pain. DR. THOS. GRAHAM, 114 Dearborn-st., Room 1109. Hours 10-6.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST., LADIES' physician; hours, 9 to 7; Sundays, 10 to 5.

MRS. DR. GERICKE, EXPERT MEDICAL ATtendance guaranteed. Office, 210 State, 5th floor.

LADIES—CONSULT DR. PHILLIPS, SPECIAList; free; 20 years' experience. 3030 Indiana-av.

DR. MARS, 334 W. 12TH-ST., TREATS ALL female troubles for $5 successfully.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

$60 — 1898 — $60
BICYCLE
PRICE
$60.

$60 — RAMBLER BICYCLES, — $60
"19-year-old wheels."
NEW 1898 LIST, PRICE—$60.
"The highest high grade price that's fair."

1897
RAMBLERS, while they last,
$50 — $50 — $50
Tandems: 1898, $100; 1897 model, $90.
$60 — $60

$60 — GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., — $60
85 Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—25 SECOND-HAND BICYCLES AT once; spot cash; bring wheel or send address. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER—I HAVE A CONTRACT officially signed for the construction of an electric railroad, showing good profits; an electrician, a first-class office man with $10,000 can have a permanent salaried position with an interest; money secured and full investigation solicited. Address C 444, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000 TO EXtend an established light manufacturing business that pays a good profit; no agents. Address B 915, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800, IN ESTABlished manufacturing business; staple article; position and good salary. Address C 346, Tribune.

INSTRUCTION.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—ASSOCIated Department of Shorthand and Typewriting of Armour Institute of Technology. Address RUPERT P. SORELLE, Director, for circulars.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUDItorium; effective method; native teachers; free trial; French monthly; translations; Berlitz books.

SPANISH, FRENCH, 50 CENTS A LESSON, DAY and evening. 546 Rialto Building.

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WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED. COSTS ADvanced; law business, attachments, replevins, etc.; square dealing and efficient service guaranteed. Collection Dept., 134 E. Washington, R. 417.

CHICAGO LAW SERVICE ASSOCIATION—WE furnish able attorneys in all branches of the law; moderate fees; strictly confidential. Room 1208, 131 La Salle-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

THE LARGEST LINE OF SAFES IN THE CITY; new and second-hand for sale cheap. Hall's Safe and Lock Co., 52 and 54 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE — LARGE STOCK SECONDhand safes in city; lowest prices. 37 Randolph-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A HANDSOME black horse, sound, kind, 1,200, 16 hands; fine victoria, carriage, phaeton, sleigh, etc.; cost when new $4,000. Address X B 152, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR CASH, ONE thirty-six-inch exhaust fan and one eighteen-inch; also two electric motors. 169 E. Madison-st.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

CASH FOR STAMPS—RARE STAMPS AT AUCtion; next sale, Jan. 29; catalogue free. P. WOLSIEFFER, 201 Clark, near Adams.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, EXcellent condition; owner leaving city. 293 Larrabee-st.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaker; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

WANTED—POOL OR COMBINATION TABLE, complete, for cash. KIRKLAND, 30, 115 Monroe.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2947 INDIANA-AV.—COMFORTABLE FURnished front alcove room; also others, en suite or single, with or without board, to refined, quiet people.

267 MICHIGAN-AV., WITHIN THREE BLOCKS of Auditorium Hotel—Fine suite furnished rooms; best table; references exchanged.

SMALL FAMILY, OWNING MODERN HOME near 47th and Cottage Grove, will board gentleman; $6. Address B 554, Tribune office.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ALCOVE and other rooms, with board; convenient location.

4859 MADISON-AV., KENWOOD—NICELY FURnished front rooms, single or en suite, with board; convenient to 47th-st. station, I. C. R. R.

5815 MADISON-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM and board; Illinois Central express, Alley "L."

1905 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, choice board; convenient; moderate terms.

BOULEVARD RESIDENCE OFFERS ACCOMmodations for two. Address B 920, Tribune.

2932 PRAIRIE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms; excellent table; steam; quick transit.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ROOM IN PRIvate family; reasonable. C 363, Tribune office.

North Side.

207 CASS-ST. — RICH, ARTISTICALLY FURnished steam-heated rooms; highest quality of food and service; lovely, social home at no higher rates than inferior boarding-houses; billiard-room and all conveniences; walking distance.

212 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOME DOUBLE and single rooms; walking distance; pleasant home.

357 LA SALLE-AV.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT ALcove and single rooms; modern; excellent table; walking distance.

265 HURON-ST.—DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; ALso single; steam heated, running water; excellent table; references required.

454 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANT ROOM, WITH board.

443 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANT SINGLE AND double rooms; steam heat; board.

246 E. OHIO-ST.—STEAM HEATED ROOMS, with board; $5, $5.50, $6 weekly.

Hotels.

HOTEL LA VITA,
Corner Dearborn and Chicago-av.
Finest location in the city.
10 minutes' walk from business center.
Cuisine perfect.
Handsomely furnished.
Steam heated throughout.
All light rooms.
Everything first-class.
We are making special low prices.
HOTEL LA VITA,
Under new management.

THE RUGIA, 473 DEARBORN-AV.—ROOMS, single or en suite; elegant furniture, porcelain bath tubs; electric lights; hot water heat; hardwood floors; American and European plan.

Miscellaneous.

ALL PERSONS DESIRING ROOM AND BOARD in respectable private families call Chi. Renting Co., 1404 Great Northern Bldg. Information free.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD — LADIES HAVING BOARDINGhouses or private respectable homes with rooms to rent, call 1404 Great Northern Bldg.

BOARD—ALL HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES, and respectable private homes with furnished rooms to rent kindly call. 1109 Masonic Temple.

BOARD—AND ROOMS WANTED FOR TWO LAdies, near Raymond School, 37th and Wabash-av. Address MRS. SPERRY, 4433 Sidney-av.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN PRIVATE HOME; must be first-class. 1109 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL, CORNER 18th-st. and Michigan-av.; newly renovated and under new management; large and well furnished rooms, single or en suite; all modern improvements; 10 minutes' walk from business district; special rate to permanent guests.
BRIAN F. PHILPOT, Prop.

TO RENT — HOTEL RAINIER, COTTAGE Grove-av. and 33d-st.; rooms, single or en suite, with or without board; reasonable rates; strictly first-class. TOBIN BROS., Managers.

TO RENT—CUT RATES! CUT RATES! 83-85 E. 31st-st., 100 cozy rooms, steam heated. E. P. $1.50 per week up. A. P. $5 up. Good cafe.

TO RENT—3033 INDIANA-AV., FLAT E—Steam; bath; gentlemen; front; single, $2; double, $2.50.

TO RENT—ALCOVE, BACK PARLOR, CONnecting housekeeping rooms; reasonable; conveniences. 2717 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS. 1907 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—CHOICE FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle or suite. 62 Potomac, 3000 Michigan-blvd.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT rooms; steam heated. 76 Walton-pl.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED SUITE OR single. 180 Gothe-st., near Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—262 ONTARIO-ST., STEAM-HEATED front room, second floor; two closets.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, FURNISHED FOR housekeeping; steam, gas range; on residence st.; cheap. Apply DORN & CO., 226 E. 63d-st.

TO RENT—PERSONS WHO DESIRE FURnished rooms or board in FIRST-CLASS hotels or private houses call 1109 Masonic Temple.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—WIDOW LADY DESIRES room with bath, North Side, between La Salle-av. and lake, Chicago-av. to Center-st. Address, giving location and terms, C 321, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT — FURNISHED HOUSE FOR ONE year, located on 49th-st., east of Drexel-blvd.; has 11 rooms, 2 bathrooms on second floor; electric light, natural gas; house in good condition; light on all sides. Address owner, B 936, Tribune office.

West Side.

TO RENT—285 W. MONROE-ST., HIGH-CLASS modern house, 15 rooms, steam heated.

TO RENT—81 S. MORGAN-ST., 14-ROOM MODern house, excellent location, steam.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—8 TO 10 ROOM HOUSE, north of Diversey, east of Clark-st.; state terms. Address C 347, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"LES TOURS"—COR. 44TH-ST. and Indiana-av., 4 to 7 rooms, new, steam heat, hardwood floors and finish, tapestry entrances; finest in Chicago; rental $32.50 up.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st.
Branch office, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE NEW FOLLANSBEE Apartment Building, n. w. cor. Wabash-av. and 23d; 10 minutes from center; natural gas heating; uniform temperature night and day; also large cafe to rent.

TO RENT—CHOICE BROWN STONE FLATS, heart of Kenwood, only $22. See 4517, 4521 Lake-av. Cozy 5-room flat on the L, $15. Owner, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 83.

TO RENT—FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF FLATS and houses in Kenwood and Hyde Park call or write our South Side office, 43d and Oakenwald-av.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn.

TO RENT—STRICTLY MODERN SMALL apartment; will furnish. 3826 Rhodes-av., The Roger.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $20, $21.50, $25; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator; modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—"FAIRHAVEN," 493 43D-ST., NEAR Grand-blvd., 3 & 4 r. flats, steam heat, $15 to $20. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED FIVE-room corner flat. 3726 Wabash-av., Flat F.

TO RENT—3351 CALUMET-AV., LIGHT, MODern 5-room steam-heated flat, 1st floor.

TO RENT—3731 LANGLEY-AV., $20 UP, 4 TO 8 rooms; steam; natural gas; janitor.

TO RENT—NEW 8-ROOM MODERN STEAM-heated flats. 3549 Grand-blvd.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW STEAM-HEATED flats, 4 and 5 rooms, $15 to $22.50, with janitor service, hot water, gas ranges, and finest porcelain-lined plumbing; West Side. Apply ALBERT WAHL, 177 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—277 OGDEN-AV. $12
4 rooms; bath; modern.

North Side.

TO RENT—64 WENDELL-ST. $14
6 rooms; modern; bargain.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT; small family; North Side, between La Salle-av. and the lake, and Chicago-av. and Center-st. on the north. Address C 322, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

West Side.

TO RENT—$300, LONG LEASE; FINE OPPORtunity to open an apartment store; choice corner; 8 stores; West Side; possession May 1. Address D 536, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE—LARGE MAIN floor and other fine offices at 160 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SUITE OF offices; fixtures for sale. 508 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—HOTEL WALDORF, 1526 WABASH-av., 40 rooms; steam heat; $100.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc.; complete list of all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. Four telephones, all 681 Express.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND FLOORS in all parts of the city. Send for list.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LOCATION FOR A pearl button plant; would require 200 sq. ft. of floor space and 25 horse-power; in Chicago or adjacent thereto. Reply to Pearl Button Manufacturer, 48 Howard-st., New York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$80,000 EQUITY in new corner apartment house on Chicago's choicest boulevard; rental, $10,500 per annum; incumbrance, only one-third of actual value; will consider clear property in exchange.
M. WALKER & CO., 1540 Marquette Bldg.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE BRICK residence, conveniently located on South Side, 10 rooms [besides two bathrooms, laundry, etc.], large porch, fine yard, hot water heat, etc.; will take good clear property for equity of about $15,000. Address B 954, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — BARGAIN — 4404 MICHIGANblvd.; elegant 3-story modern residence, 10 r.; hardwood throughout, including floors; hot water heat; handsomely decorated; open for inspection. ALBERT MENDEL, owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—BUILDERS AND INVESTORS only, notice! Best cor. on S. S. for apartment bldg. for lease for 99 yrs. on 4 per cent valuation, with option to purchase within 5 or 10 years; can show 25% profit on investment. C 359, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., SOUTH 41ST, 9-ROOM modern brick residence, cost $7,200, take $5,000, ½ cash; modern apartment near 44th and Prairie-av., $13,000, income 10 per cent net. Campbell Investment Co., R. 431, 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — KENWOOD — MADISON-AV., frame improvements on lot 50x170 ft., valued at $13,000; will sell for half. Address B 916, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 408 REAPER Block: Drexel-blvd., an elegant modern stone dwelling; best part of street; 50 ft.; $75,000.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 22D—10-ROOM house; everything modern; $10,000.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY RESIDENCE ON I. C. R. R. for $1,950; terms easy; this is a bargain. W. H. STEWART, owner and builder, 79 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—FOR A FINE HOME ON THE boulevards or in Kenwood go to MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Bldg.

FOR SALE—FINEST SMALL CORNER IN KENwood, half price; must be sold today. J. L. S., 411 1st National Bank.

FOR SALE—MODERN 4-STORY BUILDING; good payer; 43d-st.; price $32,000.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND lot, 3547 Emerald-av.; lot 50x125; terms to suit. Inquire Union Trust Co. Bank, 133 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—600 FT. OR PART OF MANUFACturing property, with switch connections made, on Taylor-st. west of Campbell-av.; will build to suit buyers or tenants; commission to brokers.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE, LA SALLE-AV., NR. Schiller, containing 6 bedrooms, parlors, dining-room and kitchen on main floor, laundry and billiard-room in basement; also good brick barn; part cash, balance easy terms, or would exchange for small flat building in Lake View. Address B 943, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MY NEW 2-FLAT BLDG., FINE location, N. of Cornelia, W. of Clark; $4,200 takes it; cost $5,300. Address X B 161, Tribune.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—EVanston—Do you want to make $500? Cor. Seward and Sherman-avs., 100x150; call at once. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES—ALSO TO rent. WEAGE & TUCKER, 1105 Tacoma.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—POMFRET, CONN.—TWO FINE estates for sale; modern houses, finished in hardwood throughout; first-class plumbing; abundance of fireplaces; steam heat; unlimited supply of fine water; stable; tenement house; about four acres land, beautifully situated; view of miles to southeast and west; four and a half hours from New York; owners removed to another section of the country and cannot use property. S. A. NIGHTINGALE & CO., real estate brokers, Providence, R. I. Long distance telephone.

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA EXCURSION! SPEcial inducements to join excursion next week to examine property offered extremely low to settle estate; some excellent land at $20 per acre; five minutes' walk from electric cars.
OTIS JONES, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN LANDS FOR COFFEE, rubber, tobacco, in Trinidad River district, Isthmus Tehuantepec. Room 55, 175 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND EXchange, West Side renting and collecting; bank references; open evenings.
WEIR & COLEMAN,
687 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—BUSINESS INCOME PROPERTY, not over $35,000; must have a future; down-town preferred, but will consider outside corner; buyer ready. H. PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn.

WANTED—MANUFACTURING SITE, 5 ACRES, on inner belt line, south of North-av.; give full particulars. Address C 351, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH—100 FT. OF VAcant in Ravenswood, Sheridan Park, or Argyle; must be a bargain. Address C 830, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE — MICHIGAN-AV. RESIdence, $25,000, clear, for modern apartment worth $35,000; W. Lake-st. improved, $15,000, clear, for South Side apartment, $25,000; Drexel-blvd. residence and 35-foot lot, $20,000, for $10,000 clear residence or good equity in flats; Michigan-av. residence, $40,000, take one-half in good residence or flats. Campbell Investment Co., R. 431, 108 La Salle-st.

WANTED—STOCK GENTS' FURNISHINGS OR men's shoes in exchange for residence, West Side; property built on leased ground, 50x200; all modern improvements; 2 barns, one rented for $180 yearly; write for particulars. Address B 928, Tribune office.

WANTED—HIGH CLASS FLAT BLDG. EAST of La Salle, south of park; have cash, clear residence [will assume]; also want 50 ft. Clark-st. vacant for flat bldg. worth $14,000.
W. H. BUSSEY, 121 La Salle-st.

WANTED—INCOME PAYING CHICAGO OR St. Louis property in exchange for choice central California grain or fruit lands. Address E. R. SMITH, Room 703 Claus Spreckels Bldg., San Francisco.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD SOUTH SIDE VAcant corner, a fine South Side corner apartment building, new, rental $6,000; price $55,000; mortgage $28,000. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 408 Reaper Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR LOTS OR ACRES, North Side preferred, South Side store and flat building; $42,000, clear.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—CHOICE 3-FLAT BUILDING near 47th-st. and "L" road; want clear house or vacant for equity.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

5 IMPROVED ILLINOIS FARMS, VALUE $1,000 to $5,000 each; would exchange for good merchandise. Address C 256, Tribune office.

WE HAVE A LARGE LIST OF CLEAR IMproved and vacant to exchange for apartment houses. W. L. BRENT & CO., 84 Washington-st.

WANTED—IOWA OR NEBRASKA FARM, EXchange for $50,000 equity improved Chicago property. J. N. BUCHANAN, 94 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION ON South Side property, $1,000 to $5,000; larger amounts, low price; building loans; money in 5 days; gold mortgages for sale. GEORGE C. WATTS, 204 Dearborn-st., Room 1123.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES.
ANY AMOUNT.
Special sum of $1,000.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD? MONEY TO LOAN without delay.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate, $5,000 to $300,000, at lowest rate; money always ready. DAVIES & DAVIES,
323 Rookery Bldg.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT current rates. The Equitable Trust company, 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS OF $1,000 and upward; money on hand.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 to loan on vacant or improved real estate.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

ABUNDANCE OF MONEY AT 5, 5½, AND 6 per cent; nominal commission for good loans. M. S. GREGORY, 85 Dearborn-st.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans. KOZMINSKI & CO., bankers, 73 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION, 6 per cent, on impd. Chicago real estate; building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 6, 6½, and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 WASHINGTON-st.—Building loans on city property at an exceptionally low rate for next 60 days.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState in sums to suit. Building loans made.
PLACE, DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN 5 DAYS, 5, 5½, AND 6 per cent; on improved, vacant, or building loans.
EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$4,000 FOR 5 YEARS, 6 PER CENT, on two-story flat brick building. Address C 361, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOAN FROM PRINCIPAL, $1,500, 3 years, West Side improved; $3,500, 3 years, new flat building. Address B 912, Tribune office.

SEVEN PER CENT, MONTHLY PAYMENTS; no commissions; pay off mortgage or build. NORTON, 410 Home Insurance Building.

JUDD & JUDD, LOANS, REAL ESTATE.
84 La Salle-st. and 420 W. 63d-st.

LOANS, ANY AMOUNTS, LOWEST RATES; no delay. A. F. Mackinnon & Co., 80 Dearborn.

SMALL SHORT LOANS ON REAL ESTATE made promptly. Address C 266, Tribune office.

WANTED—$15,000 AND $25,000; BEST REAL estate security; state rates. B 960, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates in sums of $500 and over; no delay, as we pass on the securities. 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and Cook County, payable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years, with prepayment privileges, or payable in monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $10,000 ADDITIONAL capital for a legitimate and profitable enterprise; interest 8 per cent, payable semi-annually; security, first mortgage on $40,000 property; loan may be divided. Address W 235, Tribune office.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, FOURTH FLOOR, 172 E. Washington-st., s. e. corner of 5th-av., loans money on Chicago real estate in any amount on vacant, improved, and to build; amounts from $2,000 to $10,000 at 5½ per cent.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN—
5 per cent, 5½ per cent, 6 per cent.
ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.
$1,000 AND UPWARD.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 LA SALLE-ST.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

LOANS ON CHICAGO IMPROVED OR VACANT real estate and to build at exceptionally low rates and liberal terms. We have ample funds and pass on applications promptly. BODDIE BROS., 140 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO IMPROVED property and well-located vacant.
W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber of Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

WHERE TO INCORPORATE—LAWS OF WEST Virginia most liberal and safe; no personal liability; non-assessable stock; no reports to make; can get charter, organize, and issue stock in three days; send for copy of law and instructions.
J. B. WHITE, Attorney,
Charleston, W. Va.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

$10 AND UPWARD LOANED SALARIED MEN on easy weekly or monthly payments; loans on diamonds. Room 54, 185 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE (LADIES or gentlemen) on their own names; no mortgage; privately; easy payments. 16, 86 Washington-st.

WANTED—$5,000 TO BUILD PASSENGER AND delivery road motors to fill orders in Chicago. Address B 934, Tribune office.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE ON THEIR own names, holding positions with responsible concerns; easy payments. R. 802, 134 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN SALARIED PEOPLE BY private party; no security or publicity; easy payment. Room 300, 218 La Salle-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same, legal interest. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617. Established 1873.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE WITHout security; easy payments. R. 719 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED, LOANS ON same; legal interest. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO, CALL ON ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
You can borrow what you need on
FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS,
CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS,
OR OTHER GOOD SECURITY,
WITHOUT REMOVAL OF GOODS.

You have the use of the property and also the money. I loan money for the interest and do not want goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them.

Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.

No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.

You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.

It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me again when in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO.
YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY, THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY. LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN the COST OF THE LOAN; there are no RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR MOVING WHEN YOU WISH.
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.

ANY PERSON
TEMPORARILY EMBARRASSED
and wanting a loan upon furniture, pianos, etc., will find it to his interest to deal with private party. We loan our own money and can give the lowest rates. We loan from $20 upward. Payments made to suit the convenience of the borrower.
LOUIS F. HOPKINS & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st., Room 702.
Near Monroe. Also 528 W. 63d-st., Englewood [over postoffice]. Englewood office open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

MONEY TO LOAN TO HONEST PEOPLE ON YOUR FURNITURE, PIANOS, LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS AT LOW RATES; honest treatment, square dealing; a written guarantee given, if desired, not to take the furniture. A. FRENCH, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1, second floor.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 W. 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT and may be repaid in installments, on secured notes, goods in store, mortgages, and available securities of all kinds; stocks and bonds of local corporations, city warrants, etc., bought and sold.
SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 220.

HONEST MEN, THOUGH POOR, CAN BORROW on furniture without removal or publicity. My small ad. gives me the advantage over others that insert sixty lines. If you call you will get the advantage in low rates. S. RICHARDSON, 139 Madison-st., Suite 25.

ESTABLISHED 1871—$20 TO $100 ADVANCED to those keeping house; no chattel mortgage; confidential; no indorser. J. D. SPEAR, 89 Madison, Room 8, opposite Tribune Building.

DON'T BORROW MONEY ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., UNTIL YOU GET MY RATES. F. G. WRIGHT, 400 1ST NATL. BANK BLDG., 164 DEARBORN-ST.

MINES AND MINING.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN WITH some means will assist me to Alaska; will sure pay money back. Address C 849, Tribune office.

WHO WILL GRUB STAKE TWO MEN GOING to Alaska? Good security. Address B 905, Tribune office.

NEW, CHEAP ROUTES TO YUKON; FULL DEtails, large maps, 25c. S. K. JOHNSON, Station X, Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnel & Duer, Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts. Several good corners to rent.

WANT MONEY TO EXTEND MANUFACTURing business; will sell $10,000 worth of Chicago real estate at great sacrifice, or will take partner with money. Address B 929, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY TO INVEST $1,500 AND OBtain half interest in invention; large profits; investigation invited. Address C 375, Tribune office.

PHYSICIAN LEAVING THE CITY WILL SELL his outfit cheap; desirable rooms, low rent. Room 1011 Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—NEWS, STATIONERY, CIGARS, and laundry; suburban; no rent; $1,500 required. X D 157, Tribune office.

HAVE HORSE AND BUGGY; TRAVELING down South; will do advertising for responsible firm. Address C 373, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BOARDING-HOUSE, PRAIRIE-av., near 30th-st.; full; cheap for cash; party leaving city. Address C 360, Tribune office.

LADY OR GENT WITH $2,000 TO JOIN ME IN pushing legitimate enterprise; clear $10,000 annually. Address B 961, Tribune office.

WANT GROCERY STOCK OR MERCHANDISE for clear farm near city or city lots. Address X B 42, Tribune office.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 127 Market-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A LIVERY BARN AND stock doing a good business, on South Side; cash. Call on or address H. WILSON, 1657 N. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—10,000 ROLLS WALL PAPER, 1,400 rolls border, cheap; cash buyer only. Address B 528, Tribune office.

$1,250—HALF INTEREST SPECIAL MANUfacturing business; making money; buyer must manage; established ten years. D 513, Tribune.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARTnership between William Grus and William M. Luken, under the firm name of Grus & Luken, was dissolved on the seventeenth day of January, A. D. 1898, and that all debts due to said partnership shall be paid to William Grus, who will continue in the business as a draper and merchant tailor upon the first floor of Numbers 85 and 87 Dearborn street, Chicago, and by whom all debts of said firm will be paid.
Dated Chicago, Illinois, January 17th, 1898.
WILLIAM GRUS,
WM. M. LUKEN.

I have this day admitted my son, William Grus Jr. (who has been with me for the past eight years) as a partner in my business under the firm name of William Grus & Son; the business of merchant tailoring established by me in 1862 will be continued at Nos. 85 and 87 Dearborn street under that name.

I take this opportunity of thanking all my patrons and friends for their kind support and hope to merit by close application to their wants a continuance of their patronage.
WILLIAM GRUS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ILLINOIS Steel Company: Notice is hereby given that the 9th regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company for the election of directors and such other business as may be presented will be held at the office of the company, in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner of La Salle and Adams-sts., in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 9th day of February, 1898, at 11 o'clock a. m. The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business January 21st, 1898, to the opening of business on February 11th, 1898.
W. A. GREEN, Secretary.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

THE FAMOUS MEDIUM,
MRS. L. RUF,
1443 MICHIGAN-AV.
THE CLAIRVOYANT OF CLAIRVOYANTS,
is in the city.

No questions asked, but before you can utter a word I tell you your name, names of your loved ones, who is true or false to you, whom you should marry and when; also, she tells you the names of your friends, enemies, or rivals, and how to gain your heart's desire; in fact, all you wish to know is told you plainly and correctly, to your perfect satisfaction; if not you have nothing to pay, for satisfaction is guaranteed to all. No money accepted in advance; you pay nothing till after the sitting is all over, and then not unless you are perfectly satisfied. Is this not honest? Could anything be fairer? I make this honest offer to give you all an opportunity to call and test my powers, without running any risk of loss, for I know I am able to do all I advertise. Therefore, is it anything strange I make this offer? Has this not honesty upon the face of it? Advice given on all points of interest, such as love, courtship, marriage, divorce, business transactions, chance, stocks, grain, health, etc. I recover losses, wills, or mislaid deeds; reunite the separated, cause speedy and happy marriages, remove bad luck and stumbling blocks of all kinds. I give you luck to win in love and to overcome your rivals, etc.; also in business I tell you what best to do, whether a move is advisable, if so, when and where; or if you should buy or sell; if so, to whom and when. Advice on all family troubles. I tell you whether your husband or wife is true or false, giving names in full, and facts which will prove true and a blessing to you to know. All business strictly confidential.
Hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
1443 MICHIGAN-AV.

ALWAYS CONSULT THE BEST—
MR. H. W. BAKER,
CLAIRVOYANT AND MEDIUM,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 2925 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.

Twenty years' practice. All revealed. If he does not give you greater satisfaction than any two other mediums in Chicago combined no fee will be accepted. Three separate parlors. You will see no strangers. Business confidential. No matter what trouble you may have he will show you the way out of it. Astrological readings carefully written for $1.00.

ALREADY WELCOMED BY HUNDREDS,
ALL ANXIOUS TO BE FIRST TO SEE
MISS VAN DE VERE.
Their enthusiastic expressions are: "Isn't she marvelous?" "She is the best I ever saw." "She tells so true!" "She actually told me my name!" "She told me my life better than I could myself!" Every one who visits her is well repaid. 363 W. Madison-st. Letters answered. Hours, 9 to 9.

1411 MICHIGAN-AV. 1411
PROF. C. LEON, the Prince of Clairvoyants, reads past, future, wonderfully correct. Gives infallible advice on business, speculation, stocks, investments, wills, mines, patents, insurance, lawsuits, and all business transactions; love, courtship, marriage, divorce, and family affairs.

MME. ROBERTS, SPIRITUALIST, LOCATES absent friends and lost property. 1205 Wabash.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE. OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

A BIG RETAIL JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL to reliable parties on 8 months' credit diamonds and watches from the largest stock in Chicago; goods delivered at once; no cash payment. Send for catalogue. Address V V 5, Tribune office.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 803 Columbus Bldg.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WANTED — A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness in exchange for new upright piano. Call at piano store. 243 W. Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FURNITURE AND CARPET for a good 2-horse wagon and double harness. 3815 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIQUOR AND MORPHINE HABITS CURED or no charge; harmless, painless vegetable remedy. Harrisonian Cure, 418 Chamber of Com.

PERSONAL MAGNETISM, COMPLETE CONtrol; yourself and others. Address, for admission to private test, C 365, Tribune office.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	‡NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.
*F. B'm'k, Jan. 22, 10 am	‡Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 am
‡Kai. W. II., Feb. 5, 10 am	‡Ems, Feb. 26, 10 am
*N'mannia, Feb. 12, 10 am	*Saale, March 5, 10 am

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line,	North German Lloyd,
37 Broadway, N. Y.	Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.	H. Claussenius & Co., Gen'l West. Agts., 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

WINTER CRUISE TO THE ORIENT—BY THE Twin-screw Express S. S. Auguste Victoria of the Hamburg-American Line. Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada [Alhambra], Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche [Nice], Bizerta [Tunis], Alexandria [Cairo and Pyramids], Jaffa [Jerusalem and Dead Sea], Beyrouth [Damascus], Constantinople, Athens, Canea [Crete], Palermo, Naples, Genoa. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments first-class.
Also a few choice berths for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, Algiers, and Genoa only.
For further particulars apply to
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N.-w. corner Randolph and La Salle-sts.,
CHICAGO.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris)
EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 10 A. M.

SS. St. Louis....Jan. 26	SS. Paris..........Feb. 9
SS. New York....Feb. 2	SS. St. Paul.......Feb. 16

PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

SS. Belgenland...Jan. 29	SS. Pennland.....Feb. 5

RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12 Noon.

SS. Noordland...Jan. 26	SS. Kensington...Feb. 9
SS. Friesland.....Feb. 2	SS. Westernland, Feb. 16

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Tel. Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M. 2051.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger. "CAMPANIA," "LUCANIA." New twin-screw steamships, 620 ft. long, 12,950 tons, among the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA AND ETRURIA.
520 feet long, 8,500 tons. Sailings every Saturday from New York, Boston, and Liverpool via Queenstown. Cunard Line record, 5 ds. 7 hrs. 23 min.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—
PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE,
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Jan. 25, 9 am	Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 am
Havel, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 am	Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 am
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 am	Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 am
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tu., March 15, 9 am	

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.

Ethiopia..Noon Jan. 29	Furnessia..Noon Feb. 26
Anchoria..Noon Feb. 12	Ethiopia..Noon March 12
CITY OF ROME.......June 4 and July 2.	

For passage tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-st. Tel. Main 1505.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—TWIN-SCREW express line from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck....Feb. 26 | Normannia ....March 24
Twin screw mail service, N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Pennsylvania ....Jan. 22 | Phoenicia ....Jan. 29
First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $34.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

JAPAN-CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., OCcidental & Oriental S. S. Co. From San Francisco.
PERU, via Honolulu..........Jan. 25, 1 p. m.
COPTIC..........................Feb. 3, 1 p. m.
RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu..Feb. 12, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's offices, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Unexcelled accommodations for all classes.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, Gen. Western Agent.
Tel. Exp. 139. 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE. Escorted parties weekly by best steamers to Egypt, the Nile, Palestine, Continental Europe, Great Britain, and Ireland. Choice accommodation; moderate rates; all facilities, foreign travel; program and maps free. 220 S. Clark-st.

AZORES—ITALY—EGYPT—HOLY LAND.
By PRINCE LINE'S new steamers.
Cabin, $55 and upwards.
Tartar Prince....Feb. 5 | Spartan Prince, Mch. 15
Trojan Prince....Feb. 26 | Tartar Prince....April 2
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S TOURS TO ALL PARTS OF THE world. Send for list of fall parties and excursionist. 234 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE—WE RUN BOATS ALL THE year round between Chicago and Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc, leaving Chicago daily at 8 p. m. Docks foot of Michigan-av. Tel. Express 76.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st. Phone M 3483.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin ex.	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet		† 9:35 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:43 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 pm

California Limited leaves Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, 6 p. m.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kas. City, St. Joseph	* 6:45 am * 6:30 pm	†11:00 pm * 9:20 am
Des Moines, Marshalltown	*10:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. (Phone Express 721), Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City.	* 6:00 pm	*9:30 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco.	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Denv., Portland, D. Moines	....	c7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:30 pm	†2:20 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	*6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n.	† 8:30 am	c7:45 am
Eau Claire	*10:15 pm	*9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:30 am	†6:20 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 am *10:15 pm	†9:55 pm *7:45 am
Sioux City and Dakotas	‡ 6:20 pm	c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am * 5:00 pm	*6:15 pm †11:15 am
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	c7:30 am *9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee, Marquette and L. Superior	a 3:00 am *10:30 pm	†10:30 pm *7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. s8:30 a. m., †8:25a. m., †10:25 a. m., †4:25 p.m., s6:35 p.m., †11:30 p.m. Rockford—Lv. *3 a. m., *8:30 a. m., *6:30 p. m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., s4:00 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p.m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South (except N. O. Fast Mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 5:00 pm	*11:15 am
Jacksonville, Florida	* 5:00 pm	*11:15 am
Monticello and Decatur	* 5:00 pm	*11:15 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	*10:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*11:04 am	* 4:35 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*11:04 am	* 4:35 pm
Cairo Day Train	* 8:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail x	* 2:50 am	*12:45 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 5:00 pm	†11:15 am
Chicago, Cairo & New Orl'ns	* 8:40 pm	* 8:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 3:05 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	*11:45 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:10 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:10 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 5:00 pm	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.	....	† 1:30 pm

†On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. xSleeper open at 9 p. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	* 8:10 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	† 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x City.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota.	‡ 6:00 pm	‡ 8:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	‡ 9:30 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West.	‡ 5:00 pm	‡ 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City.	‡10:00 pm	‡ 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota.	‡10:00 pm	‡ 8:25 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Denver.	*10:00 pm	* 8:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE. TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Local points in Ill. & Iowa.	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 7:00 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:25 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford.	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska.	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:25 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:15 pm
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	* 9:00 am	* 1:50 pm
Peoria	* 9:00 am	† 7:15 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:50 am
St. Paul, Mpls. & S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria	† 4:15 pm	† 1:50 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
Kansas City, St. J., L'worth, Colorado, and Texas Exp.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Omaha & C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	* 1:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado	‡10:10 pm	‡ 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	‡ 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	‡ 8:00 am
Kansas City and Texas Exp.	‡11:30 pm	¶ 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon. ¶Mon. only.
Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. flyer next morning.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office (except Sunday), M 1619; depot, H 755.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:45 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	† 2:00 pm	†3:00 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	*10:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:45 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	*10:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	* 3:07 pm	* 9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	*11:32 pm	* 1:50 pm
Detroit Express	* 9:55 am	* 7:35 am
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	* 3:07 pm	* 9:30 pm

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado, & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'gf'd & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:08 am	4:30 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:08 am	4:36 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	† 6:00 pm	1:00 pm
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accom'od't'n	* 5:00 pm	†10:20 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	†5:40 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Special	* 1:02 pm	*8:17 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 7:55 pm	*8:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	*6:55 am
St. Elmo & Marion	† 8:00 am	†8:17 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & Terre Haute	† 9:47 am	†1:45 pm

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*5:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*8:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st. Nov. 21, 1897.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 7:15 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 7:20 am	† 3:20 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 2:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 8:50 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids Express	† 5:15 pm	† 6:50 pm
Detroit Night Express	* 9:50 pm	* 6:30 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon	*11:30 pm	* 6:40 am
Atlantic Express	*11:40 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	‡11:40 pm	§ 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY.
See Michigan Central time table.

MONON ROUTE (CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & Louisville Ry.)—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sun. only.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast mail for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Dayton	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Washington, Balto., Phila., and New York	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	† 5:55 pm
Indpls., Cin., Dayt'n, & Laf.	*11:45 am	† 5:40 pm
Indpls., Cin., Dayt'n, & Laf.	....	‡ 5:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:45 am
Laf., Louisv., Indpls., Cin., and Dayton	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 6:55 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 7:50 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 8:45 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	....	†10:30 am
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 4:00 pm
New York & Boston Express	* 8:25 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:30 pm

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 8:00 am	† 5:30 pm
N. Y., Wash. Vest. Express	*10:25 am	* 9:00 pm
N. Y., Wash., & Pitts. Vest.	* 3:20 pm	*10:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 7:00 pm	* 7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:25 am	9:00 pm
New York and Eastern Express	2:00 pm	4:35 pm
New York and Boston Express	10:15 pm	7:35 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 3389.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:30 am	7:45 pm
New York and Boston	*3:00 pm	6:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	*4:10 pm	10:00 am
New York and Boston	*9:20 pm	8:00 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*9:20 pm	8:00 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Cincinnati and Washington	11:00 am	12:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:15 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*8:30 pm	*7:15 am

TURN A SHARP TRICK

Luetgert's Attorneys Introduce Three Physicians.

ARE DOCTORS OF JURORS.

Sausagemaker to Testify in His Own Behalf Today.

MAD RUSH IN COURTROOM.

Police Assist the Deputies in Keeping the Crowd Back.

WILLIAM CHARLES ON THE STAND.

What may be termed a "roorback" was sprung in the Luetgert trial yesterday by the defense. Three of the jurors' family physicians were put on the stand as bone experts. The cross-examination made the victims of the ingenuity of the attorneys for the defense only too glad to leave the witness stand. These are the physicians and the jurors they were expected to influence:

Dr. Charles H. Buchanan, 193 Forty-first street; Thomas H. Bacheler, 380 Fortieth street.
Dr. Frank J. Novak, 743 West Eighteenth street; Joseph F. Bohlek, 624 South Center avenue.
Dr. Charles Stulik, 525 South Lincoln street; Charles A. Snow, 1073 West Polk street.

The impression that Luetgert would possibly take the stand attracted an unusually large crowd to the Criminal Court Building. Every seat was taken all day long, and at 1:30 o'clock the corridor of the second floor was jammed. The mass of men and women made a determined effort to force the door to Judge Gary's courtroom. Bailiffs George Albright, J. Sutherland, and George A. Latas succeeded in standing the crowd off until Policemen Dean, Hutchinson, Lange, Kinder, and Qualey from the East Chicago Avenue Station went to their assistance. The crowd was pushed away from the door and the corridor cleared.

Luetgert Will Testify Today.

Luetgert will probably take the stand at 2 o'clock today, though it is possible the other witnesses will be through before the noon recess.

Judge Gary ruled out a question put to former Judge Adams A. Goodrich. Attorney Kehoe then made his formal offer of the testimony. Assistant State's Attorney McEwen drew a long breath as Mr. Kehoe proceeded.

"If Judge Goodrich will swear that he knows one-half of that——," he began, but Attorney Harmon protested that the defense was exercising its constitutional right and could not be intereferd with. Judge Gary finally decided to admit the evidence. Here is a part of what Mr. Kehoe said:

"We offer by this witness to show that at that time [May 1] one Robert Davy owed the defendant the sum of $25,000, which he had got from him under misrepresentations; that Davy had, shortly previous to that, gone to New York, representing that he was going there to arrange for the payment of the sum of $300,000 for stock in this new company which he had induced the defendant to organize; that he has never been found since, and that, as a result of that, the defendant was defrauded out of that $25,000 in cash which Davy had received and in addition to that his factory."

Judge Goodrich covered the whole ground from the time he became the sausagemaker's counsel to the latter's arrest last May. He did not say a word about Davy having got $25,000 or any other amount from Mr. Luetgert.

Tells of the Transaction.

What he said about the financial transaction itself follows:

"The man Davy had bought this factory of Mr. Luetgert, the papers, however, running to Mr. Charles and from Mr. Charles to Mr. Davy, for which he agreed to pay $300,000, as I recollect the amount. There was to be bonds given and stock issued, which he was to take. These bonds were bought by the company and were sent to a bank in New York, together with the trust deed. Mr. Davy went there to have the trust deed accepted by the trust company. The bonds were to be delivered to him upon the payment of the amount of money they called for."

Mr. Goodrich stated out of court that the incorporation fee of $500 and not exceeding $1,200 paid to Davy to defray supposed expenses of printing and Davy's trip to the East was all the Englishman got out of Luetgert.

Judge Goodrich's testimony was the same as in the last hearing.

Attorney Ralph R. Bradley also testified about Mr. Luetgert's financial affairs.

The cross-examination of the practitioners caused a smile to play over the faces of the jurors. Dr. Charles Henry Buchanan, a Scotchman, had said on direct examination, as the others who followed him did, that they could not tell whether the four bone exhibits of the State were from a human body or not, and that he could not tell anything about the sex of the animal or animals from which the bones came. On cross-examination he said one exhibit was certainly a sesamoid and another possibly a phalange. Mr. McEwen then brought out the fact that he was the physician of one of the jurors.

The defense objected, whereupon Mr. McEwen said:

"His testimony ought to go out. He was brought here in the interest of a cheap trick."

Reply of the Defense.

The reply was that the defense thought that inasmuch as the jurors would be unable to say whether the bones were human or not they would like to hear the judgment of men in whom they had confidence—their family physicians.

Dr. Buchanan admitted that he had not studied bones comparatively for more than twenty years, and that he had first seen the exhibits in Judge Gary's chambers half an hour before being called as a witness.

Dr. George Sultan, who said he did not know any of the jurymen, had also been shown the bones only a few moments before. He could not throw any light upon their origin or their identity. He believed he could recognize human bones, but could not say whether he could tell a sheep's or a hog's sesamoids or phalanges from corresponding human bones. He thought the sesamoid was too small for a human bone, saying a human sesamoid was often three-fourths of an inch long.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Charles identified three photographs of Mrs. Luetgert. Her testimony regarding conversations with Mrs. Luetgert and the latter's mental condition was ruled out. State's Attorney Deneen cross-examined her.

"Did you ever live at 348½ State street?" he asked.

"No."

"Did you live there with Nelson Rogers for four and one-half years?"

"No, sir."

"Did you ever live in Manistee, Mich?"

"No."

"Did you know a woman named Mrs. Ruddy O'Brien there?"

"No."

Charles Rehearses His Story.

William Charles rehearsed his story of the soapmaking, making it slightly stronger than at the first trial. He said the potash was purchased on his suggestion for the purpose of cleaning up the factory. He told repeatedly of his urging Luetgert to make that soap and related how they had dumped the three or four barrels of fat into the vat on the morning of May 1.

Mr. Charles pursued his story to the close of Sunday evening, May 2. He will continue today, and Louis Luetgert will be put on the stand to tell what his mother did the last night he saw her.

The State will on rebuttal attack the soapmaking theory, bringing out the fact that 348 pounds of potash is sufficient to make 6,700 pounds of soft soap and that a barrel of soap weighing 175 pounds can be bought for $1, while the potash cost $8, and the fat alleged to have been used was worth $3 more.

Luetgert yesterday received a letter signed Ed Bedal, which denounces Faber, who is, he says, a countryman of Inspector Schaack—a Luxemburger. Bedal did not give his address. The letter was mailed at Station B, in Lake View, on Tuesday.

MARINE MEN IN SESSION.

ANNUAL CONVENTION AND BANQUET IN THE CITY OF DETROIT.

Large Attendance and More than Ordinary Interest Shown—Captain Dunham Elected President — Effort to Get Shoveling at Buffalo Reduced in Price—Committee Report Emphasizes Value of the Erie Canal as Against Proposed Ship Canal.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Captain J. S. Dunham of Chicago, who today was unanimously elected President of the Lake Carriers' association, celebrated the event by giving an informal banquet at the Hotel Cadillac tonight. Covers were laid for 160, and the fresh water salts put in a most enjoyable evening. H. D. Goulder of Cleveland acted as toastmaster.

There were breezy speeches by Mayor Maybury, J. S. Dunham of Chicago, C. E. Kremer, and G. Tunnell, the marine statistician expert; Judge H. H. Swan, the marine Judge of Detroit; George W. Noble of Detroit; J. E. Davidson, the Bay City shipbuilder; and Alex. McDougall of West Superior, who evolved the whaleback. No business was transacted during the evening. The rotunda of the Hotel Cadillac reminded one of a political convention. The jolly sea dogs from Chicago in the West to Buffalo in the East who are interested in the constantly growing lake carrying business were out in full force. Never since the association sprang into being has the attendance been so large and representative.

"The attendance this year is just double what it has been in the past," said Captain Dunham. "More enthusiasm is manifested, too, in the proceedings. Of course, the central point of interest is the spirited contest for the grain shoveling business at Buffalo. Fully 300 lake men are in attendance. The coming season promises to be a record-breaker. A great many new and improved boats are building at points along the lakes. I am hopeful for better rates than have in some cases ruled in the past."

Among the prominent Chicagoans present are C. W. Elphicke, R. J. Dunham, J. J. Rardon, C. E. Kramer, W. Rardon, Thomas R. Rindville, J. A. Calby, and W. I. Babcock of the Chicago Shipbuilding company. Milwaukee is represented by James Sheriffs, David Vance, W. H. Meyer, and others equally prominent.

Bids on Grain Shoveling.

James Kennedy and W. J. Conners, both of Buffalo, have put in bids of $2.95 for the grain shoveling at Buffalo. J. H. Kelleran has put in a bid of $3.25, while the International Longshoremen's union offers to do the work for $3.15. Last season Buffalo handled 250,000,000 bushels of grain, for which the shoveling charges amounted to $700,000, and Contractor Kennedy is said to have cleaned up between $15,000 and $20,000 for the season.

All agreed that the present rate of $3.35 per thousand bushels was too high. It was stated that if the expenses of carrying grain could be kept down to the minimum the carriage of grain for export via the lakes could be held, but that otherwise it was very likely to go southward via the Gulf of Mexico. It was finally voted that a Committee of Nine be appointed to consider all proposals for grain shoveling, and report recommendations thereon. President Dunham appointed as such commmittee Messrs. James E. Davidson, James H. Corrigan, David Vance, Charles E. Elphicke, L. M. Bower, L. E. Wolvin, James W. Millen, W. A. Hogwood, and H. Colby.

A committee was appointed to investigate and report upon modifications of the government rules for the navigation of St. Mary's River. Commander Davis of the revenue cutter Walter Q. Gresham was present, and was asked to speak in regard to these regulations. He said he agreed with the members of the association that the present limit of speed in the St. Mary's—viz.: seven miles per hour, might be increased to nine miles per hour without danger or detriment. He also believed that improvements might be made in the rules regulating signals for passing boats in that river under certain circumstances.

Rights of Minority Stockholders.

Harvey D. Goulder of Cleveland, counsel of the association, was called upon to make a ruling as to the rights of minority stockholders in a vessel as voters in the association. This arose through an inquiry of Mr. Babcock of the Chicago Shipbuilding company, who questioned his own right to vote in behalf of tonnage in which he was interested as a minority stockholder. Mr. Goulder said the question had never been settled, but that every owner in any lake vessel was cordially invited into membership, and that where there were differences of opinion between owners of the same vessel each could vote his respective tonnage. The custom had been, however, for the managing owner to cast the vote of the vessel's tonnage. A motion to amend the by-laws so that every owner vote only to the extent of his own stock was defeated, and it was unanimously voted that each managing owner hereafter cast the vote of his vessel's tonnage.

A. A. Parker's scheme to have the lake carriers establish a minimum freight rate in the grain, ore, and coal carrying trade received a black eye at the hands of the subcommittee. This committee reports that the matter is not a proper one for the association as a body to consider, as there are so many different interests represented; many of the owners are engaged in all three lines of traffic, and an attempt to force a minimum rate upon them might lead to a split in the organization, and this is to be avoided in all events. The attitude of some of the largest shippers also is not known. L. M. Bowers, representing the Rockefeller interests, the Bessemer fleet, refuses to define the position of his firm upon the question. There are others.

The committee decided, however, to recommend that at the adjournment of the convention the vessel interests be called together as vesselmen and that then if they wanted to establish a rate all well and good. The Lake Carriers' association as a body would not be mixed up in it.

Board of Managers Report.

The report of the Board of Managers showed that the tonnage enrolled on the books of the association for the year just closed was 687,237, net registered tons, the largest of any year in the history of the association except that of 1896, when it was 722,863. The decrease from 1896 is accounted for by the withdrawal of the fleet of J. C. Gilchrist, which exceeds 20,000 tons, and the fleet of the Inter Ocean Transportation company, with some others of less consequence, making in the aggregate about 50,000 tons, which was partly offset by newly built vessels.

Of the finances of the association it is said that they make a better showing than the previous year. A year ago there was a deficit of between $4,000 and $5,000. The last year the receipts from all sources were $20,123. The disbursements were $20,045, leaving a balance on hand of $77. The association now has unpaid liabilities of $3,250. The Board of Managers thinks this should be wiped out during the coming season. It is thought probable that the tonnage of the association will show a slight increase during the coming year.

Erie Versus Ship Canal

In an exhaustive report Major Symonds advances the opinion that the Erie Canal, when enlarged as proposed, will, if all restrictions are removed, give commercial advantages practically equal to those that would be given by the proposed ship canal; that if the Erie Canal be further improved by enlargement to a size sufficient for 1,300-ton barges, with a continually descending canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson, and canalizing the Mohawk River, the channel so improved navigated by barges, would enable freight to be transported between the East and West at a lower rate than by a ship canal navigated by larger lake or ocean vessels. Major Symonds thinks the government should undertake this work, which he thinks would cost about $50,000,000.

The proposed construction of a twenty-foot ship canal over the same route, which he considers the best, Major Symonds thinks would cost $200,000,000 and $2,000,000 yearly for maintenance. He does not think the government should undertake the work, as the benefits to be derived therefrom would not be commensurate with the cost. He does not believe that large lake or ocean vessels can conduct transportation economically through canals with many locks, such as are necessary between the lakes and the sea.

MERRY GIVES IT UP.

Declares His Belief That the Jury Will Hang Him.

HE REFUSES TO CONFESS.

Smith, However, Looks for a Measure of Clemency.

CASE TO BE CLOSED TODAY.

The case of Chris Merry and James Smith will go to the jury today. Merry expects no mercy. Smith does.

"The jury will hang me," Merry repeated many times yesterday. The alleged wife murderer made practically no defense.

Merry was deaf to the arguments of his attorneys. He feared the cross-examination. To Attorney Pratt he said repeatedly: "I don't know who killed Polly. I did not see her—have never seen her since between 4 and 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, Nov. 19."

"Why not go on the witness-stand and tell your story to the jury?' urged Colonel Davidson. You cannot hurt your case and you may benefit yourself."

Merry declared it was useless for him to say a word.

Assistant State's Attorney Pearson made the opening argument to the jury. He called attention to the uncontradicted array of facts bearing upon the murder of Mrs. Pauline Merry.

Attorney Wade addressed the jury on behalf of Smith. The wife of the latter with her small child was in court. The attorney urged that the prosecution had failed to make out a case as to Smith. He reminded the jurors that each of them had said when accepted that if the State failed to prove that Smith was a principal—an accessory before the fact—they would acquit him.

"We acknowledge he was an accessory after the fact," said Attorney Wade. "He is willing to receive punishment for what he did to conceal the crime, but he is not willing to suffer for something he did not do."

Attorney F. F. Pratt will begin the closing argument on behalf of Merry this morning. Colonel Davidson will make the final appeal, and Assistant State's Attorney Pearson will close for the prosecution in the afternoon.

Wade's Motion Overruled.

Judge Horton overruled Attorney Wade's motion to take the case against Smith from the jury. He promised, however, to cover in his instructions the points made by the argument. The basis of the lawyer's argument was that the only evidence produced to connect Smith with the case was the story of Frank Duffy, the boy who said he saw Smith coming from the direction of the Merry house.

Merry was in a rage when he was taken back to jail at noon. He cursed the court, jury, and prosecutor.

"I'll hang," he cried. "There is no use of the case going any further. They had it all cut and dried from the start. But I'll go on the gallows like a man. I'll go alone. I won't have any praying or preaching. They say I'm a coward. I'll show them I am a man—every inch of me."

Merry refused to go on the witness stand, and went into a fury when Smith's attorney ventured to ask him questions in regard to the bent poker.

"He is too cowardly to go on the witness stand," said Attorney Pratt. "He fears the cross-examination."

Hickey Declines to Answer.

Little information was gained from Hickey's testimony. The witness had been instructed as to his constitutional rights, and to every question he returned the same reply.

"You need not answer any question that will incriminate you, but if you answer any question you must answer all other questions bearing upon the point developed," said Judge Horton.

Attorney William Schrieder, Hickey's counsel, was present to represent his client.

"Do you know Chris Merry?" asked the court.

"I refuse to answer because by so doing I might incriminate myself," replied Hickey.

"Do you know James Smith?"

"I refuse to answer for the reason stated," answered Hickey.

"Do you know the premises at 50 Hope street?"

"I refuse to answer."

"Are you willing to answer any question regarding the alleged killing of Mrs. Pauline Merry?"

"I refuse to answer."

The court submitted Hickey for cross-examination. Attorney Wade asked Hickey if he had made a voluntary confession with reference to the murder of Mrs. Merry.

"I refuse to answer because by so doing I might incriminate myself," said Hickey.

At the convening of court after the noon hour the announcement was made that the defense had rested.

PRIZE FOR HER POPULARITY.

Miss Mabel Yenne of De Pauw, Ind., Wins All Sorts of Nice Things by Vote.

Greencastle, Ind., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Miss Mabel Yenne of Shoals, Ind., won the prize offered by the De Pauw Palladium for the most popular young woman in De Pauw University, which contest closed today. Her vote was 6,401. Miss Francis Arnold of this city was second by the vote of 5,859. The winner is to be banqueted at an Indianapolis hotel on Friday evening preceding the oratorical contest, and is privileged to invite twelve of her friends to the festivities. She also wins boxes of candy, gloves, and many other handsome prizes. Miss Yenne is a member of the class of '98 and a member of Alphi Phi Sorority.

COMING CLUB SOCIAL EVENTS.

"Just We" Annual Dance Will Be Given Tonight—Other Pleasurable Functions.

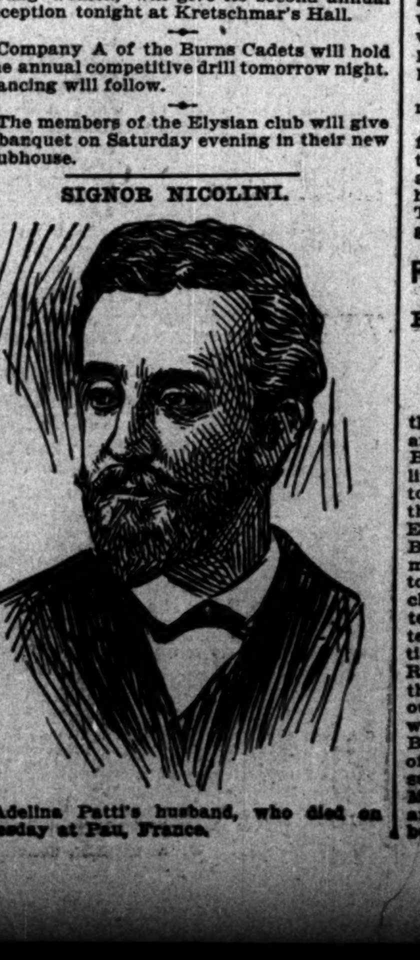
The "Just We" Card club will give its annual dancing party tonight at O'Rourke's.

The Acacia, a North Side cinch club of young women, will give its second annual reception tonight at Kretschmar's Hall.

Company A of the Burns Cadets will hold the annual competitive drill tomorrow night. Dancing will follow.

The members of the Elysian club will give a banquet on Saturday evening in their new clubhouse.

SIGNOR NICOLINI.



Adelina Patti's husband, who died on Tuesday at Pau, France.

BIG SLAB MILL PLANNED.

COMING ADDITION TO ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY'S PLANT.

Proposition to Expend $400,000 on a New Structure at South Chicago—Additional Employment for 800 Men—New Building Rendered Necessary by the Conditions of Trade—Orders Already In Cannot Be Filled Until July 1—Boom in Labor.

Plans for a $400,000 slab mill at South Chicago have been prepared, the necessary money appropriated, and its immediate erection authorized by the directors of the Illinois Steel company. The new structure will be added to the plant of the company at that place and will give employment to at least 800 men. The designs for the new mill were originally prepared three years ago, but the financial depression which followed close upon the closing of the World's Fair prevented their being carried out. Now the conditions of trade are such as seemingly warrant so large an expenditure, and at a recent meeting of the management the immediate erection of a slabbing mill was decided upon.

The specifications call for a complete equipment of the most modern machinery. An immense engine capable of handling a fourteen-ton ingot of steel will be one of the features. These great masses of white-hot metal will be fed into rollers specially prepared to receive them. They will then be cut into strips by mammoth shears and rerolled.

It has long been known that the one thing needed at the plate mills of the South Chicago plant was a slabbing mill. Experts say the best results are obtained only when steel is cast in ingots of considerable size. By the process of rolling and rerolling the metal the quality of the finished steel is greatly enhanced.

Heretofore the Illinois Steel company has had no machines of sufficient size to roll such large ingots as it is designed to cast for the rollers of the new mill. In view of the fact that it is known the steel company has made overtures to the government to secure contracts for armor plate it is significant that a slabbing mill of such importance is to be added at this time.

The South Chicago mills are in receipt of an order from the Pennsylvania railroad company for 15,000 tons of standard size steel rails. The contract price is understood to be $18 a ton.

The announcement of the erection of a new mill to employ 800 to 1,000 hands, coming so close on the order to run the mills seven days a week, portends a remarkable change in the South Chicago labor conditions. One year ago a general reduction of labor and a 10 per cent cut were ordered; today new furnaces are being built, all departments are running full-handed, and a seven-day schedule of labor for each week goes into effect next Sunday.

A boom in labor industry is also announced at East Chicago. The Inland Forge and Iron company, soon to resume operations, will give employment to between 400 and 500 men at the outset. This figure Superintendent Tyler hopes to raise to 750 within sixty days. Ther are enough orders already in to provide work till July 1.

PULL THEMSELVES TOGETHER.

New York Republicans Work for Harmony—The Disappointed Relegated to the Rear.

New York Sun, Jan. 18: Governor Black will be in New York the latter part of the month. Letters received from the Governor yesterday announced that he would be here to attend the dinner given in his honor by his military staff.

At the same time Governor Black will meet Senator Platt and a number of other Republicans. By that time, it was said, some of the impressions which anti-Republican newspapers are now trying to create will be dispelled. A good deal has been said about a new primary law.

There have been threats this way and denunciations the other way; but by the latter part of the month some of those who are interested in stirring up mischief, it was said, will have it made clearly known to them that there is a disposition on the part of all right thinking Republicans to get together.

Governor Black and his friends in every part of the State are interested in the advancement of the Republican party in the State. Moreover, they will take every step consistent with dignity and honor to unify the party, and they expect to be able to do it, and it may as well be said now as at any other time, for the facts will come out later, that important steps were taken nearly a month ago to bring together all Republicans who believe in their party, who wish it to succeed in the State and the nation, and who are not actuated by petty motives of spite, and who are not trying to destroy their party in the State because of disappointed personal ambitions. The Sun has no right to tell of what is going on at the present time. Matters of this kind belong to the Republican leaders themselves, and at the proper time they will be divulged. But whether it be William Brookfield or Elihu Root or other Republicans who have not been in affiliation with the Republican organization in New York County in recent years who are concerned, the facts leaning toward harmony, it was said, will come out at the proper time, and then the schemers who wish to send the Republican party upon the rocks of political disaster will find themselves defeated.

The Sun has authority to say this morning that a score or more of eminent Republicans who have been quiescent in Republican organization matters for a dozen years have undertaken to bring about harmony in the party. Moreover, the efforts of these gentlemen, it was said yesterday, will be supported by all Republicans who believe in the welfare of their party who are not actuated by matters of personal spite or personal prejudices or disappointed ambitions. Everything is working smoothly, it was said, toward harmony not only in the State but in the new City of New York. The gentlemen interested in bringing about a happier state of affairs, it was said, do not propose to be dictated to by those who have forgotten the welfare of their party.

The Sun has authority to say further that many Republicans who have not in recent years affiliated with the organization believe that the criticisms of Governor Black, Senator Platt, and their friends on the part of Republicans who have forgotten their creed have gone altogether too far; that they have overstepped the bounds of reason and almost of decency, and that the thing to do now is to bring about harmony on dignified and honorable lines. Arrangements of this character are approaching culmination; but it will take a little more time. Certainly, it was said yesterday, all right thinking Republicans will eventually be allied with their party in the State and in the city.

Ex-Senator Hill said the other day to a representative of the Sun:

"The Republicans fight like old Harry before a State convention, but they manage to get together, and I fear that is what they are up to now." Mr. Hill was a prophet, and he should have honor in his own country. The Republicans are up to that very same game that he mentioned.

REAL ESTATE BOARD BANQUET.

Fifteenth Annual Repast at the Auditorium Tonight for Members and Many Guests.

Real estate men will gather in force at the Auditorium tonight for the fifteenth annual banquet of the Chicago Real Estate Board. President Henry A. Knott will deliver his inaugural address, and will be toastmaster. Mayor Harrison will discuss the question, "In What Way Can the Real Estate Board, Being a Nonpartisan Body, Best Serve the City?" Lawrence Y. Sherman of Macomb, Ill., will respond to the toast, "Illinois-Chicago, the Greater Includes the Less." W. E. Baker, superintendent of the Metropolitan elevated, will tell of the effect of intramural transportation on real estate values. "Salvation for Real Estate Brokers" will be discussed by the Rev. Judson Titsworth, rector of Plymouth Church, Milwaukee. Oren E. Taft will respond to the subject, "Mortgage Banking in the United States." The Judges of the various courts in the city will occupy seats of honor at the speakers' table. The Master in Chancery will also be present, and a large number of guests of the members of the board.

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HER STORY OF MISTFORTUNE.

Mrs. Susan Brooks, a Paroled Dunning Inmate, to Be Examined in Insane Court.

When Mrs. Susan Brooks, a paroled Dunning inmate, is brought before Judge Jones at the insane court today a pathetic story of misfortune will be told. Mrs. Brooks was born in Dublin of well-to-do parents. Her maiden name was Murphy. She obtained her education in London and then came to New York on a visit to an uncle. While in this country she was sunstruck. She later went to Liverpool and married an engineer on the Allen line of steamships. The husband was a widower and had two little girls, who are now said to be in good circumstances in Liverpool. Her first trouble came shortly after her marriage, when her husband was seized with an attack of bronchitis, which resulted in his death. Mrs. Brooks secured a position with Frederick Guy, the English agent of Worms & José, a firm with headquarters in Suez. She accompanied the family to the Egyptian city, later engaging as governess with a family which was going to China. Coming to America again with a family of the name of Bisby, she remained with them in San Francisco until 1892, when she left them and came to Chicago. Since then she says she has known nothing but misfortune. A sister of Mrs. Brooks, a Mrs. Duffy, 2724 La Salle street, came from New York in 1875, and is the only relative of Mrs. Brooks living in America. The unfortunate woman says she has two brothers in Dublin who are in good circumstances.

PETRIFIED WOMAN OBJECTS.

Divulges the Existence of a Factory for Museum Freaks in Minnesota.

Crookston, Minn., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—An industry has just been discovered in this city which solves forever the mystery of the petrified man. There is in operation a factory for the manufacture of petrified men and women. A negro woman named Phenie Finn had a cast of herself made, and a quarrel ensued over the delivery of the goods, thus divulging the secret. The woman is now in La Crosse, Wis., but a petrification remains which is easily identified as a cast of the scheming Phenie.

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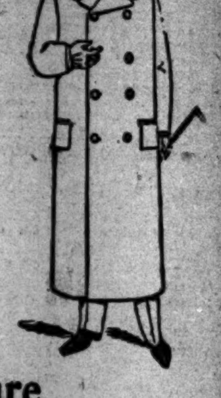

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